

Duck

WED(-)

Gottai

02077/c [cc]
274/2/8/3

ANGLO-NORMAN
ANTIQUITIES
CONSIDERED,
IN A
TOUR

THROUGH PART OF
NORMANDY,
BY DOCTOR DUCAREL.

ILLUSTRATED WITH TWENTY-SEVEN COPPER-PLATES.

L O N D O N,

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, BY T. SPILSBURY, MDCCLXVII.
AND SOLD BY S. BAKER AND G. LEIGH, IN YORK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN;
P. VAILLANT, IN THE STRAND; T. PAYNE, AT THE MEWS-GATE;
W. OWEN, AT TEMPLE-BAR; AND J. RIVINGTON,
IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

ANGLO-NORMAN
ANTIQUITIES

CONSIDERED

IN A

T O U R

TRAVEL

NORMANDY

BY DOCTOR DUCARNE

WITH A HISTORY OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST

AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE NORMAN ARCHITECTURE

AND A HISTORY OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST

AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE NORMAN ARCHITECTURE

AND A HISTORY OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST

AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE NORMAN ARCHITECTURE

AND A HISTORY OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST

AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE NORMAN ARCHITECTURE

AND A HISTORY OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST



To the Right Reverend
C H A R L E S,
LORD BISHOP of CARLISLE,
 PRESIDENT of the Society of ANTIQUARIES of LONDON.

MY LORD,

THE inhabitants of Normandy have, to this day, a tradition, That,
 “ when the English were obliged to forsake that province, they left
 “ behind them many valuable treasures.” The fact is true, and
 Normandy is filled with them.

These treasures are magnificent palaces, stately castles, beautiful churches, and
 sumptuous monasteries, together with a variety of monuments of almost every
 kind; all which plainly evince the splendour and piety of their respective
 founders.

The difference between the mode of architecture used by the Normans in
 their buildings, and that practised by the cotemporary Saxons in England,

was first remarked by your Lordship about the year 1742. at which time you kindly communicated your discovery to the antiquaries of your acquaintance, and favoured them with some rules whereby to distinguish the Norman structures from those of the Saxons. This occasioned some further observations to be made by several persons, and, amongst others, by myself: but, as my thoughts on that subject did not at that time intirely coincide with the rules then laid down, in the year 1752. I went into Normandy on purpose to view and examine such buildings of duke William, as were remaining in Caen, and other places in that neighbourhood. The remarks with which I returned, are contained in the following work: but, as they were made in consequence of your Lordship's original discovery, and confirm those rules which you were pleased to draw up for our guidance, I am persuaded that they ought, and I hope that they will, by the reader, be considered as belonging intirely to your Lordship, and not to me, though they bear my name. The satisfaction I met with in that research, which was the principal object of my journey to Caen and its environs, induced me to visit some of the principal towns in Normandy, in order to view and examine such ancient remains as might tend either to illustrate the history and antiquities of that province, or to point out and characterise the piety, valour, and magnificence, of our ancient kings and nobility. The materials which occurred, far surpassed my expectations; and in the pursuit of my inquiries I received great assistance from several learned friends resident in Normandy, who have very obligingly communicated to me various charters and extracts from the register-books of divers religious houses, and thereby informed me of many curious particulars not commonly known. The design, therefore, of the following sheets, is to lay before the reader such observations as I made when on the spot, and to preserve the memory, at least, of several remarkable monuments of Anglo-Norman antiquity, which, either from their great age, or the disregard and inattention of their present possessors, are in danger of being intirely destroyed.

The ancient Normans, though a fierce and warlike people, seem to have been more inclined to protect and secure to themselves and their families the possession of those Gallic lands, in which they were first seated, than to extend their conquests into the dominions of the neighbouring princes. Impatient of the slightest affront, and ready to arm on every necessary occasion, they at the same time well knew how to enjoy and improve the sweets of peace and public tranquillity. A fondness for the cultivation of polite arts, in some degree prevailed amongst them; of which we have several instances now remaining, particularly in regard to architecture and design.

The use of broad or great seals, and the affixing impressions of them in wax, by pendant labels, to charters and other public instruments, for their

better

better confirmation, and the ascertaining of their authenticity, was known to be practised by the Normans very early; and it is probable that from them it passed into England. I shall not enter into the disputes as to which particular nation or people the honour of the invention is to be attributed, or which of our Anglo-Saxon monarchs was the first that made use of broad seals in England. That Edward the Confessor used a broad seal, and fixed impressions thereof in wax on labels appendant to several of his charters, is allowed on all hands. Some of these impressions are still extant; but they are extremely rare; and few, if any of them, are whole and undefaced. The most perfect impression that I have hitherto met with, is in the possession of Thomas Astle, Esq; F. R. S. and F. S. A. As it differs in many respects from the copy of the Confessor's seal given us by John Speed the historian, and from an original seal of the same king pendant to a charter now preserved in the abbey of St. Denys, at Paris*, I have caused it to be here engraven. Such parts of the inscription round it, as have been broken off, are supplied from Speed's copy. The charter to which this seal is affixed, is written in Saxon characters, and is without date; but, as Stigand is therein mentioned as being then archbishop of Canterbury, it must have been made between the years 1052. and 1066. This remarkable charter is endorsed, in a coeval hand, "CARTA "EDWARDI REGIS DE SACA ET SOCNE ET LIBERTATIBUS ECCLEIE CHRISTI," and runs thus.

PLATE I.

+ Gaepearð cýnge Ʒnet ealle mine Ber. Ʒ mine CoƷlar. Ʒ mine ƷereƷan Ʒ ealle mine ƷeƷnar on þam reƷan þær Stigande AƷceber. Ʒ Ʒe Ʒined æt Ʒurter cýrcean on LantƷanaburƷ habbað land mine Ʒreonðlice. Ʒ ic cýðe eoƷ, þ̅ ic habbe him Ʒeunnan þ̅ hi beon heoƷa Ʒaca Ʒ roene ƷurƷe, on Ʒerande Ʒ on Ʒreame. on Ʒuðan Ʒ on Ʒelban, toher Ʒ teamer, ƷurƷƷiceƷ Ʒ hamroene, ƷoƷtealler, inƷanƷener ƷeoƷer Ʒ Ʒlemene Ʒerinde, oƷer heƷe aƷene menn. binna búrƷan Ʒ butan, ƷƷa full Ʒorþ, ƷƷa mine aƷene ƷicneƷar hit Ʒecan Ʒeoðan. Ʒ oƷer ƷƷa Ʒela ƷeƷna, ƷƷa ic heom to Ʒebæcen habbe. Ʒ ic nelle þ̅ æni man, æni Ʒing þ̅ær on teo butan hu. Ʒ heoƷa ƷicneƷar þ̅e hi hit betecan Ʒýllað. Ʒor þan þingan þ̅e ic habbe þ̅ær ƷeƷurte ƷorƷuen minre ƷƷale to eceƷe alyƷedneƷƷe, ƷƷa Lnut cýng ðýðe Ʒ nelle ƷeƷauian þ̅ æni man þ̅ær to bƷece be mina Ʒreonðlice.

VERSIO,

* The front of the seal engraven in Speed, represents the king wearing on his head a cap surmounted with a diadem; on the fore part whereof are placed three rays or points, which reach no higher than the middle of the head; and in his right hand he holds a staff surmounted with a cross. The front of the seal in the abbey of St. Denys represents him in the same manner: whereas, in Mr. Astle's seal, only one point rises from the front of the diadem, and reaches to the top of the cap; and the staff which the king holds in his right hand, is terminated by three round balls conjoined.

In the reverse of Speed's seal, the front of the cap, which the king wears on his head, is charged with an ornament resembling a double St. Andrew's cross. His mantle is also buttoned upon the right shoulder, and from thence falls down in a straight line to his lap. In Mr. Astle's seal, a single ray or point only springs from the rim of the diadem, and rises to the top of the cap: the king's mantle is buttoned on the middle of his breast, and then falls off in a slope over each of his arms.

The reverse of the seal in the abbey of St. Denys is the same as that engraven in Speed.

V E R S I O.

Per EDWARDUM LYE, A. M. Rectorem Ecclesiæ de Yardley-Hastings, in Agro Northamptonienfi.

Ego Eadwardus. rex saluto omnes meos episcopos, et meos comites, et meos præpositos, et omnes meos thanos, in comitatibus, ubi Stigandus archiepiscopus et conventus apud Christi ecclesiam in Cantianorum urbe habent terras, amicè. Notifico autem vobis, me iis concessisse, ut sint digni, qui habeant sua SACAM et SOCN in littore et in flumine, in sylva et in campo, TOLN et TEAM, GRITHBRICE et HAMSOEN, FORESTEALL, et INFANGENTHEOU et FLEMENA-FERMTH super suos proprios homines, intra burgum et extra, tam plenè et liberè quam mei proprii procuratores illud exquirere debuerunt: et super quocunque thanos ego iis dedi, et nolo ut quispiam quodvis inibi disponat, nisi conventus et eorum procuratores quibus illud concedere volent. Quamobrem ego has consuetudines vel rectitudines dedi, meæ animæ in æternam redemptionem, sicut Canutus priùs fecerat. Ac nolo permittere ut quispiam hanc donationem infringat, salvâ meâ amicitia.

It does not appear that Harold, who held the crown only forty weeks and one day, ever used a broad seal. To supply that defect, the only representation of that prince, now known to be extant, is here engraven in PLATE I. We are beholden, for its first publication, to the industry of father Montfaucon, who copied it from a beautiful illuminated drawing in a manuscript prayer-book, written in England in the eleventh century, and preserved in the library of the late monsieur Colbert. Harold is therein represented as sitting on his throne upon a cushion: he rests his feet on a foot-stool, and holds a banner in his right hand; and in his left, a sceptre surmounted by a dove: on each side the throne is a stand, or tripod, on which lies a book open; and near to each tripod, is the figure of a saint, with his right hand elevated, as pronouncing the benediction.

In the same Plate is engraven the seal of William the Conqueror, copied from Speed, who took it from the original, appendant to a charter granted by that monarch to the abbot and convent of Westminster. A like seal of the same king, affixed to the charter of Battle-Abbey in Suffex, which he founded, is engraven in doctor Wilkins's edition of Mr. Selden's works, vol. iii. p. 1632.

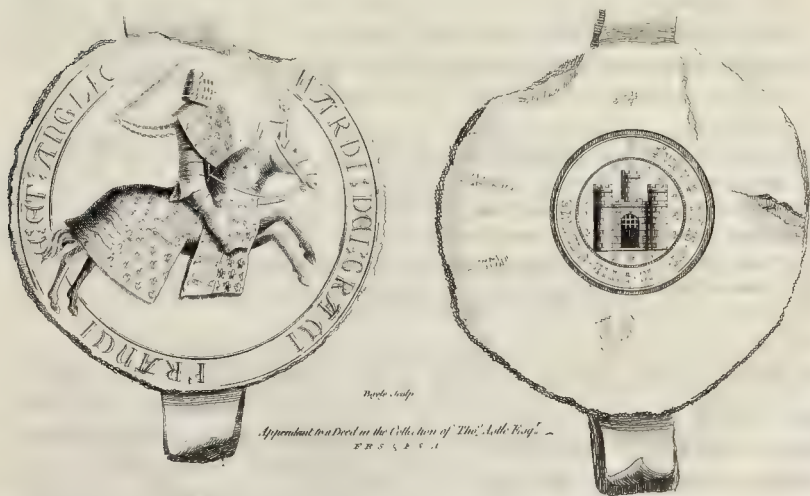
Archbishops and bishops had also their broad seals: that of Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, is not extant, that I know of; but the broad seal of his successor, Anselm, (formerly a monk of the abbey of Bec) who enjoyed the see of Canterbury from 1093. to 1114. now remains annexed to a deed in the collection of Thomas Astle, Esq; and is engraven in PLATE VIII. of this work. The words of the deed to which it is affixed, are as follow.

“ Ego

“ Ego ANSELMUS fce. Dorobernensis ecclie archieps. reddo monachis ejusdem
 “ ecclie medietatem altaris Xpisti, quam in manu mea habebam post mortem
 “ predecessoris mei LANFRANCI archiepi, qui eis aliam medietatem cognita veri-
 “ tate, quod ad illos pertineret, in vita sua reddiderat. Similiter manerium
 “ quod STISTEDE vocatur eidem monachis reddo; quoniam hoc ad res eorum
 “ pertinere et pertinuisse scitur. TESTES Will. ecclie Xpisti archidiac. Haimo
 “ vicecomes; Haimo, filius Vitalis; Robertus, filius Watsonis; Wimundus homo
 “ vicecomitis; Raulfus nepos epi Gundulfi; et alii plures.”

To these seals of the Confessor, archbishop Anselm, and Odo, all of them hitherto unpublished, I have, in PLATE VIII. added that of the empress Matilda, or Maud, lady of the English, although it hath been already engraven by Sandford and Vincent; because it may be justly considered as a very early instance, if not the first, of a broad seal used by a lady.

The broad seal and counter-seal used by king Edward III. as duke of Normandy, not having, to my knowledge, been hitherto taken notice of, are here also engraven. I had the satisfaction to meet with them in the collection of Thomas Astle, Esq; appendant to a charter bearing date the 26th day of March, in the 24th year of that king, (i. e. 1351.) and purporting to be a grant, to William Brandell, of a house within the town of Calais. The counter-seal represents some part of the ancient fortifications of Calais.



In the course of the following work, speaking of the interment and monument of William the Conqueror, I have, at page 55. given, from a manuscript in the Lambeth library, two epitaphs composed for that monarch, and which I there mention as not having been hitherto published. That assertion will, I hope, be pardoned, when it is considered, that the pretended copies of them, printed by Mr. Hearne in his third volume of his edition of *GUIL. NEUBRIGENSIS*, are very imperfect and erroneous.

The seal of Odo, bishop of Bayeux and earl of Kent, is not only extremely rare, but very singular in respect to the figures represented thereon. Odo appears, on the one side, as an earl, mounted on his war-horse, clad in armour, and holding a sword in his right hand; but on the reverse, he appears in his character of a bishop, dressed in his pontifical habit, and as pronouncing the benediction. As I apprehend a draught of this remarkable piece of antiquity may prove agreeable to the reader, I have, in *PLATE VII.* engraved it from an original impression, which is appendant to a grant now in the valuable library of sir Edward Deering, baronet, and shall here subjoin a copy of the grant itself, which is written both in Latin and Saxon.

“ Odo, Baiocensis eps. Lanfranco archiepo, et Hammoni vicecomiti, et omnibus Canturiensib. regis fidelib. salutem. Notum sit vobis, Quod ego, Baiocensis eps. et comes Cantie, nostre matricque in honore sce. Trinitatis constructæ Canturiensi ecclie, trado has quatuor dennas terre, videlicet, Loffenhamum et Adalardendenam, et Blacecotam, et Acdenam, a domino Lanfranco archiepo, et omnibus successoribus ejus, perpetuo usu possidendas, pro redemptione domini mei Guilelmi, regis Anglorum, et meæ, et eorum de quorum salute specialiter injunctum est michi procurare, et per excambia XX. et V. acrarum terræ, quæ infra parcum meum de Wikeham continentur.”

Odo Ber. of banſ. Ʒnet Landſſanc Aſceber. 7 hæmonem vicegeſepan 7 ealle þær kinges þegenas on Lænt fpeondlice. Si eop eallum cuð þ̅ ic Odo Ber. of banſ. 7 eopl on Lænt. Ʒe ann upe moðer þ̅ iſ xper cipean on Landſſanebyrg. þær fupen ðæne landes þ̅ iſ Iorenham. 7 aðalardæn-ðæne. 7 blacecotan 7 acðæna. SƷa þ̅ Ʒe laforð Landſſanc Aſceber. 7 ealle hſ æfter-Ʒangan. hi heom Ʒe aƷman on ece Ʒſfe. þ̅ iſ ic do for muner laforðes alyfðneſſe Willelmer kinges 7 for minne 7 for þæra manna alyfðneſſe. he þæra hælu me iſ fýnðerlice Ʒýmene. 7 for Ʒe hſſſe fſf 7 tƷentigra æcepa landes þa lieƷanð piðinan minum ðeopſalbe æt Wicchan.

The historical tapestry preserved in the cathedral church of Bayeux is esteemed the oldest and most authentic monument, now extant, of the Norman conquest over this kingdom. It represents not only every fact contained in the English and French historians, but likewise several curious particulars unnoticed by any of them. I have therefore, my Lord, in the Appendix, inserted a very accurate and circumstantial description of that tapestry,
drawn

drawn up, many years since, by the late learned Smart Lethieullier, Esq; F. R. S. and F. S. A.

This gentleman, having first made the tour of France, resided at Paris during the years 1732. and 1733. and became very intimate with the late Messieurs Lancelot, Foucault, De Boze, and many other persons there, of the first form in point of literature, who all of them kindly contributed, to the utmost of their power, towards the furtherance of his studies in matters of antiquity; but, as he hath often assured me, the greatest assistance he received was from the celebrated father Montfaucon, who on all occasions gave him better and more perfect information, with regard to Anglo-Gallic antiquities, than he was able to obtain from his other learned acquaintance in France. This however will not be a matter of surprise, when we consider that the learned father, of whom we are now speaking, stood first in the number of literati of the Benedictine order, from the brethren whereof he had, for many years past, received amazing collections of antiquarian materials for compiling his elaborate work, entitled "*Monumens de la Monarchie Française*," in which he hath actually given some description of the tapestry.

Mr. Lethieullier dying in the year 1760. his curious collection of books, manuscripts, &c. were some time after sold by auction; at which time this valuable manuscript description of the tapestry at Bayeux, was purchased by my worthy friend, Thomas Tyndall, Esq; (a very valuable member of the Royal and Antiquary societies, lately deceased) who permitted me to take a copy thereof, and to print it for the satisfaction of the curious.

As the dissertation, my Lord, would be much better understood, if attended by engravings of the tapestry, it occurred to me, that the six plates which were made use of by the ACADEMIE DES INSCRIPTIONS ET BELLES LETTRES in 1733. might still be extant at Paris; and finding that I was not mistaken, I applied there for impressions of them, but was repeatedly refused. In short, the difficulties I met with, would have been unsurmountable, had it not been for the generous interposition of the duke de Nivernois, whose great learning and distinguished merit obtained, during his embassy in this kingdom, the esteem of all those who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

This noble personage, upon my first application to him, immediately ordered near four hundred sets to be taken off and sent to me; for which singular favour I here beg leave to return him my most sincere thanks and acknowledgements.

The first plate of these tapestries, which the academy published in 1729. not having been applied for, I have supplied that omission by engraving an
exact

exact copy of it, as published in father Montfaucon's account of the tapestry at Bayeux.

As to my other Plates, some are copied from father Montfaucon's "*Monumens de la Monarchie Française*;" but the greater number are from original drawings taken on the spot, at my expence, by the famous M. Noel, *INGENIEUR DU BUREAU DE FINANCES A CAEN*, whose accuracy may be depended upon.

The "*Infeudationes Militum qui debent Servitia Militaria Duci Normanniæ*," make the Second Number in my Appendix, and are carefully transcribed from the famous *Liber Ruber Scaccarii*, or Red Book of the Exchequer, which contains many valuable treatises, collected together into one volume by Alexander de Swereford, archdeacon of Shrewsbury, and an officer in the Exchequer, in the latter end of the reign of Henry II. These *Infeudationes Militum* are part of one of those treatises which is entitled "*Escuagium tam super Prælati quam cæteris Baronibus Assisum*," and which, as is supposed, contains the certificates, returned by all the prelates and barons of England to king Henry II. of the number of knights fees held by each of them. As they relate to Normandy, the subject of my present inquiry, and have not been hitherto published, except in a very incorrect manner by Du Chesne in his "*Historiæ Normanorum Scriptores*," and that without mentioning the manuscript from whence he transcribed them, I apprehend the reader will not be displeased with my inserting them.

The Third Number of the Appendix contains a description of the curious basso relievos representing the interview of Henry VIII. king of England, with Francis I. of France, between Guines and Ardres in Picardy, on the 7th day of June, in the year 1520. and is principally extracted from father Montfaucon's "*Monumens de la Monarchie Française*," a valuable work, which is now become extremely scarce.

The expectation of this interview excited the attention of all Europe; and the great ardour for parade and shew, which manifestly burnt in the breasts of the English and French kings, avowedly encouraged by their respective prime ministers, who were known to have the same turn for ostentation, brought on the conclusion of a convention between the two crowns; in which, amongst other things, the appointments of attendants on the respective monarchs and their queens were fully stipulated. Some matters, and persons names, were accidentally omitted in the convention; and many alterations in respect to others were afterwards found absolutely necessary. I have therefore, in the Fourth
Number

Number of the Appendix, given a copy of the appointment for king Henry and his queen, as inserted in the convention, together with the copy of the appointment for those trains which actually did attend them at the interview, faithfully transcribed from a manuscript of that time, now preserved in the Lambeth library.

This, my Lord, is a short account of the work which now presumes to hope for your Lordship's favour and perusal.

It may not perhaps be improper to inquire, why Normandy, a fine country, situated near England, and formerly so closely allied to it both in interest and government, hath for many years been almost totally neglected by our ENGLISH TRAVELLERS. The reason, my Lord, is this: the direct, and most usual road from London to Paris, was, till lately, through Calais, from whence our young gentlemen posted, with great eagerness, to that capital; and, though returning from thence through Rouen to Calais could not well make above one day's difference in their journey, yet they generally came back the same way they went, for want of being informed that there were several things in Normandy, as well worth their inspection and consideration, as any of those which they had visited in the other parts of the kingdom of France.

At present, my Lord, the fashionable route to France is by Brighthelmstone in Suffex, and from thence to Dieppe, which is but six posts (about thirty-six miles) from Rouen, the capital of Upper Normandy; from whence excellent roads convey the traveller, not only to Paris, which is fifty-five posts, (about ninety English miles) but also to Havre, Honfleur, Alençon, Caen, Bayeux, Cherburg, St. Lo, and other parts of Normandy; so that I am in hopes that Anglo-Gallic province will for the future be thought worthy of the visits of our English travellers.

Here, my Lord, I would particularly recommend to every person, that may travel with an intention of viewing the Anglo-Norman antiquities, to take not only an account, but also drawings, of the principal altar-monuments which he may meet with in the religious houses in Normandy and its neighbourhood; because of late years too many of them have been levelled with the ground, under pretence that they are found inconvenient on grand procession-days. This hath been the case in the cathedral church of Rouen, with regard to the monuments of two English kings, viz. Richard the First, and Henricus Junior, which were placed on each side of the high altar; and likewise in the church of the abbey of St. Stephen at Caen, where the only monument there, viz. that of the royal founder, William the Conqueror, which

stood in the middle of the choir, was ungratefully taken down in 1742. under the like pretence.

As I have, my Lord, seen only one part of Normandy, it may well be presumed, that many more Anglo-Norman antiquities, hitherto unnoticed, are extant in different parts of that fine country, especially in the religious houses founded by the old English nobility. I therefore hope the following observations will induce some learned and judicious antiquaries, not only to visit the whole province, but likewise to favour the public with the result of their inquiries.

I cannot conclude this letter, without returning my sincere thanks to your Lordship, and my other learned friends who have generously contributed the Plates which illustrate this work ;

And have the honour to subscribe myself,

With the most profound respect,

MY LORD,

YOUR LORDSHIP'S most obliged, and

Most faithful, humble Servant,

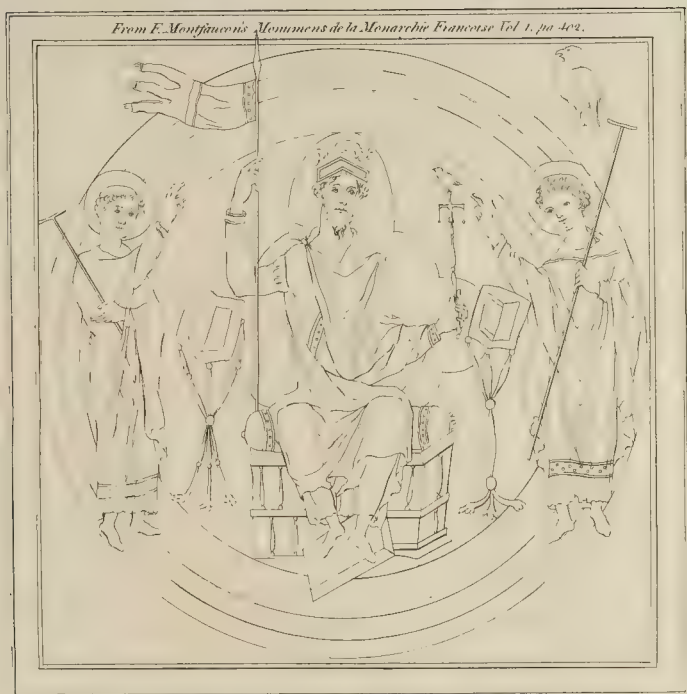
AND. COLTEE DUCAREL.

DOCTORS-COMMONS,

April 10, 1767.



Harold.



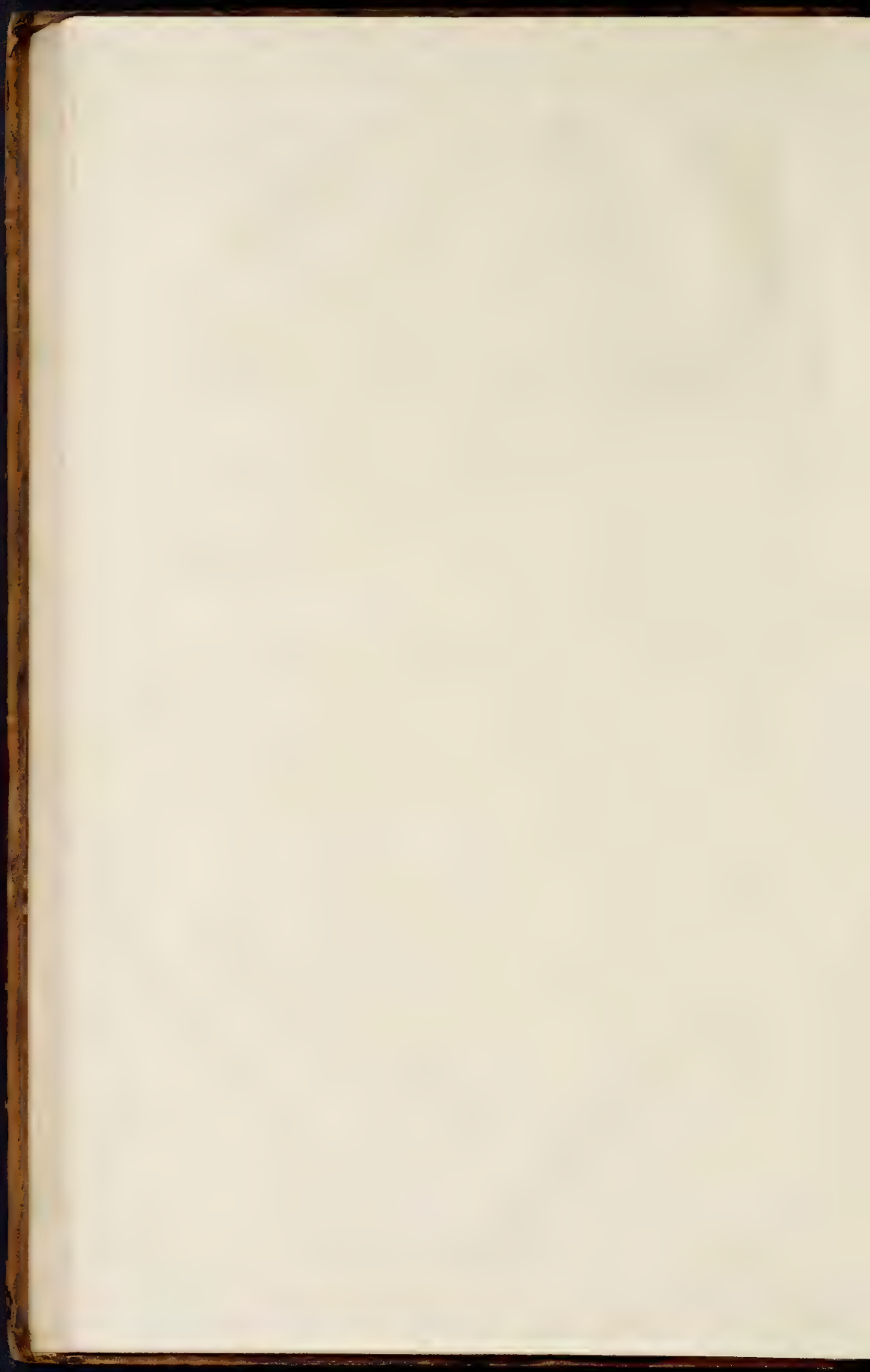
Seal of William the Conqueror, from Speed.



Thomas Astle Esq^r



F.R.S. and F.S.A. Contributes this Plate.





CAEN Capital of LOWER NORMANDY.

ANGLO-NORMAN ANTIQUITIES CONSIDERED, &c.

THE connexion between the duchy of NORMANDY, and the kingdom of ENGLAND, was for many years extremely intimate. During the long period that the former made a considerable part of the territories of the latter, both were governed by nearly the same laws. The customs and manners of the inhabitants of those countries in many instances became similar; and the frequent intermarriages between the Normans and English united their interests, and blended their property together, in such manner, that in those times there were but few persons of any considerable note, either in Normandy or England, who had not family connexions and landed possessions in each. From these circumstances the history of those respective countries became so closely interwoven, that an acquaintance with the one, seems absolutely necessary for the thorough understanding of the other. Hence, a strict examination into such remains of antiquity as are to be met with in Normandy, together with an account of those works of piety and magnificence which owned the Norman dukes for their founders during the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, although destroyed or perished within a few years past, cannot fail of furnishing many observations not altogether unworthy the attention of an English antiquary.

With this view I determined in the year 1752. to visit the principal places within the ancient dukedom of Normandy; and accordingly, setting out on the 16th of July, quitted the direct road from Calais to Paris, at Abbeville, and passing through Fressenville, arrived at Eu, the first maritime town in Normandy, and the capital of an extensive district, which hath had its counts ever since the middle of the tenth century.

EU, sometimes written AU, AUV, AUVU, and OU, and by ancient writers called AUGA, AUGUM, and AUCUM, is pleasantly situated on a flat at the foot of a very steep hill near the banks of the river Bresle, which separates Normandy from Picardy, and within half a league of the sea. The town consists of three parishes, and contains several religious houses and a college of Jesuits.

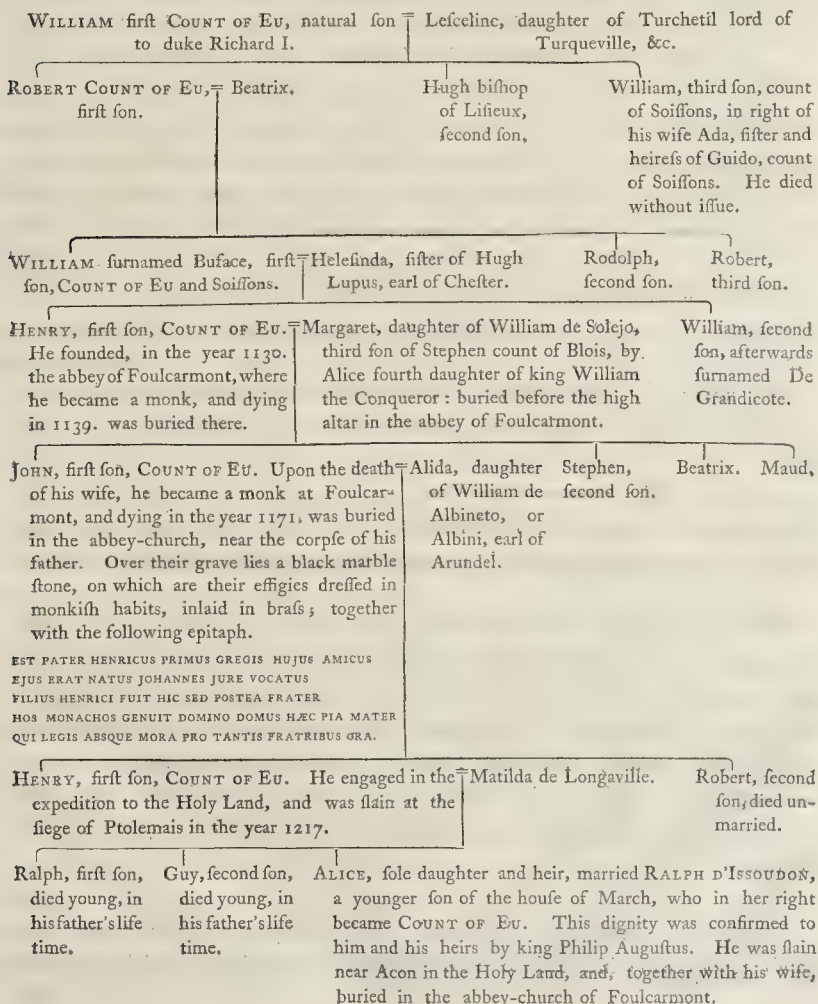
About the year 956. Richard I. duke of Normandy, granted this town, and great part of the pays de Caux, together with the dignity of Count, to his natural son William, and the heirs of his body, who from that time were styled COUNTS OF EU. The male line of this William failing about the beginning of the thirteenth century, the title and estate devolved on Alice, the sole heiress of the ancient house of Eu*, at that time married to Ralph Lezignan, or, as he was afterwards called, Ralph d'Issoudon. Mary d'Issoudon, becoming sole heiress of her family, married the count de Nesle, a cadet of the house of Brienne, who thereupon in her right possessed the honours and estates of Eu; but these, being in the next generation forfeited to the crown, by the attainder of the constable de Nesle, were granted, by John king of France, to John d'Artois one of the princes of the blood. Charles d'Artois, count of Eu, dying without issue in the year 1472: was succeeded in dignity and estate by his nephew, John de Burgogne, count of Nevers and Rethel, eldest son of his sister Bona d'Artois, countess of Nevers. This John de Burgogne, count of Eu, Nevers, and Rethel, died in the year 1491. having had issue only two daughters; viz. Elizabeth, who married John first duke of Cleves, and died in her father's life time; and Charlotte, the wife of John d'Albret, lord of Orval. On the partition of the estates of their father John de Burgogne, the lands and dignity of Eu fell to Charles of Cleves, son to his daughter Elizabeth; which Charles left issue only one son, Francis, who in the year 1538. was created duke of Nevers, and died in 1561. leaving issue, Francis his successor in the dukedom, and two daughters, Henrietta and Catharine. Francis second duke of Nevers died in 1562. without issue; and upon his decease the estate and title of Eu fell to his youngest sister, Catharine, who was then married to Henry de Lorraine, the great duke of Guise, whose grandson Henry sold them to Ann Mary Louisa duchess of Montpensier, by whom they were afterwards resold to

Lewis

Lewis Augustus de Bourbon, prince of Dombes and duke of Maine; whose second son enjoys the title of Count of Eu. But here I must not omit to mention, that Henry V. king of England, after his conquest of France, on the 10th day of June, 1419. granted this county of Eu, or, as he then spelt it, EWE, together with the title of Earl, to William lord Bouchier, who had married Eleanor Plantagenet, widow to Edmund earl of Stafford, and daughter of Thomas of Woodstock duke of Gloucester, youngest son of king Edward III. Henry the son of this William was, in the 13th year of king Henry VI. also summoned to parliament by the title of Earl of Ewe, but never afterwards.

The

* GENEALOGY of the first COUNTS OF EU.



The ABBEY of CANONS REGULAR deserves the attention of a traveller: it was founded in the year 1002. by William the first count of Eu, for secular canons, and dedicated to the honour of the Holy Virgin; but in 1119. those canons petitioning for a reform, they, by the joint consent of Henry then count of Eu, and Goisfred arch-bishop of Rouen their diocesan, became canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, and have so continued ever since. Laurence arch-bishop of Dublin took so great a liking to this abbey, that he resided in it many years, and dying on the 17th of February, 1171. was there buried. The representation of his sanctity, and the solicitations of abbot Guido, procured from pope Honorius III. a bull for his canonization, dated the 11th of December, 1218. soon after which the abbey and church were re-dedicated to this new saint, whose name became so familiar to the inhabitants of Eu, that the church is more frequently called St. Laurence, than Notre Dame. This abbey-church of St. Laurence, which is likewise the principal parish-church of Eu, is a neat, plain, and beautiful Gothic structure, built in the form of a cross, on the transept whereof is placed a fine light steeple of remarkable height. On each side of the altar are two fair table-monuments of the counts of Eu, with their images cut in white marble and laid on the top stones, but without any inscriptions for either of them. On one is the date 1497. This was erected to the memory of Philip d'Artois, count of Eu, and constable of France, who died on the 16th of June, 1497. The other is the tomb of Charles d'Artois, count of Eu, and constable of France, who died in the year 1401. Near to these monuments is an inscription to the memory of Ann of Cleves, who married one of the dukes of Guise. In a subterraneous chapel under the high altar are likewise some marble monuments, of which you have a sight through iron gates of tralife work, contrived for that purpose. The chapels adjoining to the church are furnished with several other monuments of the counts of Eu: on one is represented a dead Christ, surrounded by five figures, two of which are the Holy Virgin and Mary Magdalen, extremely well finished, in a composition resembling plaister of Paris.

Near the high altar in the CHURCH of the JESUITS are two elegant marble monuments; one erected to the memory of the great duke of Guise, who was murdered at Blois on the 13th of December, 1588. and with his wife Catharine of Cleves-Nevers lies buried here; and the other, to that of his brother the cardinal, who was likewise murdered at the same place on the next day. Each of these monuments is richly adorned with fine basso relievos, and escutcheons of arms; but there is not any inscription on either of them.

The CASTLE stands near the church of St. Laurence. It is a very old building, originally intended to have formed a quadrangle, of which two sides only

only have been built. The apartments are spacious and lofty, and contain some very indifferent portraits of the dukes and duchesses of Guise, and of some of the old Bourbons counts of Montpensier. In other respects it makes but a ruinous appearance, being almost stripped of its furniture, and greatly out of repair; the duke de Dombes, who is the present owner of it, not having resided therein for several years. Adjoining to this castle are fine shady walks; and at the end of them, upon a rising ground, stands an old summer-house, from whence you have a delightful prospect, the eye at the same time taking in the town, the castle, the adjacent country, and an unbounded view of the sea.

At the mouth of the river Bresle stands a considerable village, called TREPORT, which is the harbour belonging to the town of Eu. It is principally frequented by fishing-boats and small coasting vessels, the tide never flowing here to a height sufficient for carrying in ships of any considerable burthen. Upon the side of this harbour is a BENEDICTINE ABBEY, founded in the year 1056. by Robert count of Eu, at the instance of duke William, and Maurillus arch-bishop of Rouen, and dedicated to St. Michael the arch-angel. Great part of the ancient buildings of this abbey was destroyed when the English, under the command of sir John Dudley, in the year 1545. burnt the suburbs of Treport, together with all the ships in the harbour; but that damage hath many years since been thoroughly repaired.

Eu, in respect to spiritual matters, is intirely under the jurisdiction of the arch-bishop of Rouen, who hath here an established court, which takes cognizance of all ecclesiastical matters arising as well within the county of Eu, as in the duchy of Aumale.

The distance from Eu to Dieppe is three posts.

In my road to the latter, near the village of BRAEMONT, at about a league from Dieppe, I passed through the remains of a large encampment, called by some of the country people CESAR'S CAMP, and by others LA CITE DE LIME. The figure of this camp is irregular, and approaches nearly to that which mathematicians call a Scalenous Triangle. Its longest side points to the north, where it is bounded by the ocean, and extends near four thousand eight hundred feet in length, upon a fine down thirty toises higher than the sea. The sides next the land are fortified with an agger forty feet in height, defended by a deep trench both within and without; and the whole is parted from the suburb of Dieppe, called PAULET, by a large and deep valley fortified with several out-works. The vulgar notion is, that this camp was formed by Julius Cæsar, when he assembled his legions in order to his second expedition against Britain: but the height and nature of its fortifications plainly pronounce it a work

of much more modern time, and strongly countenance the opinion of those who assert, that this camp was laid out by the famous lord Talbot, in the year 1422. for the reception of the army which, under his command, covered the troops employed in the siege of Dieppe, and continued there on that service during the succeeding winter. The learned abbé de Fontenu hath written several curious dissertations upon this and other ancient camps* remaining in France.

DIEPPE, though it was but a mean village in the twelfth century, grew into a considerable town soon after king Richard I. had granted it to Walter arch-bishop of Rouen, and his successors in that see, in exchange for Andeley, which he annexed to the duchy of Normandy†. It is now famous on account of its port, which is greatly frequented, especially by such as come into France from

* They are printed in the *Memoires tirez des Registres de l'Academie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, tom. x. p. 403, &c. where a view of the camp near Dieppe is engraven.

† I have not been able to meet with the original letters patent of king Richard, but was favoured with a transcript of them, as entered in a chartulary now belonging to the collegiate church of Gaillon in Normandy; of which the following is a literal copy, and agrees with the *Rotulus Cartarum et Chirographorum Normanniæ*, de anno 2do regis Johannis, m.7. No. 1. in Turr. Lond.

‘ PERMUTATIO facta inter regem et ecclesiam ac archiepiscopum Rothomagi, de manerio
‘ de Andely, cum novo castello de Rupe, (de la Roche) et cum foresta, pro villa
‘ de Dieppa et ville de Botelles, (Bouteilles) cum tota foresta de Alikereumont.

‘ RICARDUS, Dei gratiâ rex Angliæ, dux Normaniæ, Aquitaniæ, comes Andegaviæ, archi-
‘ episcopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, seneschalis, vice-
‘ comitibus, prepositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis, et fidelibus suis, salutem. Cum sacro-sancta
‘ ecclesia, sponsa Sancti Regis Regum, et unica dilecta Illius per quem reges regnant, et prin-
‘ cipes gubernacula possident; tanto ampliorem ei volumus devotionem et reverentiam exhibere,
‘ quanto certius non regiam tantum, sed omnem a Domino Deo esse credimus potestatem:
‘ unde, sicut venerabilis Rothomagensis ecclesia, quæ inter universas terrarum nostrarum plurima
‘ celebritate dignoscitur enitere, pro rerum necessitate, vel temporum, nostris ducit utilitatibus
‘ opportuna diligentia consulendum; sic nos ejusdem matris nostræ commodis et augmentis digna
‘ compensatione dignum ducimus respondere. Sane villâ Andeliacâ, cum quibusdam aliis adiacen-
‘ tibus locis, quæ erant Rothomagensis ecclesiæ, minus sufficienter firmatis, inimicis nostris in
‘ terram nostram Normaniæ per eadem loca patebat ingressus, per quem incendiis et rapinis necnon
‘ et aliis hostilitatis sævitiis, in eandem terram nostram quam licentius grassabantur; quocirca,
‘ venerabili patri Vualtero, archiepiscopo, et capitulo Rothomagensi debitum habentibus ad nostram
‘ et prædictæ terræ nostræ damna respectum, facta est hæc permutatio inter ecclesiam Rothoma-
‘ gensem et archiepiscopum Rothomagensem ex una parte, et nos ex altera parte, de manerio
‘ de Andeli, in hac forma: scilicet, Quod idem archiepiscopus, de conscientia, et voluntate domini
‘ papæ Calestini tertii, et de assensu capituli Rothomagensis ecclesiæ, et coepiscoporum suorum, et
‘ cleri ejusdem archiepiscopatus, concessit, et in perpetuum quietum clamavit nobis et hæredibus
‘ nostris, prædictum manerium de Andelia, cum novo castello de Rupe, et cum foresta, et cum
‘ omnibus aliis pertinentiis et libertatibus suis; exceptis ecclesiis et præbendis, et feodis militum;
‘ et excepto manerio de Fraxinis, cum pertinentiis suis, quæ omnia idem archiepiscopus ecclesiæ
‘ Rothomagensis, et sibi et successoribus suis, retinuit; cum omnibus libertatibus, et liberis con-
‘ suetudinibus, et cum omni integritate sua, in perpetuum; ita quod tam milites quam clerici,
‘ et omnes homines, tam de feodis militum, quam de præbendis, sequuntur molendina de Andely,
‘ sicut

from the coast of Suffex. An antiquary finds but little amusement in this place, the town having in the year 1694. suffered greatly by the bombardment which entirely ruined the great church, and laid in ashes most of the houses, they being, for the greater part, built with timber. It hath however in great measure recovered that misfortune, and is now beautifully rebuilt. In the centre of the town is a fine square, all the houses whereof are handsomely built with brick; and each hath a mezzanine, or entresol, between the first and second stories. The fronts of all these houses are carried up according to one regular and general design, and dressed with a well-proportioned facia, which

‘ sicut consueverunt, et debent, et moltura erit nostra. Archiepiscopus autem, et homines sui, de
 ‘ fraxinis molent ubi idem archiepiscopus volet; et si voluerint molere apud Andely, dabunt
 ‘ molturas suas, sicut alii ibidem molentes. In escambium autem predicti manerii de Andely,
 ‘ cum pertinentiis, concessimus, et in perpetuum quietum clamavimus, ecclesie Rothomagensi, et
 ‘ predicto archiepiscopo, et successoribus suis, omnia molendina que nos habuimus Rothomagensi,
 ‘ quando hac permutatio facta fuit integre cum omni sequela et moltura sua, sine aliquo
 ‘ retinemento eorum que ad molendina pertinent, vel ad molturam; et cum omnibus libertatibus,
 ‘ et liberis consuetudinibus, quas solent et debent habere. Nec alicui alio licebit molendinum
 ‘ facere ibidem ad detrimentum predictorum molendinorum. Et debet archiepiscopus solvere
 ‘ elemosinas antiquitus statutas de eisdem molendinis. Concessimus etiam eis villam de Dieppa,
 ‘ et villam de Bouteilles, cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus, et liberis consuetudinibus suis;
 ‘ exceptis elemosinis constitutis in manerio de Dieppa a nobis et antecessoribus nostris, quarum
 ‘ summa est trecenta et septuaginta duae librae, que debent solvi per manum predicti archiepiscopi et
 ‘ successorum suorum, his quibus assignatae sunt. Concessimus etiam eisdem manerium de Lou-
 ‘ viers, cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus, et liberis consuetudinibus suis; cum ministerio
 ‘ de Louviers; salvis ad opus nostrum venatione nostra et destructione forestae, ita tamen quod non
 ‘ sit in Revardo. Concessimus etiam eis totam forestam de Alliermont, cum feris, et omnibus
 ‘ aliis pertinentiis, et libertatibus suis, sicut eam habuimus. Hac autem omnia in escambium
 ‘ predicti manerii de Andeli, cum predictis pertinentiis data, habebunt ecclesia Rothomagensis,
 ‘ et predictus archiepiscopus et successores sui in perpetuum, cum omnibus libertatibus, et
 ‘ liberis consuetudinibus suis, sicut predictum est. Homines autem predicti archiepiscopi de
 ‘ predicto escambio, habebunt omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines quas habuerunt homines
 ‘ de Andely, dum manerium illud esset in manu ipsius archiepiscopi. Hac etiam omnia, que
 ‘ idem archiepiscopus in hoc escambio recepit, vuarantizabimus nos, et heredes nostri, ecclesie
 ‘ Rothomagensi, et predicto archiepiscopo, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, contra omnes
 ‘ homines, ita quod si aliquis escambium aliquod est recepturus pro aliquo predictorum quod
 ‘ memoratus archiepiscopus hic recepit, nos vel heredes nostri faciemus illud escambium, et ecclesia
 ‘ Rothomagensis hac predicta in perpetuum pacifice possidebit. Nos autem quantum rei potest
 ‘ excommunicamus, et concedimus quod incurrat indignationem Omnipotentis Dei, quicumque
 ‘ contra hoc factum venerit. Testibus hiis; Huberto Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, Joanne Vingor-
 ‘ nienfi, Hugone Coventrenfi, Savarico Battonienfi, Henrico Bajocenfi, Garnio Ebroicenfi, Lifi-
 ‘ ardo Sagienfi, Vuillelmo Lexovienfi, Vuillelmo Constantienfi, episcopis. Abbatibus Sanctae Tri-
 ‘ nitatis de monte Rothomagensi, Reginaldo sancti Vuandregisii, Victore sancti Georgii, ulterio-
 ‘ ris portus, Osberto de Pratellis, — de Ango, — de Cornevilla, abbatibus. Joanne comite
 ‘ Moretonii, Othone comite Picavienfi, Balduino comite de Albemarla, Radulfo comite Augi,
 ‘ Vuillelmo marescallo comite de Strigois, Vuillelmo filio Radulfi senescallo Normannie, Roberto
 ‘ de Turnechan senescallo Andegavie, Vuillelmo de Huneto constabli. Normannie; Gilberto filio
 ‘ Reinfredi, Hugone Brun Gaufrido de Leziniano, Vuillelmo de Rupibus, Radulfo camerario de
 ‘ Tancarvilla, Vuillelmo Martel, Radulfo Teiffum, Gaufrido de Sai, Roberto de Harecort; et
 ‘ multis aliis. Datum per manum Eustachii electi Eliensis, tunc agentis vices-cancellarii apud
 ‘ Rothomagum, anno in incarnatione Domini . M. C. . l. . V. . II. . l. . V. . I. die Octobris, anno
 ‘ regni nostri octavo.

‘ N. B. Sigillatur sigillo magno in cera viridi, cui appensus est annulus aureus cum lapide pretioso.’

which is continued along the whole; so that the uniformity and exact symmetry, which hath been observed in the building of this square, produces a very fine effect, and adds greatly to its elegance.

The feignory of this town hath from time immemorial belonged to the archbishop of Rouen; but his courts for trying and determining criminal and civil causes are constantly held at ARQUES, a small town situate upon a river of the same name, and within a short mile of Dieppe, famous for the defeat of the Leaguers by Henry IV. on the 21st day of September, 1589.

The direct road from Dieppe to Rouen, passes through the villages of Osmonville, Toftes, and Cambres, all of them wretchedly inhabited; but the country round about is for the most part extremely pleasant. The distance is six posts.

About the mid-way between Dieppe and Rouen, but somewhat out of the common road, you see LONGUEVILLE, a village in the Pays de Caux, where there is a CLUNIAN PRIORY, founded during the reign of William the Conqueror, by Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham*, who died in the year 1102. and lies buried there under a tomb, on which is the following epitaph.

STEMMA GIFFARDORUM GALTERII INGENUORUM.
 QUÆ MERUIT VIVENS BUSTA, SEPULTUS HABET.
 TEMPLI FUNDATOR PRÆSENTIS ET ÆDIFICATOR,
 HOC VELUT IN PROPRIO CONDITUR IN TUMULO,
 QUI SE, MAGNIFICUM PATRIÆQUE PROBAVIT AMICUM,
 DUX VIRTUTE POTENS AC PIETATE NITENS.
 RELIGIOSORUM, SED PRÆCIPUE MONACHORUM
 CULTOR, MULTIMODE PROFUIT ECCLESIAE.
 AMEN.

The antient town of ALBEMARLE, or, as it was afterwards called, AUBEMALE and AUMARLE, now softened into AUMALE, is situate upon the river Bresle, at the distance of four leagues north from the high road to Rouen, and carries on a considerable manufactory of stuffs, called Aumale Serges, which are much worn by the common people of France.

Near the site of the old castle stands the BENEDICTINE ABBEY of ST. MARTIN D'ACY, built partly upon the same spot whereon the ancient parochial church of St.

* The founder granted to this priory several churches, lands and manors in England; and among others, the manor of Newinton Longueville in Buckinghamshire, wherein a Cluniac priory was afterwards founded, as a cell to that at Longueville in Normandy.

St. Martin d'Acceio, or d'Accy, formerly stood. It owes its primary foundation to Adeliza countess of Albemarle and Holdernefs, daughter of Robert, second duke of Normandy, and sister, by the mother's side, to king William the Conqueror. This lady, about the close of the eleventh century, here established a priory of monks, whom she brought from the abbey of St. Lucian at Belvace, granting to them the church of St. Martin. Her son, Stephen earl of Albemarle, not only ratified his mother's establishment, but augmented the revenues of the priory with the churches and tythes of Burftal in Yorkshire*, and many other parishes in England, but also with the churches and tythes of fundry places within the duchy of Normandy. In the year 1130. William earl of Albemarle, son of Stephen, by licence from Hugh arch-bishop of Rouen, erected the priory into an abbey † dependent on that of St. Lucian at Belvace; and in that state it now remains.

This town, which hath given title to many of our ‡ English nobility, hath been for many years the capital of a duchy dependent on the parliament of

* See his charter of donation in Du Monstier's *Neustria Pia*, folio 732. The abbot of Albemarle, soon after the obtaining this charter, sent over a prior and some monks to look after their estates and revenues in England. These, after some time, fixed their cell in the chapel of St. Helen in Burftal-Garth, in the east riding of Yorkshire, where they continued until the frequent seizing of the estates of foreign abbies, occasioned, in the 18th year of king Richard II. this alien priory, together with all the estates in England belonging to the abbey of Albemarle, to be sold, by consent of Robert bishop of Lincoln, to the abbot and convent of Kirkstall in Yorkshire. See Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, p. 647.

† See Du Monstier, *ut supra*.

‡ Odo earl of Champagne, having married Adeliza, sister to William the Conqueror, was by that king made earl of ALBEMARLE, and had a grant of the lordship of the isle of Holdernefs in Yorkshire, at the recommendation of John arch-bishop of Rouen, who at the same time gave him the town of Albemarle, upon condition that, in all expeditions where the arch-bishop went in person, he should be his standard-bearer with twelve knights. Odo was succeeded by his only son, Stephen, who, exclusive of other children, left issue William, surnamed Le Gros, his eldest son, and successor in the earldoms. William le Gros died, leaving issue only one daughter, his heir, viz. Hawis, or Hawise, married first to William de Magnaville earl of Essex; secondly, to William de Fortibus; and thirdly, to Baldwin de Betun. These husbands, in her right, severally took the title of Earl of Albemarle; but she had not any issue by any of them, except by her second husband, William de Fortibus, to whom she bore one son, William de Fortibus; who married Aveline daughter of Richard lord Montfichet. This William, after the death of his mother and her three husbands, became, in her right, earl of Albemarle, and at his death left issue two daughters, his coheirs, viz. Hawise, who died without issue; and Aveline, who married Edmund earl of Lancaster, second son of king Henry III. and became countess of Albemarle; but this lady dying without issue, the title became extinct.

Milles, York, and other writers on the English nobility, tell us, that the title of Earl of Albemarle was revived by king Richard II. in favour of his uncle Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, sixth son of king Edward III. but in this, I apprehend, they are mistaken: however, certain it is, that king Richard II. on the 29th of September, in the 21st year of his

of Paris. Philip Augustus, king of France, having gotten possession of Normandy, invested Ranald de Ponthieu, count de Dammartin, with the title of Count of Aumale; and it remained in his heirs male till John de Ponthieu, count of Aumale, died, leaving issue only one daughter, Blanch, who carried it with her in marriage to John count d'Harcourt, who was succeeded by John, his only son. This John dying without issue male, the dignity and estate fell to his sister and heir, Mary, wife of Anthony de Lorrain, count de Vaudemont; and by that means the duchy of Aumale formed a younger branch of the house of Guise. Charles duke d'Aumale, the last male of that branch, left issue only one daughter, Ann of Lorrain, who married Henry of Savoy, duke of Nemours, whose two sons, Charles and Amedeus, were successively dukes of Nemours and Aumale. The heir of the last of these dukes was Charles Emanuel, who left issue only two daughters; the eldest of which, Marie Jeane Baptista, afterwards married Charles Emanuel duke of Savoy, and sold the duchy of Aumale to the duke du Main.

ROUEN, the ancient ROTHOMAGUS, or, as it was called by corruption, ROTHOMUM and RODOMUM, was formerly the chief town of the Velocasses, and is now esteemed the capital of Upper Normandy*.

This

reign, and in the parliament called the GREAT, advanced EDWARD, EARL of RUTLAND, eldest son of Edmond of Langley, duke of York, by his first wife, Isabel, daughter and coheir of Peter, king of Castile, to the dignity of Duke of AUMARLE: this title, however, was not long enjoyed by him; for in the first year of king Henry IV. he was by act of parliament deposed from that dignity. Henry IV. on the 9th of July, 1412. created his second son, THOMAS of LANCASTER, Duke of Clarence and Earl of ALBEMARLE: but this prince being, six years after, slain by the Scots at the battle of Bauguy, and dying without issue, the title of Albemarle once more became extinct, and so lay dormant until it was again revived in the person of RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, EARL of WARWICK, who, in reward for his bravery at the sieges and reduction of Caen, Dampfront, Caudebec, Rouen, and other places in France, was, by king Henry V. in the year 1417. created Earl of AUMARLE.

This Richard was succeeded by his son Henry, afterwards duke of Warwick, who died in the year 1445. leaving issue only one child, Ann, who died at the age of six years.

King Charles II. in consideration of the singular services rendered to him by general GEORGE MONK, of Potheridge in the county of Devon, descended from Margaret, daughter and coheir of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, by letters patent dated the 7th of July, in the 12th year of his reign, created him Duke of ALBEMARLE, to hold, to him and the heirs male of his body, for ever. This duke, dying on the 4th of January, 1669. was succeeded by his only son, Christopher, who departing this life at Jamaica, in the year 1688. without issue, the title of Albemarle was again extinct.

Lastly, king William III. by his letters patent, bearing date the 10th of February, 1696. conferred the title of EARL of ALBEMARLE on ARNOLD JOOST VAN KEPPEL, whose grandson now enjoys it.

Whilst

This city, which is situated in a plain upon the banks of the river Seine, and screened on three of its sides by very high and steep mountains, being open on that side only which is next to the river, is near two leagues in compass, exclusive of the fauxbourgs of St. Sever, Cauchoise, Bouvereul, St. Hilaire, Martainville, and Beauvoisine. The walls and ramparts are strengthened with round towers, and on the land side encompassed by a deep ditch. The gates are defended by irregular bastions, which are daily falling to decay; and in fact all the fortifications have been greatly neglected ever since the fort of St. Catharine was dismantled. It is divided into thirty-seven parishes, four whereof are in the fauxbourgs; and contains seven hospitals, five houses of lepers, seventeen chapels, and forty-eight religious houses of various denominations, exclusive of the magnificent cathedral. Besides these, Rouen contains many other public buildings, which make a handsome appearance. The streets are in general extremely narrow, and the houses for the most part mean and ill built. The inhabitants are very numerous, being said to amount to upwards of sixty thousand souls; and carry on a very lucrative and flourishing trade, supplying, by means of the river Seine, Paris, and the internal parts of the kingdom, with great quantities and variety of goods which they continually import from foreign countries.

The quay is extremely large and beautiful, and so happily circumstanced with respect to depth of water, that ships of upwards of three hundred tons burthen come quite close to it, to deliver and take in their cargoes.

Within the walls are several good markets, well furnished with provisions of all kinds; and I observed a greater plenty of butchers meat in them, than I saw any where else in France. The inhabitants are plentifully supplied with fresh water, not only by the rivers Robec and Aubette, both of which rise about a league from the city, and run through several of the streets; but also by thirty-five public conduits dispersed at convenient distances in different parts of the city. In the Marché aux Veaux is a conduit built in a triangular form, over which stood a mutilated statue of the famous Joan of Arc, who on the 10th of May, 1431, was burnt for a witch on that spot; but

* Whilst Gaul was under the Romans, the country of the VELOCASSES included not only the neighbourhood of the city of Rouen, but extended as far as the river Oyse. Under the French kings, that part which lies beyond the river of Andelle, was called PAGUS RODOMENSIS, LE PAYS DE ROUEN, and, in common parlance, LE ROUMOIS; but the other part, situate between the rivers Oyse and Andelle, preserved the name of the VELOCASSES, being called PAGUS VILCASSINUS, in French LE PAYS DE VELGUESIN, since shortened to VEXIN. As soon as Charles the Simple had ceded to duke Rollo, that part of the Vexin which lies between the rivers Ette and Andelle, it was called the NORMAN VEXIN, to distinguish it from the other part between the Ette and Oyse, which, continuing under the dominion of Charles, obtained the name of FRENCH VEXIN.

but that statue hath lately been removed. It is worth observing, that the doctors of the Sorbonne, who were consulted by the duke of Bedford, then regent of France, pronounced unanimously for her execution.

The CATHEDRAL is a most noble Gothic structure: the foundation thereof was laid about the year 990. by Robert arch-bishop of Rouen, brother to Richard second duke of Normandy, partly upon the same spot whereon formerly stood the ancient metropolitical church, which had been burnt down in the year 842. but the body of the cathedral was not completely finished till 1063. when, in the presence of William the Conqueror, and many of the Norman nobility, it was with great solemnity dedicated to the Holy Virgin. The cross part is a building of a more modern date, having been added about the year 1100. The portail at the west end of this church makes a most magnificent appearance, being richly embellished with statues, basso relievos, and other ornaments; and flanked by two towers of great height, but not uniform. The tower on the south side of this portail was begun in the year 1485. when Robert de Croisemere was arch-bishop; and finished in 1507. during the prelacy of the arch-bishop cardinal George d'Amboise, prime minister to Lewis XII. It is called LA TOUR DE BEURE, being so named because pope Innocent VIII. at the request of cardinal William d'Estouteville, permitted the use of butter and milk in Lent to all those who would contribute towards the expence of building it. In this tower hangs a large bell, called GEORGE D'AMBOISE, in honour of the cardinal of that name: it weighs, as I was told, thirty-six thousand pounds; is at the bottom, or mouth, thirty feet in circumference; and in height, including its ears, or cannons, ten feet; requires sixteen men to toll it, and thirty-two to ring it out. This remarkable bell was cast by Jean le Machon of Chartres, who, it is said, died about nineteen hours after, in a violent fit of joy, occasioned by the success which had attended the performance. He lies buried in the lower part of the nave of the cathedral, under a small tomb, on which is the figure of a bell, and the following inscription.

CI-DESSOUS GIST JEAN LE MACHON
DE CHARTRES HOMME DE FACHON
LEQUEL FONDIT GEORGE D'AMBOISE
QUI TRENTÉ SIX MILLES LIVRES POISE
MIL CINQUE CENS UN JOUR D'AOUT DIXIEME.
PUIS MOURUT LE VINGT ET UNIEME.

The opposite tower, called ST. ROMAIN'S TOWER, which is used for the belfrey, appears to have been built at different times; but the whole is of somewhat a more ancient date than the former.

The

The transept of the cross forms a beautiful lantern; over which stands a very lofty spire, three hundred and eighty feet in height, which is a great ornament to the church. This spire is supported by four columns, each of them composed of a group of thirty-one small pillars united together. Adjoining to the west end of the cathedral is a large square piece of ground, inclosed with a stone wall, called to this day the *PARVIS*, or *AITRE*.

Besides the grand portail at the west end, there are two others richly decorated with sculpture and Gothic ornaments; the one at the north end of the cross aisle, called *LE PORTAIL DES LIBRAIRES*, from its opening into a place where formerly stood several booksellers shops; and the other at the south end of the same aisle, and called *LE PORTAIL DE CALENDE*, from its fronting a place distinguished by that name. Each of these portails is flanked by two high towers flat on their tops, round which runs a balustrade of open work.

The dimensions of this cathedral, according to the print published of it, are these: length of the church, including the chapel of the Holy Virgin, which stands at the east end, four hundred and ten feet; breadth, eighty-three feet; length of the cross aisle, one hundred and sixty-four feet; height of the spire, three hundred and ninety-five feet; height of the towers at the west end, two hundred and thirty-six feet; width of the portail at the west end, including the two towers, one hundred and seventy feet.

The inside of the cathedral, to which there are seven entrances, consists of a nave, which is the oldest part of the fabric, and hath been enlarged at different times; a choir; two side aisles, which appear rather too narrow for their height; and a cross aisle, whose whole extent is one hundred and sixty-four feet. The nave and choir are separated from the other parts of the church by forty-four large columns, exclusive of the four in the transept which support the lantern and spire. Those which carry the roof of the choir are round, and some of them are studded from top to bottom with fleurs de lys of tin gilt with gold, and fixed on an azure ground; whereas each of the columns in the nave is formed by a group of small pillars conjoined, in the same manner as is observed in those of the transept.

Behind the high altar stands the chapel of the Holy Virgin; and on each side of the vertex which is continued round the choir of the church, there are several other chapels, amounting in number to twenty-four. The whole building receives its light by means of one hundred and thirty windows, many of them glazed with painted glass, some of which is extremely fine, and thought to have been manufactured in this city*.

The choir is neatly fitted up; and on the south side thereof stands the archiepiscopal throne. The east end is circular, and surrounded with fine grilles of brass curiously wrought, through which you have a view of the adjoining chapels, particularly of that of the Holy Virgin, which is highly enriched with statues, and a great variety of gilt ornaments. The ascent from the choir to the high altar, is formed by a flight of three steps, which at a distance hath an extreme good effect. Beyond this runs a balustrade of cast brass, breast high, inclosing the altar and some part of the chancel; within which stand four columns of the same metal, each having on its top the figure of an angel holding a candlestick. The whole area of this choir is of the finest marble, and was new laid about thirty years ago; at which time all the old monuments were removed, and the places of those of RICHARD I. king of England, of his elder brother, usually called HENRICUS JUNIOR, of JOHN the great duke of Bedford, regent of France, and brother to king Henry V. and that of CHARLES V. of France, were supplied by the following inscriptions let into the pavement.

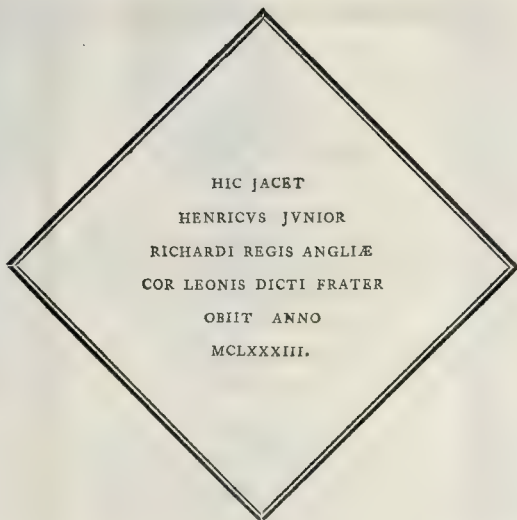
In a Lozenge, on the Right Hand of the Altar.



On

* It is highly probable that a great manufactory of painted glass was carried on at Rouen; for by the fabric-rolls of Exeter cathedral, it appears that in the time of kings Edward II. and III. considerable quantities of painted glass were brought from Rouen to Exeter, in order to adorn that cathedral.

On the Left Hand of the Altar.



In the Choir behind the high Altar, in a Lozenge.



In the Middle of the Choir, on a Black Marble Grave-Stone.

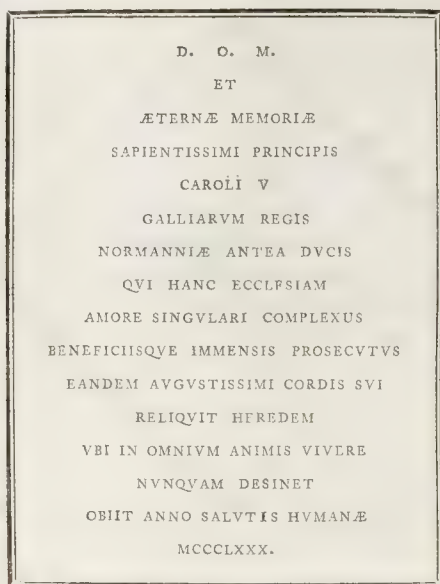


PLATE II.

In the year 1199. the heart of Richard I. king of England, inclosed in a silver box, was, pursuant to his own desire, deposited on the right hand of the high altar of this cathedral, under a stately monument formerly encompassed with a balustrade of silver*, made at the expence of the canons of this church, to whom in his life time he had been a considerable benefactor, having granted them, amongst other donations, three hundred muids of wine, to be taken yearly for ever out of his customs at Rouen. On that monument lay the figure of the king in full proportion, dressed in his royal robes; and beneath was the following inscription.

‡ AD CHALUZ CECIDIT REGNI REX CARDO RICHARDUS
HIS FERUS HIS HUMILIS HIS AGNUS ET HIS LEOPARDUS
CASUS ERAT LUCIS CHALUZ PER SÆCULA NOMEN
IGNOTUM FUERAT SED CERTUM NOMINIS OMEN

TUNC

* The dean, canons, and chapter of Rouen, in the year 1250. ungratefully forgetting the great obligations they were under to this monarch, melted down the silver balustrade, in order to contribute towards the ransom of St. Lewis, then a captive among the pagans.

‡ King Richard I. died of a wound which he received at the siege of Chalons, then called Chaluz, in the Limosin.



William the Conqueror, at Caen.

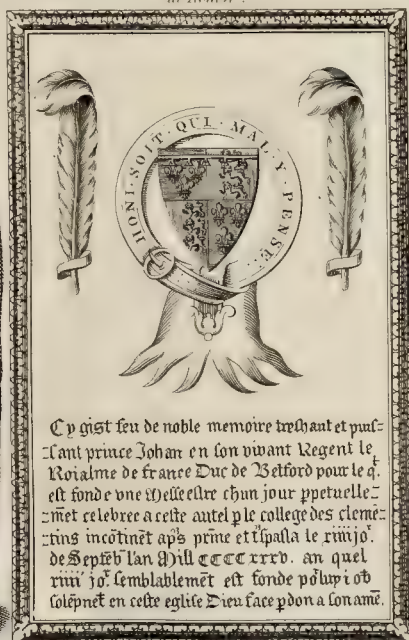
King Henry the Younger, at Rouen. PL. II.



King Richard the 1.st at Rouen.

at Rouen.

Bevington Wife of A^d Richard I. taken from her Effigies found on her Tomb, in the Abbey of L. E. from near Mans where she is interred



William Hordwood Esq. F.S.A.

Contributor This Plate. 2



TUNC PATUIT RES CLAUSA FUIT SED LUCE CADENTE
 PRODIIT IN LUCEM PER CASUM LUCIS ADEMPTE
 ANNO MILLENO DUCENTENO MINUS UNO
 AMBROSII FESTO DECESSIT AB ORBE MOLESTO
 PICTAVIS EXTA DUCIS SEPELIS REA TERRA CADUCI
 NEUSTRIA TUQUE TEGIS COR* INÆSTIMABILE REGIS
 CORPUS DATUR CLAUDI SUB MARMORE FONTIS EBRAUDI
 SIC LOCA PERTRINA SE SPARSIT TANTA RUINA
 NEC FUIT HOC FUNUS CUI SUFFICERET LOCUS UNUS
 EJUS VITA BREVIS CUNCTIS PLANGATUR IN ÆVIS.

The magnificent *TOMB* of king *HENRY* the *YOUNGER*, second son of *Henry II.* king of England, and for some time his coadjutor in the kingdom, (he having, by his father's command, been twice crowned king; first at Westminster, and afterwards at Winchester) stood on the left hand of the high altar; and on the superficies was placed his image royally habited, and cut in white marble, but without any inscription. His corpse was first buried in the church of *St. Julian* at *Mans*, near to that of his grand-father, earl *Geoffrey*; but the citizens of *Rouen*, to whom he had bequeathed his body, upon their most pressing application to the king his father, as also to pope *Lucius III.* having obtained orders for its removal†, conducted it, on the shoulders of several of the Norman lords, from *Mans* to *Rouen*, where it was re-interred with great funeral pomp, in the presence of *Richard* archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Routroud* archbishop of *Rouen*, and several other English and Norman prelates.‡

Between

* Some copies have *INEXPUGNABILE* instead of *INÆSTIMABILE*.

† Several records, preserved in the archives of the cathedral of *Rouen*, mention the letters sent to the pope by *Bertrand de Beceyras* bishop of *Agen*, *Odo* duke of *Burgundy*, *Robert* duke of *Narbonne*, *William* castellan of *St. Omer's*, and several other persons of distinction, testifying the last will of the prince; and that, when upon his death-bed, in the castle of *Martel* in the viscounty of *Turenne*, he was solicited to retract it on account of the badness of the roads between that place and *Rouen*, and rather to appoint the church of *Grandmont* in the *Limosin* for the place of his sepulture, he obstinately refused to comply with those solicitations, and positively declared that he would be buried near to the body of his uncle, *William Plantagenet*.

‡ His brother *Geoffrey*, duke of *Britain*, and earl of *Richmond*, fourth son of king *Henry II.* founded a chantry in the church of *Rouen* for one chaplain to pray daily for the soul of prince *Henry*, and endowed it with a yearly rent of twenty livres; which donation was confirmed by his wife *Constance*, duchess of *Britain*, and countess of *Richmond*. *Margaret*, daughter of *Lewis* the *Younger*, king of *France*, and widow of this prince *Henry*, in order to testify her esteem for her late husband, deposited three hundred marks of silver in the hands of the abbot of *Clervaux*, for establishing other chantries in the same church to pray for the repose of his soul. His obit is celebrated yearly on *St. Barnabas's* day.

Between two pillars on the north side of the choir, and parallel with the high altar, under a tomb of black marble, was interred the famous John of Lancaster, third son of Henry IV. king of England, duke of Bedford, Anjou, and Alençon, constable of England, and regent of France, who was justly accounted one of the best generals that ever blossomed out of the royal stem of Plantagenet. This tomb, which was destroyed by the Hugonots when they made themselves masters of the city of Rouen, in the year 1562. had not any statue, or inscription, placed on it; but the want of the latter was supplied by a brass tablet fastened to the wall just over the place of his interment, and which was taken down when the choir was repaired and

PLATE II. new paved.

I made the strictest inquiry that I could after the two above-mentioned statues of king Henry the Younger, and king Richard I. and frequently searched for them in several of the dispersed chapels, where the workmen, on the repairing of the church, had thrown many pieces of old broken monuments; but was not able to find them: neither could I procure the least information as to what was become of either of them, or of the tablet which had been erected to the memory of the duke of Bedford; although Mr. Breval, but a few years before, saw it in the library belonging to this church. Happily, father Mountfaçon has, in the second volume of *MONUMENS DE LA MONARCHIE FRANÇOISE*, given us a representation of those two statues of Henricus Junior and king Richard I. drawn from the originals, which were remaining in his time; and from thence those in PLATE II. are taken. The duke of Bedford's inscription is copied from the figure of it exhibited by Sandford in his *GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND*, p. 314. who engraved it from a delineation made by sir William Dugdale. In the same plate is also engraven the figure of Berengera, or Berengaria, daughter of Sanche king of Navarre and Arragon, and wife of king Richard I. copied from her effigies, still remaining on her tomb in the middle of the choir of the abbey de l'Esplan, near Mans, in the Orleanois, founded by her in the year 1230.

William, third son of the empress Maud by her second husband, Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, and brother to Henry II. king of England, dying at Rouen, in the year 1164. was interred within this cathedral. The precise spot in which his corpse was deposited, hath long been forgotten; but it is most probable that the place of his sepulture was in the choir, and near to, and on the right side of, the high altar; because Henry the Younger, whose place of interment is known, by his last will directed that his body should be deposited near to that of his uncle William.

On the south side of the chapel of the Holy Virgin is the monument of CHARLES V. of France, which was removed from the middle of the choir of the cathedral, where it formerly stood over the place in which his heart was deposited. On the superficies of this monument, which is of touch, is placed an elegant figure, in white marble, as large as life, representing the king with his crown on his head, lying at full length, dressed in his royal robes, and holding his heart in his hand. The silver balustrade, which anciently inclosed this monument, was carried off by the Hugonots, who plundered the cathedral during the civil wars in the reign of Francis II.

In the same chapel, on the right side near the altar, is a sumptuous monument, of black and white marble, sixteen feet broad, and twenty-one feet in height, which may truly be called, as it is here, a MAUSOLEUM of the two cardinals GEORGE D'AMBOISE, uncle and nephew; and, for the number of its figures and other ornaments, may justly be esteemed a most excellent performance*. On the lower part of this monument are six figures in white marble, representing Faith, Charity, Prudence, Fortitude, Justice, and Temperance, placed in distinct niches of touch, separated from each other by pilasters ornamented with funereal emblems; and on the top, which is also of touch, are the statues of the two cardinals†, cut in white marble, larger than life, kneeling, and holding their hands closed and elevated, as at their devotions. Round the verge of the monument are these verses.

PASTOR ERAM CLERI POPULI PATER AUREA SESE
LILIA SUBDEBANT QUERCUS ET IPSA MIHI
MORTUUS EN JACEO MORTE EXTINGUUNTUR HONORES
AT VIRTUS MORTIS NESQIA MORTE VIRET.

On the canopy are several figures, particularly those of the Twelve Apostles standing two and two together. The bodies of the above-mentioned cardinals are buried in a vault, under a tomb of touch, embellished with ornaments in white marble, which stands at the foot of the mausoleum.

On the opposite side of the chapel stands a very magnificent monument erected for monsieur Louis de Brezè, grand sénéchal, lieutenant-general, and governor,
of

* This sumptuous monument was erected in the year 1522. by George d'Amboise, the nephew, when he was only archbishop of Rouen, and had no great expectations of obtaining the purple; so that his statue, which was at that time placed on the mausoleum, represented him dressed in his archiepiscopal habit: but as soon as he had procured a cardinal's hat, he ordered his statue to be taken down, and replaced by that which we now see. This mausoleum is said to have been seven years in making.

† A fine medal of cardinal George d'Amboise is engraven in Plate XII.

of Normandy, who died in 1521. The body of this tomb, which is said to represent the several stages of monsieur de Brezè's life, is charged with four Corinthian columns of touch, standing on bases of statuary marble, and crowned with capitals of the same. The intercolumniations are enriched with festoons of fruits and flowers gilt. In the centre stands a sarcophagus of black marble, whereon lies a figure finely executed, representing the dead body of monsieur de Brezè. In a kind of nich at the head of this figure, is that of his wife Diana of Poitiers, duchess of Valentinois, kneeling, with her arms cross each other, and dressed in a widow's habit: and at the foot is another female figure, holding a young child in her arms. Over the sarcophagus are placed four caryatides with baskets of fruit on their heads, and representing Prudence, Glory, Victory, and Faith; and in the middle stands the statue of monsieur de Brezè, with a coronet on his head, and dressed in the habit of a count, wearing the collar of the order. The caryatides support an entablature, the principal members whereof are richly gilt; and over the centre of the cornice is another figure in white marble, representing monsieur de Brezè on horseback, armed cap-a-pè. The whole of this work is crowned by an Attic of the composite order, which forms a nich, wherein is placed a female figure, representing Fortitude; and in the frieze over her head are these words in golden letters, *IN VIRTUTE TABERNACULUM EJUS*. The cornice is terminated by two lions, each holding an escutcheon of the arms of the defunct; and on a pedestal over the centre is a goat rampant, being his crest. This monument, all the figures whereof are of white marble, was erected at the sole charge of the duchess de Valentinois, widow of monsieur de Brezè. This lady, who was the favorite mistress of two kings successively, makes her husband a promise, in four Latin verses, part of monsieur de Brezè's epitaph, which her executors never performed; for, though she gives him her word to share one grave with him, yet she lies buried under a sumptuous tomb of statuary marble in the chapel of the castle of Anet near Paris, now belonging to the duke of Bourbon, but which castle was built on purpose for her, by king Henry II. of France. The verses run thus.

HOC LODOICE TIBI POSUIT BRESÆE SEPULCHRUM
 PICTONIS AMISSO MÆSTA DIANA VIRO
 INDIVULSA TIBI QUONDAM ET FIDISSIMA CONJUX
 UT FUIT IN THALAMO SIC ERIT IN TUMULO.

Within the same chapel are also handsome monuments for William de Flavacour, archbishop of Rouen, who died in 1306. for archbishop Ralph Rouffiel, who died in 1452. for archbishop Odo Rigault, who died in 1275. and for monsieur Charles de la Rochefoucault, baron of Celfrin, who was slain at the taking of mount St. Catharine in 1562.

In

In the chapel of St. Romain lie interred the remains of the famous Rollo, first duke of Normandy, they having been removed thither from the side of the high altar, when the choir was rebuilt and enlarged. At the time of the duke's first interment, the following verses were placed on his tomb.

DUX NORMANORUM CUNCTORUM NORMA BONORUM,
 ROLLO FERUS FORTIS QUEM GENS NORMANICA MORTIS
 INVOCAT ARTICULO CLAUDITUR HOC TUMULO
 IPSI PROVIDEAT TUA SIC CLEMENTIA CHRISTE
 TE UT SEMPER VIDEAT CÆTIBUS ANGELICIS.

But after the removal of the body, this epitaph was inscribed on his monument, where it still remains.

DUX NORMANORUM TIMOR HOSTIS ET ARMA SUORUM
 ROLLO SUB HOC TITULO CLAUDITUR IN TUMULO
 MAJORES CUJUS PROBITAS PROVEXIT UT EJUS
 SURVIVIT NEC AVUS NEC PATER AUT PROAVUS
 DUCENTEM FORTES REGEM MULTASQUE COHORTES
 DEVICIT DACIÆ CONGREDIENS ACIE
 FRIXONAS VUALCROS HALBACENSES HAYNAUCOS
 HOC SIMUL ADJUNCTOS ROLLO DEDIT PROFUGOS
 EGIT AD HOC FRESIOS PER PLURIMA VULNERA VICTOS
 UT SIBI JURARENT ATQUE TRIBUTA DARENT
 BAJOCAS CEPIT HIS PARISIUS SUPERAVIT
 NEMO FUIT FRANCIS ASPERIOR CUNEIS
 ANNIS TRIGINTA GALLORUM CÆDIBUS ARVA
 IMPLEVIT PIGRO BELLA GERENS CAROLO
 POST MULTAS STRAGES PRÆDAS INCENDIA CÆDES
 UTILE CUM GALLIS FÆDUS INIT CUPIDIS
 SUPPLEX FRANCONI MERUIT BAPTISMATE TINGI
 SIC PERIIT VETERIS OMNE NEFAS HOMINIS
 UT FUIT ANTE LUPUS SIC POST FIT MITIBUS AGNUS
 PAX ITA MUTATUM MULCEAT ANTE DEUM.

WILLIAM, surnamed LONGA-SPATHA, son and successor, in the dukedom, to Rollo, was first interred within the choir; but his corpse was also, on the rebuilding of the cathedral, taken up and deposited on the right-hand side of the altar in the chapel of St. Ann, under a new tomb, on which the following verses are inscribed.

ROLLONIS NATUS GULIELMUS LONGA VOCATUS
 SPATHA DEO GRATUS JACET HIC TUMULO TUMULATUS

PANEM CANONICIS IN HONORE DEI GENETRICIS
 CONTULIT ERGO PIA JUVET IPSUM VIRGO MARIA
 ET QUI CUNCTA VIDET SIBI VIVO PANE FRUI DET
 ANNO CENTENO NOVIES DUO CUM QUADRAGENO
 DEFUIT IN MEMBRIS TERDENA LUCE DECEMBRIS
 CUM NATO CUNCTIS ESCAS TRIBUENTE QUIESCAS
 QUI PANEM CHRISTI PRO MATRIS HONORE DEDISTI
 QUI DEDIT HOC MUNUS HUNC SALVET TRINUS ET UNUS.

The epitaph on his tomb, whilst it stood in the choir, run thus.

QUOS DEFENDEBAT GULIELMUS NEMO PREMEBAT
 AUXILIO CARUIT CÆDERE QUEM VOLUIT
 REGIBUS AC DUCIBUS METUENDA MANUM FUIT EJUS
 BELLIGER HENRICUS CÆSAR EUM TIMUIT
 REXIT NORMANNOS VIGINTI QUINQUE PER ANNOS
 MILITIS ATQUE DUCIS PROMPTUS IN OFFICIIS
 CÆNOBIUM PULCHRE REPARAVIT GEMMETICENSE
 EE DECRIVIT IBI FERRE JUGUM MONACHI
 FERVIDUS INVICTI COLUIT NORMAM BENEDICTI
 CUI PETIIT SUBDI PLENUS AMORE DEI
 DISTULIT HOC ABBAS MARTINUS DIVA POTESTAS
 SÆVA PER ARMA MORI PRÆTULIT OMEN EI.
 NAMQUE DOLIS COMITIS ARNULPHI NECTUS INERMIS
 CORRUIT ÆTHEREUM POSSIT HABERE DEUM.

At the upper end of the nave of the cathedral, is the tomb of St. MAURILUS, archbishop of Rouen, who died in 1067. and at some distance from it, SYBIL, daughter of Geoffrey de Conversana, and wife of Robert the second duke of Normandy, lies buried under a tomb-stone, on which is the following epitaph.

NOBILITAS SPECIES LAUS GLORIA MAGNA POTESTAS
 VIVENS PERPETUO NON FACIUNT HOMINEM
 NAM GENEROSA POTENS DIVES COMITISSA SYBILLA
 HOC JACET IN TUMULO CONDITA FACTA CINIS
 CUJUS LARGA MANUS MENS PROVIDA VITA PUDICA
 PRODESSET PATRIÆ SI DIUTURNA FORET
 NORMANNI DOMINAM GENS APPULA DEFLET ALUMNAM
 CUJUS IN OCCASU GLORIA MAGNA RUIT
 VELLERIS AURATI CUM TITAN SYDUS INIBAT
 MORTEM PASSA RUIT SIT SIBI VITA DEUS.

Here

Here are also several stately monuments, particularly one for the cardinal *WILLIAM D'ESTOUTEVILLE*: but these I pass over, as not relating either to the history of England, or that of Normandy, during the latter's connexion with the English monarchs.

In the middle of the cross aisle of this church stands the font, which is of black marble, and looks like one of our old altar-monuments, being an oblong square, pointing east and west.

The chapter-house is a handsome room, built at the expence of William Bonne-Ame, archbishop of Rouen, who died in the year 1110. and is there buried under a tomb still remaining near the east wall.

The library belonging to the cathedral is a noble gallery, one hundred feet in length by twenty feet in breadth; but hath not a sufficient quantity of light. It is furnished with a great number of printed books, and some indifferent pictures of its benefactors. Free access is allowed to all persons desirous of studying there, from eight of the clock in the morning till twelve, and from two till five in the afternoon, of every day in the week, except Sundays and holidays.

Over the door is the following inscription.

SIQUEM SANCTA TENET MEDITANDI
IN LEGE VOLUNTAS
HIC POTERIT RESIDENS SACRIS
INTENDERE LIBRIS.

The chapter, which consists of the archbishop, a dean, fifty canons, and ten dignities, or prebendaries*, have, ever since the reign of Henry II. king of England and duke of Normandy, enjoyed the extraordinary annual privilege of pardoning, on Ascension-day, any person confined within the jurisdiction of the city, for murder, together with his or her accomplices; and, if there happen to be no such prisoner, then any other malefactor, however atrocious the crime he is charged with may be, provided it is not high-treason against his sovereign, and

* Several lands in England did formerly belong to these prebends and canons, viz. the manor of Clere in Surry, the manor of Oteri in Devonshire, the manor of Kilburn in Yorkshire, and the chapel of Tikehull; the latter being, as the register-books of the cathedral inform us, 'data a domino rege Johanne, quando fuit comes, ad quatuor præbendas, ad faciendum anniver-
'saria patris sui et fratrum, quæ valet C. marc. unde LX. marcæ assignatæ sunt ad quatuor præ-
'bendas, et XL. marcæ assignatæ ad obitum regum H. et R. et Johan. faciendum.' See Dugdale's *MONASTICON*, vol. ii. p. 1017. where you will find the names of several churches in England, which were given to these canons.

and that he is a native of the place. The manner in which the chapter exert their privilege is this: During the three Rogation-days, two of the canons, attended by the register, and two chaplains dressed in their surplices, visit all the prisons within the city and suburbs, and having taken down in writing the examinations and confessions of the several malefactors, as to the crimes wherewith they respectively stand charged, deliver the same in to the chapter. On the morning of Ascension-day, the chapter having heard these several examinations and confessions read, proceed to the election of the person who is to be pardoned, and, the choice being made, transmit his name in writing, by one of the chaplains, to the parliament, which for that purpose assemble on that day at the palace. The parliament, having received the billet from the chapter, walk in procession to the great chamber, whither the prisoner elect being brought before them in his fetters, and placed on a stool, he is informed of the choice fallen upon him, and that thereby he is intitled to the PRIVILEGE OF ST. ROMAIN *. After this, the criminal is delivered over into the hands of the chaplain, who, accompanied by fifty musketeers, conducts him to an apartment where the chains are taken off from his legs, and bound round his arms; and then he is led to a place called the Old Tower, where, in a small chapel dedicated to St. Romain, and built on the site of the ancient palace of the Norman dukes †, he waits the arrival of the procession of St. Mary. As soon as these matters are notified to the chapter, the procession sets out from the cathedral; two of the canons, dressed in their albes, bearing the shrine in which the reliques of St. Romain are supposed to be preserved. When the procession is arrived at the Old Tower, the shrine is placed in the chapel, opposite to the criminal, who is kneeling, bare-headed, with the chains on his arms; and then the arch-bishop, or in his absence one of the canons, having made him repeat the confession, lays his hand upon his head, and says the prayers commonly used at the time of giving absolution. After this the criminal, still kneeling, lifts up the shrine three times amidst the acclamations of the populace assembled to see the ceremony. The procession then returns to the cathedral, followed by the criminal wearing a chaplet of flowers on his head, and carrying in his arms the shrine of

* It is the vulgar opinion, that this extraordinary privilege was obtained for the chapter by the intercession of St. Romain; but we find it to be of a much later date than his time. This favorite saint of the inhabitants of Rouen, was descended from a branch of the family of the princes of Gueldres, and in the year 631. promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Rouen, in which he continued until his death, which happened on the 23d day of October, 644. His body was interred under a marble tomb in the parochial church of St. Godard, where it rested until the year 1036. when it was, by archbishop Robert I. taken up, and removed into the cathedral church. In 1090. archbishop Bonne-Ame, placed it in a magnificent shrine richly inlaid with gold and precious stones; in which condition it remained till it was, together with many others, burnt by the Calvinists in 1562. but some fragments of the saint's body, being preserved, were deposited in the shrine wherein they are now kept.

† This ancient palace was built in the year 944. by duke Richard I.

of St. Romain as far as the high altar, where having deposited it, he salutes the chapter, and then proceeds to the chapel of St. Romain, within the cathedral, and hears mass said by the chaplain of that fraternity. The mass finished, he is conducted by the same chaplain to some place without the jurisdiction of the city, where, after a most serious exhortation, given to him by a monk particularly appointed to that office, he is entertained with wine and other refreshments, and then, attended by the same chaplain, returns to the cathedral, in some of the apartments belonging whereto, a supper and bed are that night provided for him, and the next morning he receives his plenary dismissal.*

Eight of the canons belonging to this cathedral, viz. four, called the CANONS OF FIFTEEN MARCS, and four others, called the CANONS OF FIFTEEN POUNDS, are indebted to our English monarchs for their establishment, and, in strictness of speaking, may be rather styled the Archbishop's canons, than canons of the Cathedral. The four former were founded in the year 1189. by John earl of Mortaign, afterwards king of England, who granted to the archbishop certain revenues for their maintenance and appointment; which establishment was confirmed by king Richard I. who at the same time founded the other four to celebrate a mass daily in the cathedral, for the repose of his brother, king Henry the Younger. The canons of fifteen marcs are still in the nomination of the archbishop: but the other four are chosen by the chapter, to whom that right was ceded by archbishop George d'Amboise the nephew. In the ancient muniments of this cathedral these eight canons are spoken of, under the various appellations of CANONS, CHAPLAINS, VICARS, PETTY PREBENDARIES, PETTY CANONS, &c.

I must not omit mentioning, that the cathedral of Rouen was the constant place in which the inauguration of the dukes of Normandy was solemnized.

In the middle of the city stands the ancient Royal ABBEY of ST. AUDOEN, or OUEN †, which was originally founded by Clothaire I. king of France,

H

about

* Somewhat like this privilege, is that enjoyed by the bishops of Orleans, who, from time immemorial, have exercised a right of pardoning and releasing, on the day of their instalment, all prisoners confined within the city.

† St. Audoen, or Ouen, to whom this abbey is dedicated, was born at Sancy near Soissons, and descended from a family of good note in that place. He received his education in the abbey of St. Medard in Soissons, from whence he was removed to the court of Clothaire II. where he was preferred to several considerable employments, and, when Dagobert ascended the throne, was appointed his refendary and chancellor. In the year 646. he was consecrated archbishop of Rouen, and died at Clichy on the 24th of August, 689. His body was brought to Rouen, and deposited in a tomb which he had prepared for himself in his life-time, within the church of St. Peter, now the abbey church of St. Ouen. Three years after his interment, his remains were, by his successor Ausbert, inclosed in a shrine of silver, and placed near the high altar. In 842. they were removed to Paris, and in 918. brought back to this abbey, where they remained till they were burnt by the Calvinists in 1562.

about the year 538.* and dedicated to St. Peter; but the present church is a work of the fourteenth century, and esteemed by connoisseurs as one of the finest

* The abbey built by king Clothaire was in great measure destroyed by the Normans in the year 842. Duke Rollo, upon his becoming Christian, caused part of the ruined buildings to be repaired; and these were afterwards much improved by the contributions of his successors, William Longespée, Richard I. and Richard II. dukes of Normandy. In the year 1035. abbot Nicholas, being determined to efface every mark of the Norman fury, caused all the former buildings to be levelled with the ground, and laid the foundation of an intire new church, which was not completely finished till ninety years after. This church, being burnt down within the space of ten years from its dedication, was rebuilt by Richard I. king of England, and the empress Maud; but in the year 1238. was also destroyed by fire. A small part of the building, which had escaped the flames, was fitted up for public worship by the monks, who contented themselves therewith till abbot John Margarent, alias Roussel, in the year 1318. began to erect the present sumptuous church. This abbot lived to see the choir, the side chapels, the transept of the great cross, and a considerable part of the cross ailes, together with the chapel of the Holy Virgin, intirely completed. To this abbey king Edward the Confessor granted the manors of Mercy, otherwise West-Meresey, Doniland, Findringho, and Peet, in Essex; in the former of which a Benedictine convent was afterwards settled, and became a cell to this abbey of St. Ouen. Bishop Tanner, in his *NOTITIA MONASTICA*, and some other authors, assert, that upon the dissolution of the alien priories, king Henry V. granted this priory and manor to archbishop Chicheley: but we learn from the register-books of the abbey of St. Ouen, that many of the alien priories in England having been suppressed in the parliament held at Leicester in 1414. (2. Hen. V.) the abbot and convent of St. Ouen, notwithstanding they at that time, by their influence at the English court, had procured an exemption for their priory of West-Meresey, yet, fearing that it might soon be involved in the same fate with the former, and having likewise occasion to raise a sum of money for the pressing necessities of the abbey, procured licence from king Henry V. and a bull from the pope, permitting them to sell the same, together with the lands thereunto belonging: and accordingly the abbot and convent, in the year 1420. by their deed under the abbey-seal, conveyed the site of the said priory, together with the manor of West-Meresey, unto Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, and his brother, archdeacon William Chicheley, and their heirs for ever, in consideration of three thousand five hundred francs, or livres, paid to the abbot and convent for the common and general use of the abbey, five hundred livres for the repair of the cloyster fronting the chapter-house, and for the setting up therein a glass window, in which should be depicted the figure of Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, dressed in his pontifical habit, and kneeling before the figure of St. Thomas à Becket clothed in like manner, and one thousand livres to the monks to be by them laid out in clothing and other necessaries for their use. One part of the deed of conveyance is still preserved among the records of this abbey, from whence the following copy is taken.

‘ HÆC indentura, facta inter reverendissimum in Christo patrem et dominum, dominum
 ‘ Henricum Chichele, Cantuariensem archiepiscopum, totius Angliæ primatem, et apostolicæ sedis
 ‘ legatum, ex parte unâ, et venerabiles ac religiosos viros, Johannem Dei gratiâ abbatem mona-
 ‘ sterii sancti Audoëni in Rothomago, et ejusdem loci conventum, ex parte alterâ, testatur, Quòd
 ‘ iidem abbas et conventus, eorum unanimi consensu et assensu, concesserunt, dederunt, et per
 ‘ cartas suas inde sigillatas confirmaverunt, præfato reverendissimo patri, et magistro Willemo
 ‘ Chichele, archidiacono Cantuariensi, manerium sive prioratum suum de Meresey, alias Mer-
 ‘ sege, in comitatu Essexiæ in Angliâ, habendum et tenendum præfatum manerium sive prioratum,
 ‘ cum suis juratis et pertinentiis universis, præfatis reverendissimo patri et magistro Willemo, here-
 ‘ dibus et assignatis suis in perpetuum, prout in litteris antedictis plenius continetur. Et concess-
 ‘ runt dicti abbas et conventus, Quòd ipsi quascunque litteras, sive cartas donationis, concessionis,
 ‘ confirmationis, cessionis, sive transportationis aut relaxationis, renunciationis aut quiete clama-
 ‘ tionis, per præfatos reverendissimum patrem Henricum, et Willelmum, sive procuratores suos,
 ‘ pro securitate præfatorum domini archiepiscopi et Willelmi, heredum et assignatorum suorum,
 ‘ in dicto manerio sive prioratu, in futurum, citra duos annos à datâ præsentium, concipiendas,
 ‘ et

finest Gothic structures in France, notwithstanding the west end thereof hath not been finished according to the magnificent design which the architect had formed for it. ‡

The walls of this church are eased on the outside by thirty-two arc-boutants, or buttresses, placed at equal distances, and so contrived as not in the least to impede the light from piercing the windows. Over the centre
of

et eisdem abbati & conventui in monasterio suo ostendendas quoties et quando ad hoc fuerint per ipsos requisiti, absque contradictione seu moræ dispendio, eorum communi sigillo sigillabunt, et liberabunt cum effectu, dicto reverendissimo patri, et Willelmo, aut alteri ipsorum, procuratoribus eorumdem, absque solvendis fredis quibuscumque abbati aut conventui supradictis. Concesserunt insuper præfati abbas et conventus, præfatis reverendissimo patri, et Willelmo, Quod omnes cartas, indenturas, privilegia, evidências, et munimenta quæcumque, præfatum manerium sive prioratum concernentia, quæ ad manus eorum jam habent, vel in futurum devenient, integrè, et sine diminutione, retentione, aut occultatione quæcumque, præfato reverendissimo patri, aut Willelmo, sive procuratoribus eorumdem, fideliter liberabunt; et quod omnem diligentiam adhibebunt pro cartis, litteris, et munimentis prædictis, in archivis eorumdem, et alibi ubi viderint expedire, perscrutandis et obtinendis. Item concordatum est, Quod præfati abbas et conventus, omnes actiones suas, tam reales quàm personales, aut mixtas, quas contra quascumque personas habuerint, et quæ eis competunt, seu in futurum competere poterunt, occasione cujuscumque contractus, transgressionis, sive debiti cujuscumque, eis, ratione manerii sive prioratus antedicti, sive super vasto, dilapidatione, demolitione, reparatione, vel asportatione bonorum dicti manerii sive prioratus, aut pertinentiis eorumdem, in præfatos reverendissimum patrem et Willelmum transferent, cedent, et omni viâ juris quâ melius fieri possit, transportabunt; et prædictos reverendissimum patrem et Willelmum, suos procuratores, et in rem suam ad hoc facient, quoties et quando ad hoc fuerint debitè requisiti. Et solvet præfatus reverendissimus pater, præfatis abbati et conventui, pro præfati manerii sive prioratus concessionibus antedictis, ex conventionem inter eos habitâ, quinque millia francorum, sub modo et formâ infra scriptis: videlicet, prædictis abbati et conventui, in relevationem necessitatum, et ad convertendum in utilitatem eorumdem, tria millia quingentos francos; item, ad refectionem et reparationem claustrum ruinosum ante ostium domus capitularis ibidem, et ad faciendam unam fenestram vitream ibidem, in quâ ponentur duæ imagines honestæ, una videlicet de sancto Thoma dudum Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, et alia de dicto Henrico archiepiscopo ante eum genuflectente, ambæ pontificalibus indutæ, quingentos francos: item solvet monachis ejusdem monasterii, ad distribuendum æqualitèr inter eos, pro vestario et aliis necessariis suis, mille francos. Itaque solvet dominus archiepiscopus præfatus, prædictis abbati et conventui, et ad utilitatem eorumdem, quinque millia francorum antedicta. Et concessit idem reverendissimus pater, Quod ipse copiam cujusdam bullæ apostolicæ, nuper, ad instantiam illustrissimi principis, domini nostri regis Angliæ, per dominum nostrum papam, super alienationibus prioratum et possessionum alienigenarum in Angliâ concessæ, unâ cum quodam statuto regis nuper in Angliâ edito sub sigillo authentico, eisdem abbati et conventui transmittet et liberabit, transmittive et liberari faciet, infra unum annum à die datæ præsentium continuè numerando. Item concessit idem reverendissimus pater, Quod in eventum quo aliqui præfatos abbatem et conventum quomodo de eâ re implacitare aut infestare vellent, occasione dimissionis istius, sive concessionis manerii sive prioratus eisdem, per prædictos abbatem et conventum factæ, sive conventionis alicujus super eodem, ipse dominus archiepiscopus ipsos defendet, et indemnè servabit. Adque omnia et singula, benè et fidelitèr perimplenda, ut præmittitur, quatenus utramque partem concernit, obligant se mutuò præfatus reverendissimus pater Henricus, arch. et abbas et conventus supradicti, et omnia bona sua, ubicumque fuerint inventa.

‡ The original drawing of the elevation of this portal, as it was at first intended to have been built, is preserved in the archives of the church, from which an engraving was some years since published.

of the cross stands the great tower, which is looked upon as a most curious piece of masonry, and from its height, which rises one hundred feet above the roof of the church, is a great ornament to the abbey and city, and affords an agreeable sight to persons coming from the country. The great portail at the west end of this church makes a handsome appearance, and was finished in the manner as it now appears, during the time that cardinal Innocent Cibo, who died in 1518. was abbot of this monastery; but it falls infinitely short of the original design. The porch at the south entrance into the church is much more worthy of the spectator's attention, being highly enriched with architectonic ornaments; particularly two beautiful cul de lamps, which, from the combination of a variety of spiral dressings, as they hang down from the vaulted roof, produce a very pleasing effect. The inside of this lofty church receives its light from three rows of pointed arched windows continued round the building, and which, together with the three beautiful roses introduced at the west end, and at the extremities of the cross aisle, throws in a more cheerful mass of light than we usually meet with in edifices of this sort. The under tier of windows is glazed with painted glass, wherein are depicted the figures of the most remarkable persons mentioned in the Old Testament; and in the upper row are painted a variety of scriptural and other histories. The pillars which support the roof are extremely delicate, and the proportions perfectly well observed. The choir is circular, and very beautiful; and the spaces between the arcades which divide it from the side-aisles are filled up with elegant open grilles de fer, of most exquisite workmanship. At the back of the choir stands a chapel of the Holy Virgin; and on each side are five other chapels. In one of these I saw a clock, with the figures of St. Michael and the devil, whom the former strikes every hour. The jube or screen, which divides the choir from the nave of the church, and was the gift of the cardinal d'Estouteville, though now deprived of several of its images, and other ornaments, with which it was formerly enriched, is still justly admired by travellers as a most masterly performance of its kind.

This abbey, having frequently been damaged by fire, and afterwards pillaged by the Calvinists under the prince of Condé, is not furnished with many remarkable monuments. Among the few that remain, is one erected within St. Mary's chapel, to the memory of the eldest son of the famous lord Talbot, general of the English forces in France in the reign of Henry VI. and earl of Shrewsbury; on which is the following inscription.

CY GIST NOBLE HOMME JEAN * TALLEBOT FILS DU SIEUR DE TALLEBOT
MARESCHAL DE FRANCE QUI DECEDAT ES ANNEES DE
PUERILITE LE 4 JANVIER 1438.

holding a flesh-market, and of taking certain duties on all merchandise sold within the precincts of the abbey: king Henry I. exempted them, and all ships and persons belonging to them, from the payment of all tolls and customs whatsoever, as well in England as in Normandy: and king Richard I. granted to them the village of Poses, with its appurtenances, as also the tythes of the mills belonging thereto, in exchange for a mere trifling piece of land at Limay, near Ponte de l'Arche.*

At

* The original deed of exchange, on the part of king Richard, is still remaining in the abbey of St. Ouen, and runs thus,

‘ RICHARDUS, Dei gratiā rex Angliæ, dux Normanniæ, Aquitaniæ, et comes Andegaviæ, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vice-comitibus, senescallis, præpositis, baillivis, et omnibus ministris et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis, Nos dedisse et concessisse, et presenti chartā nostrā confirmasse, abbati et monachis sancti Audoëni Rothomagensis, villam quæ dicitur Poses, cum omnibus pertinentiis, in perpetuum eleemosynam, pro excambio terræ suæ quam habebant apud Limayam juxta Pontem-Archæ, et pro excambio pratorum et tenementorum suorum, et reddituum suorum, qui pro stagnis juxta Rothomagum occupant. Concedimus etiam abbati et monachis sancti Audoëni decimas omnium molendinorum quæ nostra erant apud Rothomagum, quæ dedimus in excambium archiepiscopo Rothomag. sicut eas habuerant antequam, molendina illa daremus archiepiscopo. Quare volumus, et firmiter precipimus, Quod prædicta abbatia, et prædicti monachi sancti Audoëni, prædictam villam de Poses, cum pertinentiis, habeant et teneant, benè et in pace, liberè et quietè, integrè, plenariè et honorificè, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis, et cum integritate suâ, et similiter præfatas decimas molendinorum apud Rothomagum, ne quis eos super hoc in aliquo disturbet aut impediatur. Testibus Willelmo filio Radulphi, tunc senescallo Norman. Willelmo Dehommet, constabulario Normanniæ; Petro de Pratellis; Walterio de Ely; Willelmo filio Richardi; magistro Nicolao de Berleya, et pluribus aliis. Data per manum Eliensis episcopi, cancellarii nostri, 17 die, apud Rupem Andely, anno nono regni nostri.’

To this deed of exchange is appendant the broad seal used by king Richard, as duke of Normandy; and which is here engraven, impressions of that seal being extremely rare.



At the west end of the quay, and at the corner of the city-walls, is an old citadel, which, ever since the building of the palace in which the parliament now usually assembles, hath obtained the appellation of *LE VIEUX PALAIS*. This citadel is moated round, and flanked with circular towers on the land-side, as it formerly was on that side next to the river Seine; but the latter have of late years been thrown down, and their place is now supplied by a bastion, whose salient angle extends to the water's edge, and, with a parapet and some other out-works, serves for the defence of the city on that side. Soon after the surrender of the city to the English, in the year 1418. king Henry V. began to build the citadel, in order to awe the citizens, and in consequence of one of the articles of capitulation, whereby it was agreed, that a sufficient quantity of land near the walls, either within or without the city, at the king's option, should be assigned to him, in order to his building thereon a palace for his royal residence. In the prosecution of this work, which was not completed till the 21st year of king Henry VI. it being found necessary to pull down a house of Beguines, which stood in the way of the ramparts, the same was removed; and in lieu thereof king Henry, by his charter dated at Rouen, the 4th of February, 1443. granted to that sisterhood a much more convenient place of residence within the parish of St. Vigor. The communication with this citadel is by means of a draw-bridge, and over the gate thereof are carved the arms of France.

Proceeding from hence, north-west, along the city-walls, I saw, opposite to the fauxbourg Bouvereul, the remains of an old castle, called *CHATEAU DE FONTAIN GAALOR*, built by Philip Augustus; the only parts whereof now standing are the gate-way, and three towers, called *LA TOUR DU GASCON*, *LA TOUR DE DONJON*, and *LA TOUR DE LA PUCELLE*.

Southward of this castle, and almost at the extremity of the city, next the Seine, stood the *PALACE* of duke ROLLO; of which I could not meet with any remains. The church of St. Peter du Chatel, and a monastery of Cordeliers, are now built on the site thereof.

Near the foot of the bridge is a small castle, built by king Henry V. in the year 1419. upon the site of the Old Barbican, and in which formerly a captain's guard was constantly kept. It now belongs to the governor of the city, but he never resides in it.

Not far from this castle, and adjoining to the public halls, is the *OLD TOWER*, formerly part of the superb palace which was erected by Richard I. duke of Normandy, about the year 950. but destroyed by Philip Augustus in the year 1204. Within this tower stood a chapel built by duke Richard I. and dedicated to
St.

St. Romain. The criminal who received the privilege of St. Romain, was usually conducted to that chapel; but Philip Augustus having removed it to the Chateau de Fontain Gaalor, at the same time that he destroyed the palace, the chapter of the cathedral caused a small oratory, or chapel, to be erected on the same spot whereon it stood, in order that the memory of so great a piece of antiquity might not be totally lost, and that their privilege might be preserved. In this oratory it is that the criminal takes up the shrine of St. Romain.

The building called LE PALAIS, where the parliament assembles, and the chambers of justice are held, is a square Gothic structure, erected towards the end of the fifteenth century, at the expence of the citizens. The ground story consists of a great quadrangle surrounded with booksellers shops. On one side of it, a stone stair-case leads to a large and lofty room, which in its internal, as well as external appearance, resembles, though in miniature, Westminster-hall. Here I saw several gentlemen of the long robe, in their gowns and bands, walking up and down with briefs in their hands, and making a great show of business. Adjoining to this room is a smaller one, called the CHAMBER OF REQUESTS. Over the gate are the arms of France, supported by two winged hinds, as borne by Charles VI. In other parts they are seen with the porcupines, the supporters of Lewis XII.

On a fountain in the old market, situate near the palace and the cathedral, the following inscription, alluding to the markets, courts of justice, and the church, hath lately been put up.

ELIGE DIVES INOPS REUS ADVENA CIVIS
JUS VENIAM VICTUM DANT THEMIS ARA FORUM.

In a large handsome court, belonging to the house of Mr. Follerville*, procureur general of Rouen, I saw some fine basso relievos, which represent the magnificent interview of Henry VIII. king of England, with Francis I. of France, between Guines and Ardres in Picardy, on the 7th of June, 1520. They are of marble, divided into five compartments, and placed under the same number of windows on the left hand of the court. These curious marbles have in some places suffered, being a little broken here and there, but are not much spoiled. Over each of the windows are five other basso relievos of the same size; three of which are almost totally defaced; but the remains of the other two appeared to me to represent some different part of the same history, though I was not able to discover the subject. The reader will find exact engravings of the basso relievos in PLATES XI. and XII. and a copious account of the interview in the APPENDIX.

I was

* *Marché aux Vieux.*

I was agreeably surpris'd to find the heads of Henry VIII. and Francis I. well preserved, and placed in two niches, one on each side of a very pretty Gothic gate-way, by which you enter this court.

The MINT at Rouen is esteem'd one of the most considerable within the kingdom of France. It was, together with those of Paris, Rheims, Sens, Chalons sur Saone, Meffe in Poitou, and Narbonne, established by Charles the Bald, about the year 835. till which time there was no authoris'd coinage in France, except that which was usually carried on in the royal palace, and followed the king's court whenever he removed. In PLATE III. are represented two scarce and curious silver pennies of William the Bastard, duke of Normandy, which were struck at Rouen before his invasion of England. They were first published by the late learned monsieur de Boze*, from the originals preserved in the French king's cabinet. The legend on the obverse of both is *VVILELMUS*; and on the reverse, one hath *ROTOMACIS*, instead of *ROTOMAGUS*, with three half-moons and a fleur de lys in the four quarters of the cross; and the other, *ROTOMAEIL*, with four half-moons in the quarters.

Near the old castle, called Chateau de Fontain Gaalor, stands the CHURCH of St. GODARD. This church is remarkable on account of the beauty of its windows, which are esteem'd the finest painted glass in France, insomuch that it is common, throughout that kingdom, for a person, when he is highly extolling the colour of any particular wine, to say of it, that "it is as brilliant as St. Godard's windows." The two great windows over the altars, in the chapels of the Holy Virgin and St. Nicholas, are principally admired by connoisseurs; the one represents the kings from whom the Holy Virgin was descended; and the other, the history of St. Romain, the favourite saint and protector of Rouen. That saint died in the year 644. and lies buried in this church of St. Godard, under an altar-tomb of fine jasper, raised about two feet in height. This tomb is greatly resorted to by zealots, who persuade themselves, that by touching it with due reverence, and putting up a prayer or two to the saint, they shall speedily recover from the disorder, whatever it be, wherewith they are afflicted.

In the rue Beauvoisine is a house of CARMELITE FRIERS, who acknowledge John of Lancaster, duke of Bedford, and regent of France, for their founder†,

K

he

* In a curious and very scarce tract, intitled *MONNOIES DES PRELATS ET BARONS DE FRANCE*, 4to, 1752.

† These friers came first to Rouen in the year 1260. and settled themselves at the chapel of St. Yves, beyond the Seine bridge. In the year 1336. they were removed to their present situation

he having endowed that house with the tythes of Cierville and its dependences, which he for that purpose purchased from the fleur Hostentot for twelve hundred gold saluts *. This friery is no otherwise remarkable than for the great number of sepulchral monuments with which its chapel is crowded. Among those in the choir is one for a countryman of ours, usually called THOMAS WALDENSIS. This man had been confessor to the noble founder, and was by pope Martin declared a faint, on account of the several treatises which he compiled and dedicated to that pontiff. The following epitaph is engraven on his tomb.

HIC JACET REVERENDUS ADMODUM PATER AC MAGISTER
 THOMAS VALDENSIS DOCTOR THEOLOGUS
 NATIONE ANGLUS CARMELI LONDINENSIS ALUMNUS
 CATHOLICÆ FIDEI DEFENSOR ACERRIMUS
 UNDE HÆRETICORUM SUI TEMPORIS MALLEUS EST APPELLATUS
 QUI FÆLICITER OBIIT IN DOMINO ROTHOMAGI
 AN. C. 1430. NONAS NOVEMBRIS. †

In the parish of St. Vivian is a CONVENT of CELESTINS, called the Monastery of NOTRE DAME DU VAL, originally founded in the year 1430. by the same duke of Bedford, and built upon the spot whereon his castle, called JOYEUX REPOS ‡, thentofore stood. After the decease of the duke, his widow Jacqueline,

situation by Peter Rogers, archbishop of Rouen, who, having appointed them to celebrate divine service in the chapel of St. Apollinus, John de St. Leger, their prior, purchased, for their residence, a small house near that chapel, and in the rue Grand Pont. The necessary repairs of this house, and the additions which they made thereto, involved them in so great a debt, that they became quite insolvent, and had not any settled revenue till the duke of Bedford endowed them as above mentioned; so that he may with the greatest propriety be styled their Founder.

* The regent, at the time he endowed this house, enjoined the friers, not only to the performance of a daily mass for ever, in commemoration of him and his wife, the princess Ann of Burgundy, as their founders; but directed that, during their lives, the friers should in that mass put up a prayer, in which express mention should be made of the duke and duchess by their names, and that in the following words, viz.—‘ O Deus, da Johanni, famulo tuo, et Annæ uxori ejus, constitutis fundatoribus nostris, pro quibus deprecamur clementiam, salutem mentis et corporis,’ &c.—and that, after their decease, such form should be changed into a daily prayer for the repose of the souls of them, the regent and his lady, by their express names. He also directed that his anniversary should be for ever observed on the particular day on which he should happen to die, and reserved to himself and his wife a power to place, on one side of the friery-church, if they so thought fit, the portraitures of their persons kneeling, with an escutcheon of their arms above, and over all, their statues standing upright.

† His real name was THOMAS NETTER; and he took the other name, of WALDENSIS, from his native place, Walden in Essex: but it doth not appear that he was any ways related to the Waldens of Essex and Hertfordshire. Notwithstanding the great opinion which pope Martin, and the Carmelite friers, entertained of his abilities in supporting the cause of popery, whoever looks into his works, which are still extant, will find that he was but a very indifferent advocate for the part he espoused; and, in truth, his writings are not worth a rush.

‡ This palace was called CHANTERINE, before it obtained the name of JOYEUX REPOS.

queline, or Jaquetta, of Luxembourg, and Humphrey duke of Gloucester, who was his heir, disclaimed all pretensions and right, which either of them might have, to the scite thereof, and to the effects there placed by the duke of Bedford; and moreover became considerable benefactors to the convent. In the year 1445. king Henry VI. released to these friers all claim which he might have to the scite of their house, in right of his uncle, and further endowed it with a yearly rent of two hundred livres issuing out of lands in England. Lastly, Edmund, duke of Somerset, regent of France, and governor of Normandy, gave to this friery two hundred gold crowns for the perpetual celebration of his obit.

The communication with the country lying south of Rouen, is carried on by means of a timber bridge, two hundred paces in length, thrown over the river Seine from the middle of the quay to the fauxbourg St. Sever, and of which the inhabitants talk with infinite raptures. This structure, begun in the year 1626. is framed upon nineteen barges, which rise and fall with the flux and reflux of the tide. It is so contrived, that when there is occasion for vessels to pass through, one part of it, by the help of pulleys, turns upon iron rollers over the other part, without the least injury to either. It hath also, as I was informed, this farther convenience, that it can be taken to pieces in a few hours, when any danger is apprehended from the winter-floods bringing down large flakes of ice. The expence of keeping this floating bridge in repair is very considerable, as the barges on which it is constructed, as well as the other parts of it, are subject to frequent decay, inasmuch that it is said to amount, communibus annis, to ten thousand livres French, or upwards of four hundred pounds Sterling. Just below it are the ruins of the once magnificent stone bridge, which consisted of thirteen arches, and was built by the empress Maud, daughter of Henry I. king of England. This old bridge seems to have been much better situated than the present, having been placed so as to range exactly in a line with the principal street, which is to this day called RUE GRAND PONT; but after having stood firm between three and four hundred years, it began to feel a very sensible decay*, and on the 22d of August, 1502. three arches fell down, which in 1533. were followed by two others. These defects were supplied by a superstructure of timber; but a few years after, some of the other arches beginning to open, the carriage and foot ways became so dangerous, that they were totally abandoned,

* It is said, that the piers of this bridge did not range in a straight line with each other, but were set in such a manner, that the bridge might form somewhat of a curve bending outwards on that side next to the current, with an intention of thereby giving it a stronger resistance to the pressure and rapidity of the stream at ebb-tides. This method of construction hath been thought, by some architects, to have contributed to the duration of this bridge, and hath since been practised in several places, particularly in building the bridge at Lyons.

abandoned, and the passage over the river was from that time effected by the means of ferry-boats. Several attempts were after this made to repair the old bridge; but the ignorance of the French architects was so great, that they unanimously declared it impossible to rebuild a stone bridge in that place, on account of the depth of the water, and the rapidity of the river*: whereupon the present floating bridge was constructed in the manner I have mentioned.

Having passed the Seine, over this bridge you enter the suburb of St. Sever, where, on the banks of the river, stands the stately magazine of salt; the building of which is said to have cost two millions of livres. This magnificent edifice was begun in the year 1713. and consists of seven distinct lofts, separated from each other by a strong party-wall, exclusive of the granary for white salt, and the apartments allotted for the officers belonging to the magazine.

In the fields behind this magazine, is the Benedictine priory of NOTRE DAME DU PRE, or, as it is more generally called, DE BONNES NOUVELLES, founded in the year 1060. upon a spot of ground belonging to the abbey of Bec, by Maud wife of king William the Conqueror, at the solicitation of Anselme, who afterwards became archbishop of Canterbury. This priory was originally dedicated to the mystery of the Annunciation of the Holy Virgin; but, as the tradition of the place assures us, the queen being at her devotions, in the priory-chapel, when she received the news of the complete victory gained by her husband over king Harold at Hastings, she, in order to perpetuate the memory of that important action, ordered that thenceforth the priory should be called NOTRE DAME DE BONNES NOUVELLES. After the Conqueror's death, his eldest son, Robert †, endowed this priory with the tythe of

* Ignorance in the proper methods of building stone bridges in tide-rivers, was not confined to the French architects of those times. In the year 1735. when a design was in agitation for erecting a bridge at Westminster, some persons were sent over to Paris, to consult upon that head with monsieur Gautier, the French king's architect, who, exclusive of several undoubted proofs which he had given of his great skill in architecture, had published a very elaborate treatise on the method of constructing bridges, and had actually designed and superintended the building of two very fine ones. This gentleman, when he was told that the intended bridge was to be built in a tide-river, and in a part of it where the water ebbed and flowed near fourteen feet every tide, declared, as his opinion, that the legs or piers could not be built of stone, as the only method he knew, of laying the foundation of such piers under water, was by means of a batterdeaux, which would keep out the water of a current, or any column of water coming down the river whilst the excavation was digging, but could not defend the works against a flux of tide coming up from sea. In this opinion he was joined by several other able architects, both at home and abroad. However, notwithstanding this discouragement, the laying the foundation of the piers of that bridge within the bed of the river Thames, was readily undertaken, and successfully executed, by Messrs. Andrews Jelfe, and Samuel Tuffnel, of Westminster, masons, by means of a caisson, invented and constructed by the ingenious Mr. James King, of St. Martin's lane, carpenter.

† By his charter, dated the 15th of February, 1092.

of his park near Rouen, and annexed it to the abbey of Bec; reserving to himself a power of erecting it into an abbey, and rendering it again independent, in case he should thereafter think fit. Henry I. king of England, confirmed the donations of his mother and brother*, adding thereto several franchises and lands, and among others, the manor of Estinton, or Essington, in Gloucestershire. His daughter, the empress Maud, entertained so great an affection for this priory, that she likewise became a considerable benefactor to it.† In the year 1135. the heart, eyes, tongue, brains, and bowels, of Henry I. king of England, were deposited under a handsome monument before the high altar in the ancient church of this priory; but that edifice was destroyed during the siege of Rouen, in 1592. and the present church was erected in the year 1604.

Within the precinct of the ancient park of the dukes of Normandy, stands a priory, founded by Henry II.‡ king of England, who placed therein certain monks of the order of Grandmont, or Bons Hommes§. To this house the founder granted all the meadows and lands lying within his park of Rouen, and adjoining to his palace there; on which account it assumed the name of the priory of NOTRE DAME DU PARC, or DE GRANDMONT. King Richard I. confirmed his father's grant to those monks; and at the same time several of the English nobility gave considerable benefactions to them. The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and over the priory-gate is her figure, representing her standing in the middle of a park, in order to denote the name and antiquity of the house. This priory was in great measure ruined during the troubles of the League, but hath since been handsomely rebuilt. In the church thereof lies buried Geoffrey, archbishop of York, who was a natural son

* By his charter, dated at Winchester, in the year 1122.

† Hoveden, Du Moulin, and some other writers, pretend that the empress Maud was buried in the church of this priory; but they are mistaken, the place of her interment being in the abbey of Bec.

‡ The king's foundation-charter bears date on the 3d day of July, in the 2d year of his reign.

§ The order of Grandmont was instituted by STEPHEN, a gentleman of Auvergne, surnamed DE MURET, on account of his residence at a place of that name in the diocese of Limoges. After his death, his disciples removed themselves, and the body of their instructor, to a small town in the Upper Limosin, called GRANDMONT, from whence this order took its name. The monks follow the rule of St. Benedict, with some little variations introduced by their founder. They are also called BON HOMMES, by reason that their founder Stephen had, during his lifetime, the appellation of BON HOMME, or THE GOOD MAN. This order was brought into England, in the reign of king Henry I. by Warin, sheriff of Shropshire, and placed at Alberbury, or Abberbury, in that county: besides which priory, there were but two other houses of this order in England, viz. one at Creswell in Herefordshire, and the other at Eskdale in Yorkshire. In king Henry's foundation-charter of this priory it is called "The Monastery of Bons HOMMES of the Order of GRANDMONT."

son of king Henry II. by the beautiful Rosamond Clifford, and died in the year 1213. On his tomb is the following inscription.

REGIS ERAT NATUS MERITIS ET HONORE PROBATUS
 VERMIBUS ESCA DATUS HIC QUI JACET INCINERATUS
 HIC QUID OPES SEQUERIS QUID HOMO FUGIENTIA QUÆRIS
 HOC SPECULO QUID ERIS FINEMQUE TUUM MEDITERIS
 CUR FUNDUM FUNDO CUMULAS QUADRASQUE ROTUNDUM
 STERCUS IN IMMUNDUM TANDEM RESTAT TIBI FUNDUM
 SED VIVAS MUNDO UT SIS SALVUS A MORTE SECUNDO.

North-west of Rouen, upon St. James's hill, in the parish of St. Giles, and at a small distance from the fauxbourg Cauchoise, is an Augustine priory, called PRIEURE DU MONT AUX MALADES. It was originally built in the year 1131. as an hospital for sick and lepers, and endowed by Henry I. king of England, with a monthly rent of forty shillings for the subsistence of the patients. King Henry II. in the year 1162. granted thereto an eight-days fair, to begin annually on the first day of September, and to be held, on that and the seven following days, on the hill adjoining to the hospital, a moiety of the customs payable on all goods brought into Rouen during the time of the fair, an annual rent of sixty-six livres payable at Michaelmas out of the viscounty, three thousand herrings every Christmas, three muids of wheat charged upon his mills at Rouen, and twenty-seven acres of land within the forest of Lyons. The same king also, in the year 1175. built the priory-church, and dedicated it to St. Thomas Becket, in memory of the raising the siege of Rouen, which he attributed to the intercession of that saint.

South-west of the city, and on the back of the fauxbourg Martinville, is a very considerable eminence, called St. CATHARINE'S MOUNT; on the top whereof, the ruins of an ancient fort are still visible. This fortification was originally built by one of the Norman dukes, for the cover and defence of the city, and in succeeding times considerably augmented with several strong out-works, so as to render it almost impregnable: but the Calvinists, in the year 1562. getting possession of it by surprise, they from thence harassed the city to such a degree, as soon convinced the inhabitants, that what they had hitherto considered as their safe-guard and protection, was become their greatest detriment: and of this they were more fatally convinced by the use which king Henry IV. of France made of it, when he besieged the city. These calamities induced the inhabitants, as soon as that monarch had made his public entry into Rouen, to solicit his permission for the demolition of the fort; to which, it is said, the king readily consented*. On

* The French writers say that Henry readily consented to the demolition of this fort, at the same time telling the inhabitants, that he desired no other fortresses than the hearts of his subjects.

On this eminence, and between the fort of St. Catharine and the city, are the remains of the once famous Benedictine Abbey, called *MONASTÈRE DE LA SAINTE TRINITE DU MONT DU ROUEN**; which king Henry IV. at the same time he dismantled the fort, caused to be suppressed †, and its buildings thrown down, lest it might thereafter be made a retreat and place of arms for future mal-contents. The revenues of the abbot were, at the intercession of the cardinal de Bourbon, transferred to the Chartreuse near Gaillon; but the monks, being twenty in number, had permission to retire, with their effects, to a house dependent on their abbey, situated near the church of St. Maclou, and there to enjoy such parts of the abbatial estates ‡ as had thencefore been allotted towards their maintenance. In this retirement the monks continued until the year 1600. when they exchanged some of their lands for the priory of St. Julian's aux Bruyeres, where they are now settled.

This priory of St. Julian's was founded for leprous women in the year 1183. by Henry II. king of England, and soon after distinguished by the various appellations of *SALLE DU ROY*, *SALLE DES PUCELLES*, *NOTRE DAME DE QUEVILLI*, *SAINT JULIEN DU PARC*, *SAINT JULIEN AUX BRUYERES*, &c. The founder endowed this house with two hundred livres a year issuing out of the viscounty of Rouen, the manor and meadow of Quevilli, common of pasture in the forest of Rouvrai near Rouen, and an exemption from the payment of all imposts, subsidies, and other duties, for whatever necessities should be wanted towards the support of the sisterhood §. Each of the sisters was enjoined to take the veil, and none could be admitted but such as were of noble families. In 1384. this priory was united to the Hôtel Dieu, and so continued until it was purchased by the monks of St. Catharine, as before mentioned.

Rouen, in matters spiritual, is intirely under the jurisdiction of the archbishop, who, ever since the see became metropolitan, hath constantly preserved his independency in opposition to the many attempts of the bishop of Lyons.

This

* This abbey was founded in the year 1030. by Goscelin, viscount of Rouen, and sieur d'Arques and Dieppe. In the epitaph, which we are told was inscribed on his tomb within the abbey-church, he is said to have been "premier autheur des mesures et poids selon raison en pays Normand."

† King Henry the IVth's charter for the suppression of this abbey is dated at St. Germain en Laye, the 4th of January, 1598.

‡ The manors of Tyngewick in Buckinghamshire, and Hermondsworth in Middlesex, belonged to this abbey, which had an alien priory in the latter. The priory of Bligh in Nottinghamshire was also subordinate thereunto.

§ The charter of endowment is dated at Cherburg, in the year 1183.

This archbishop hath in Rouen two courts; one as dioceſan, and the other as metropolitan; and all appeals from either of them are to be made immediately to the court of Rome, and not to the primate of France. Under him are fix ſuffragan biſhops, viz. thoſe of Bayeux, Auranche, Eureux, Seez, Lizieux, and Conſtance.

The dioceſe of Rouen is one of the largeſt, and moſt conſiderable in France, being thirty-five leagues in length, and twenty in width. It is bounded by the ſea on the north ſide, and within land, is contiguous to the dioceſes of Amiens, Beauvais, Paris, and Chartres. Within that extent are comprehended the pays de Caux, de Roumois de Vexin, and de Bray; the towns of Rouen, Dieppe, Gifors, Caudebec, Havre de Grace, Montivilliers, Fefcamp, Andely, Meulan, Pontoife, Magny, Chaumont, Gournay, Lyons, Eu, Aumale, Neufchatel, Arques, Elbeuf, Quillebeuf, and Horſleur; above fixty burghs, or boroughs, one thouſand three hundred and eighty-eight pariſhes, fix archdeaconries, thirty rural deaneries, ten chapters of canons, twenty-eight abbeys, and above one hundred religious houſes of both ſexes. The archbiſhop of Rouen is alſo primate of Normandy, earl of Dieppe and Louviers, and lord of Gaillon, Frefne, and Deville; in all which places he hath HAUTE JUSTICE, or power of hearing and determining all civil and criminal cauſes, except high treaſon, happening within their precincts. He collates to nine dignities in the cathedral of Rouen, and to near threeſcore canonries, as well in that chapter, as in thoſe of Andely and St. George; and hath the right of preſentation to one hundred and twenty churches and chapels, excluſive of ſeveral other benefices.

Peter Mauffet, a native of Rouen, having in the year 1469. learnt the art of printing at Paris, carried it to the univerſity of Padua, where he practiſed it for ſome time, and then returning to his native country, in the year 1473. ſet up a printing-office at Rouen.

Before I take leave of Rouen, I cannot avoid acquainting you, that our countryman, Mr. William Lee, of Woodborough in Nottinghamſhire, who was inventor of the very valuable and uſeful machine for making frame-worked ſtockings, having been greatly diſcountenanced by queen Elizabeth, to whom he offered to diſcover his invention, about the year 1595. on the invitation of king Henry IV. of France, came to Rouen with nine of his workmen, and as many frames, where they met with great encouragement, and eſtabliſhed their manufactory, to the great benefit of the ſtocking trade of France, and in prejudice to that of England.

From Rouen I continued my route to GISORS, the principal town of the comtè of that name, and ſituated on the river Ette, or Epte. This place
cannot

cannot boast of very high antiquity, having taken its rise from a castle there built in the year 1097. by William Rufus, king of England, and by him called GISORS. The present town consists of only one parish, which contains three monasteries and four nunneries; and doth not furnish any thing worth a traveller's attention, except the parochial church, which is very large, and decorated with a great number of beautiful sculptures, executed by the famous John Goujon.

At a small distance from Gisors is ANDELY, esteemed to be one of the most ancient towns within the province, and was a place of considerable note so early as the reigns of the first Marovingian kings. It now makes a part of the temporalities of the archbishop of Rouen, having been exchanged, as I mentioned in the former part of this work, by king Richard I. for Dieppe. The collegiate church was built by queen Clotildis, wife of king Clovis; and, as Bede informs us, was greatly resorted to in the seventh century, on account of the great sanctity and miracles attributed to the foundress.

Quitting Andely, I crossed the Seine at PONT DE L'ARCHE, a small fortified place, and a regality, within the balliage of Rouen. The entrance into it is over a good stone bridge of sixteen arches, which is thought to be near seven hundred years old, and to have given name to the town, which is said to have been built by the emperor Charles the Bald. It consists of one parish only, and contains a convent of Penitents, and another of Bernardines. In a small island, on that side which is opposite to the bridge, is a square building, strengthened by a tower at each angle; and within it, another very high tower, now used as a dungeon. This was the first place in Normandy that submitted to Henry IV. of France after his advancement to the throne, in the year 1589.

In my way from thence, turning out of the Paris road, I passed by the church of ST. STEPHEN DE VAUVREY, the steeple whereof is in ruins, and much more ancient than the church, being, as I was informed, the oldest steeple in the neighbourhood. In this church I observed round arched windows*; all that I had seen before, having pointed arches: and, upon my examining this steeple again on my return, I found the west door to have a circular arch. also.

From Vauvrey recrossing the Seine by a ferry at Harqueville, I came to MUIDS, where I was entertained with the utmost civility by monsieur De Villette. His chateau, which is a most convenient edifice, elegantly furnished, stands upon a rising ground on the north side of the river Seine, and commands a

M

fine

* The reason for mentioning these round and pointed arches so frequently, will appear hereafter.

fine prospect, having two long avenues of trees running down to the river. Adjoining to the house, are good offices, pleasant gardens, and a small paddock planted with timber-trees in form of a star. The country about it is extremely agreeable, affording many delightful views, to which the Seine greatly contributes. Its chief product is corn and hay, there being but few vines to be seen in the neighbourhood; but, in lieu of them, it is interspersed with several fair orchards.

From Muids I paid a visit to the famous CARTHUSIAN CONVENT at GAILLON. Over the gate is written, CHARTREUSE BOURBON LES GALLON. Being introduced to the prior, who was a learned and genteel man, he with the utmost politeness received me in his cell, which consisted of one large room and two small ones. The furniture was plain, and near the door stood a crucifix, to which he knelt down for a few minutes soon after my entrance. There were likewise some pictures of the founder, the Virgin Mary, and several saints.

Near it, and adjoining to the garden, is a noble gallery, which serves for the library of the convent, and is well furnished with printed books, and some few well-preserved manuscripts, particularly a CORPUS JURIS CANONICI, the letters whereof are finally illuminated. The oldest printed books I saw there, were two editions of AUGUSTINUS DE CIVITATE DEI, of which one in quarto was printed at Venice in 1475. the other in folio, printed there likewise in 1478.

The prior also shewed me a gold coin of cardinal de Bourbon, founder of this chartreuse, who was proclaimed king of France by the name of CHARLES X.

On the one side of this coin are the arms of France, crowned with this inscription:

CAROLUS X. D. G. FRANCOR. REX. 1592.

PLATE XII. with the letter A, being the mark of the mint of Paris.

On the reverse, a cross with four fleurs de lys, and this legend:

CHRISTUS. REGNAT. VINCIT. ET. IMPERAT.

He also shewed me a copper coin of the same king, but the date 1593*. and made me take notice of a paper, kept in the box with the coins, on which it was written, that the gold coin was given by the cardinal himself to

* Among the modern French coins, none are so scarce as those of Charles X. for which reason I have caused them all to be engraven in Plate XII. viz. a gold one, the same as that above mentioned, weighing three penny-weights sixteen grains, and now in my own collection; as also two others, one in silver, and the other in copper, together with an uncommon silver medal of this king, all of them in the cabinet of the earl of Pembroke.

to this convent, together with his gold crofs, and fome other pieces of plate, which I afterwards faw.

From his cell the prior conducted me to a large cloyfter; round which are thirty-two other cells. On one fide of the wall was painted a map of Europe, representing all the towns where any chartreufes exift. At a corner of it is a fmall part of England, with five towns which had chartreufes in them, being all, he faid, that formerly were in our ifland.*

From thence I went into the church, where I faw, in the firft chapel, the treafury, containing a pastoral ftaff, and a very curious fhine of filver gilt in the fhape of a church; many croffes, candlesticks, &c. The body of the church, which was built by the cardinal de Bourbon, is a brick building, large and handfome. The roof is likewife an arch of brick; and the portail is efteemed as a moft curious piece of architecture. In an adjoining chapel, on the fouth fide of the high altar, ftands a large monument of one of the Counts of BOURBONS SOISSONS. It is of black marble, representing two perfons lying at full length, a man and a woman in white marble; as are all the figures round it, which represent feveral of their fons and daughters who died before them; and near it, in a frame, was a long lift of names of eighteen of the BOURBONS, who have been buried here, the laft of whom was the late prince EUGENE's father. At each corner of the monument are four figures representing the four cardinal virtues, two of which are admirably well executed. This monument is feen to a great difadvantage, as it now ftands fo high above the pavement. It was formerly placed in the middle of the choir, where it could from the ftalls be feen to advantage; but the two figures I mentioned to be fo well done, difturb the devotion of the monks, the monument was removed from over the family-vault into the adjacent chapel upon that fole account, as I was informed. In another chapel is a fine dead Chrift in ftone, with the Virgin Mary, and five other figures well performed. The reft of the chapels are adorned with good painted glafs and indifferent pictures. There is a fine filver lamp continually burning in the church, and fome very tall filver gilt candlesticks adorned the altar.†

Having taken my leave of this prior, I went to GAILLON, which is diftant about a mile from the convent. It is a fmall town within the diocefe
of

* There were only nine monafteries of Carthufians in England, viz. one at London, one at Witham in Somerfetfhire, one at Henton in Wilts, one at Beauvale in Nottinghamfhire, one at St. Ann's near Coventry, one at Kingfton upon Hull in Yorkfhire, one at Mount Grace in Yorkfhire, one at Eppeworth in Lincolnfhire, and one at Shene in Surry. MONAST. vol. 1. p. 959.

† In the year 1764. by the careleffnefs of fome plumbers, this fine church was intirely deftroyed by fire, together with the above-mentioned monument of the Bourbons Soiffons, and the rich ornaments and drefles for the priefts; but moft of the gold and filver plate was faved.

of Eureux, and belongs to the archbishop of Rouen, who hath the sole right of trying criminal and civil causes arising within its liberties. Here I saw the fine palace belonging to the archbishop of Rouen, situated upon a very high hill, and commanding a most delightful prospect of many miles extent. Here you have not only a view of the country, but a very fine one of the river Seine upon your left hand, from a beautiful terrace of considerable length. At the entrance of this palace is an old gate, and near it a prison. Over the gate was a long inscription, which I did not think worth copying. The castle consists of two courts: the first, which is the oldest, is adorned with marble busts of the twelve CÆSARS, of LEWIS XII. king of France, and also of the two cardinals D'AMBOISE, uncle and nephew; the former of whom expended a very large sum of money in repairing and improving this palace. A fine colonnade of marble pillars, fluted and ornamented with fleurs de lys, takes up one whole side: and over it is a long basso relievo in marble, done in Italy. It represents a triumph, and alludes to some part of the life of cardinal George d'Amboise, with which I am unacquainted.

In the middle of this court was a large hexagonal marble fountain*, made in Italy, with a fine figure of St. George upon it, where I copied the following inscription, which is supported by two angels.

QVISQVIS PERPETVI FONTIS MIRATUR HONORES
 ROTHOMAGI MVNVS PRÆSVLIS ESSE SCIAT
 LEGATI NOSTRO DVM JVRE GEORGIVS ORBI
 PRÆSIDET AMBASIE PVRPVRA PRIMA DOMVS
 HESPERIÆ ET GALLIS POST OCIA PARTAPERENNES
 EXTERNO CINGI MARMORE JVSSIT AQVAS.

From this court an handsome marble stair-case leads to the chapel, dedicated to St. George; wherein, over the high altar, is another fine marble figure of the saint, who is well represented; but I thought his dragon but indifferently performed. The altar is of one piece of Italian marble finely veined, eight feet by five; and the windows are decorated with good painted glass. There are a few stalls made of oak neatly fitted up, and a small organ. The tribune or closet of the archbishop is on the north side, and has a fireplace in it. This chapel is a Gothic stone building, and has on the outside a greater quantity of ornaments than I ever yet saw, but so judiciously disposed, that they do not seem crowded. †


The

* This fountain was removed by the present archbishop of Rouen, in the year 1764.

† A dean and eight prebendaries were formerly founded in this chapel; but they were all suppressed by the late cardinal de Tavanne, archbishop of Rouen.

The second court is a modern building, containing on one side a gallery erected upon piazzas, and on the other a large collection of orange-trees in tubs ranged in the form of an amphitheatre. In this palace there is a long string of apartments unfurnished and very dirty. The great gallery contains the pictures of the archbishops of Rouen for many years. Adjoining to it is a park, consisting of several acres, laid out in pleasant walks; but no deer, the word *PARK*, in France, not necessarily implying an inclosure for those animals, as it does in England. The people of Normandy have formed to themselves so high an opinion of the beauty and magnificence of this palace, that when they endeavour to give you an idea of the utmost elegance of any villa, of which they are speaking, they conclude their commendations by saying, "In short, sir, it is a little Gaillon." *

Upon surveying the west end of the parish-church, which is very old, I observed that the three west windows and the west door had round arches, and the rest of the windows pointed ones; but I could not get into the church.

From Gaillon I returned to Rouen, and from thence passed through Moli-neux to BOURGACHARD, a country village, the church whereof gave me very great pleasure. The entrance into it is by a descent of three steps: all the windows at the west end are small and narrow, having round arches, as hath also the west door, which is moreover adorned with mouldings of this † form ; a strong proof of its antiquity: a north door now stopped up has also a round arch. The church is built in the form of a cross; but the transept, and the east part, have very visibly been added to the west end, being much newer buildings, and the windows thereof higher and wider than the windows of the western part, with pointed arches. There are also some narrow round arched windows in the steeple, which stands in the middle of the church, and has been raised, as I suppose, in proportion to the east end,

N

end,

* As I have caused a medal of cardinal George d'Amboise, who expended considerable sums in repairing and beautifying this palace, to be engraved in Plate XII. it is necessary to inform the reader, that the engraving is copied from father Monfaucon's *MONUMENTS DE LA MONARCHIE FRANÇOISE*, vol. iv. p. 141. who doth not say whether it is a gold, silver, or copper medal, or in whose cabinet it is preserved. What he says of it is this: 'Je joins une médaille, dont la *dessin m'a été fourni par M. l'abbé Fauvil. Il y est représenté avec l'inscription, GEORGIUS DE AMBOSIA SANCTÆ ROMANÆ ECCLESIAE CARDINALIS. Le revers est curieux: sur un autel marqué d'une croix on voit les deux clefs de S. Pierre, mises en sautoir, sur lequel est une tiare papale: l'inscription est, TULIT ALTER HONORES. Ce que se report au conclave de l'an 1503, où le parti du cardinal D'Amboise étoit si puissant, qu'il auroit été fait pape, sans la supercherie du cardinal de la Rouen, qui le trompa, et fut élu pape lui-même, sous le nom de JULES II.'*

† This sort of moulding in particular hath been supposed to be an indisputable criterion of Saxon buildings; but it cannot be imagined that the Saxons taught the French the art of building.

end, the upper part appearing newer than that next to the roof of the church.

From Bourgachard I passed through Rougemontier, to a small walled town called PONT-AUDEMER, situate on the river Risle, which here separates the diocese of Rouen from that of Lisieux. This town, originally built by one Audemer, from whom it took its name, is a regality and member of the bailliwick of Rouen. In 1353. king John gave it to Charles d'Eureux, king of Navarre; but in 1404. it was, by Charles III. ceded to Charles VI. of France. Henry V. king of England, after he had over-run great part of France, reunited it to the duchy of Normandy; and this reunion was confirmed by Charles VII. of France, after the English were driven out of the province.

In the middle of this town is a pretty market-place tiled over, resembling very much our English market-houses in country towns.

I observed here, at the west end of the principal church, three windows over the portail; the middle window wider than either of the two side ones, with a pointed arch, and the two side ones with round arches; which mixture I had not yet seen. I also took notice of some fine statues of saints, which adorned the above-mentioned portail at the west end; but could not see the inside of the church.

The waters being out at Pont-l'Evêque, I was obliged to leave the direct road to Caen, and went through CORMEILLE, where, in its small church, I observed some round arched windows, and a round arched west door.

From thence I came to LISIEUX, a small city of Upper Normandy, and in the generality of Rouen, pleasantly situated on the river Tonque.

This city, which was esteemed the capital of the pays de Lieuvin, whilst that country was under the government of the French kings, is now the property and see of the bishop, who is also earl of Lisieux. His diocese is one of the most considerable in the province, being near twenty leagues in length, and containing the pays d'Auge, and de Lieuvin, the towns of Lisieux, Pont-Audemer, Harfleur, Pont-l'Evêque, Bernay, Orbec, Montreuil, le Sap, Vimontier, Cormeille, and Tonque, and several boroughs, eight abbies, and five hundred and eighty parishes.

The cathedral makes but an indifferent appearance, but contains some tolerably good sepulchral monuments. In the choir is a brass monument for one Hannuier, an Englishman; and another, of white marble, erected for William d'Estouteville, founder of the college de Lisieux at Paris. In the chapel

pel of the Holy Virgin stands the tomb of the founder, Peter Couchon, bishop of Beauvais, who, in reward for the judgment which he, as supreme judge, gave in the case of the MAID OF ORLEANS, obtained the bishoprick of Lisieux. The bishop however, afterwards repenting of what he had done in that matter, built this chapel, and therein founded a high mass to the Holy Virgin, which is sung daily by the choristers, in order, as it is expressed in his foundation-charter, to expiate the false judgment which he gave in the above-mentioned case.

The canons of this church, by virtue of a compact between them and the bishop, enjoy the extraordinary privilege of being earls of Lisieux, with the full exercise of all civil and criminal jurisdiction within the earldom, during the vigil and feast-day of St. Urfinus in every year. In order to perpetuate this right, two of the canons, elected by the chapter for that purpose, having on the vigil of the saint dressed themselves in their surplices, covered with bandaleers of flowers, and holding nosegays in their hands, mount on horseback at the great door of the cathedral, and ride to each of the four gates of the city, preceded by two mace-bearers, two chaplains, and twenty-five halberdiers armed with helmets and cuirasses, and followed by all the officers of justice, on horseback, clothed in their proper habits, covered with bandaleers of flowers, and carrying nosegays in their hands. As soon as these canons arrive at the city-gates, the keys are delivered up to them; and they there post a proper guard of their own, in lieu of that of the archbishop, which, on the delivery of the keys to the canons, immediately marches out. All customs payable within the city, and the profits of the fair therein held on St. Urfinus's day, belong to these two canonical earls; in consideration of which, they deliver to each of the other canons a loaf of bread and two flagons of wine: and, in case any post or place of profit within the earldom becomes vacant during these two days, they have the sole right of nomination and presentation thereunto.*

Here I saw a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the year 1050. by Lesceline countess of Eu, with the assistance of her sons, earl Robert, and Hugh bishop of Lisieux. The latter lies buried at the entrance of the choir; and on the wall adjoining is an inscription, in which he is called Founder of that nunnery.

Passing from Lisieux through ST. LAURENCE DU MONT and MOUX, I arrived at Caen, the capital of Lower Normandy.

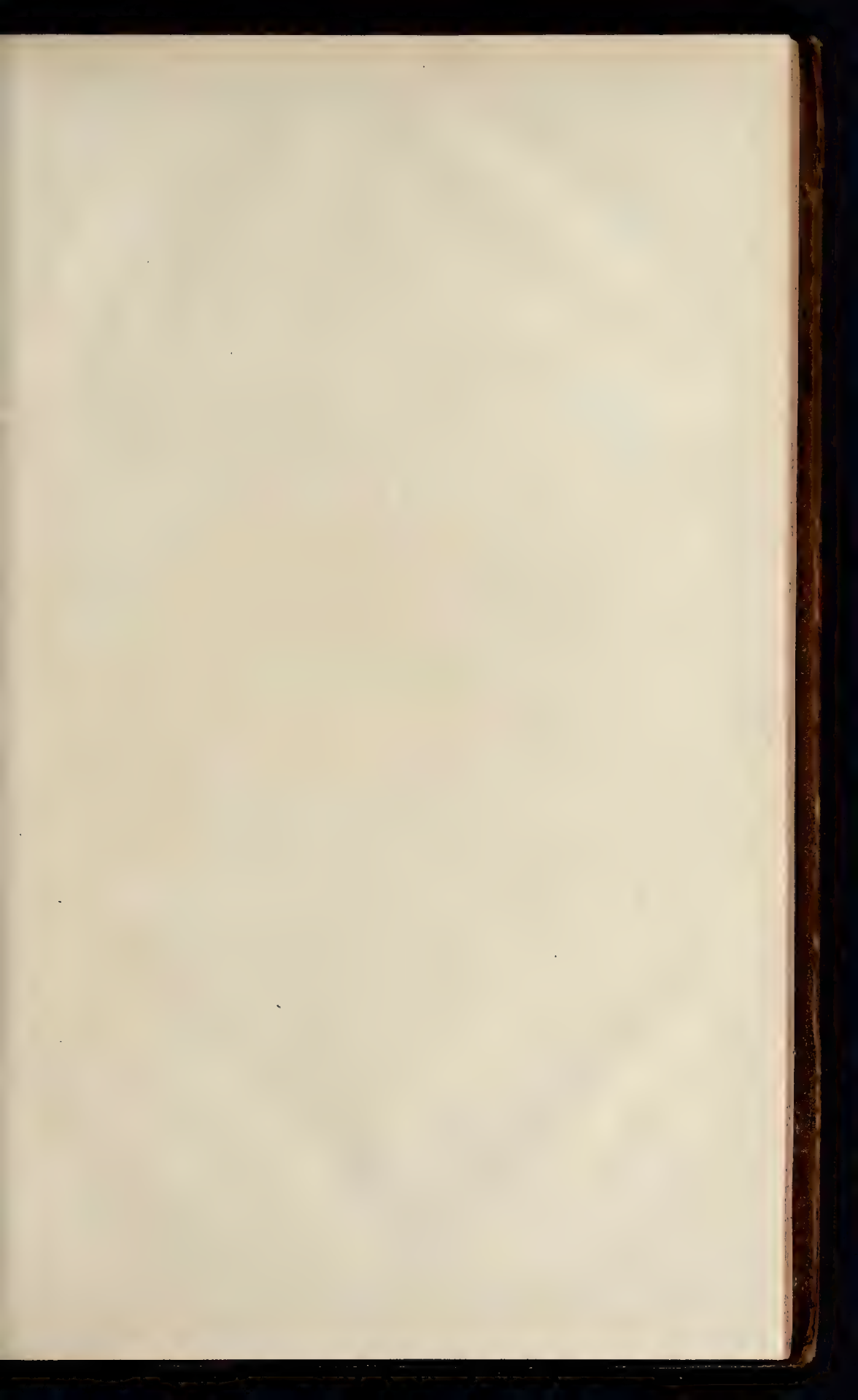
CAEN is a large handsome town, situate upon the navigable river Orne, where it hath a small port, principally frequented by corn-vessels, which come
thither

* The vigil and feast of St. Urfinus are celebrated on the 10th and 11th of June.

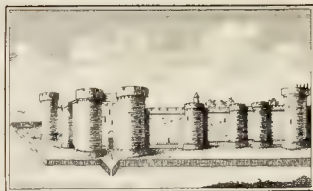
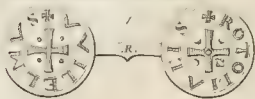
thither in great numbers from England. It stands upon as much ground as Rouen, but is not so closely built; and contains, within the circuit of its walls, twenty-two religious houses, and thirteen parish-churches, whereof that of St. Peter, which stands in the centre of the town, is reckoned the principal.

History hath not preserved so much as a hint, whereby to fix with precision the origin of Caen, which however doth not favour of any very remote antiquity. The Roman historians are altogether silent in this matter; and there is not, in any one of the ancient geographers, the least trace of a city standing on this spot, before the time of the Merovingian race of kings, although the seat of the Viducasses was at Vieux, about two leagues from hence, where evident remains of a Roman town are still visible. Towards the sixth century, the Saxons took possession of the whole northern coast of Gaul, and, for some time fixing their abode in those parts, have left sufficient testimony of their invasion: but, as the historians, who give an account of the transactions of those intruders during their stay in Gaul, do not mention Caen, notwithstanding they frequently speak of several other Gaulish towns inhabited by those Saxons, it is highly probable, either that this town was not at that time founded, or, if it did then exist, that the Saxons had not extended their possessions so far to the southward. It was not, however, a great many years after, that it was esteemed one of the chief towns in the province, as we find in the account of the interview at Rouen, in the year 942. between Lewis Ultramarinus, king of France, and Rollo, duke of Normandy, as given us in a very ancient chronicle of that dukedom. Monsieur de Bras assures us, that in a manuscript of the customs of Normandy, written in the time of duke Rollo, and which had fallen into his hands, Caen is spoken of as a town which then made no contemptible appearance; and in the charter of dotation given by Richard II. duke of Normandy, to his daughter Adela, upon her marriage with Raynald count of Burgundy, the town of Caen, together with its churches, markets, custom-house, quay, and other dependencies, are amply specified. I am therefore inclined to concur in opinion with those writers who assert, that this town was begun by some of the fugitive Britons, who, flying from our island to avoid the cruelties of the invading northern nations, peopled the whole tract of Armorica; and of this the very name CAEN is by many thought to be an incontestible proof.

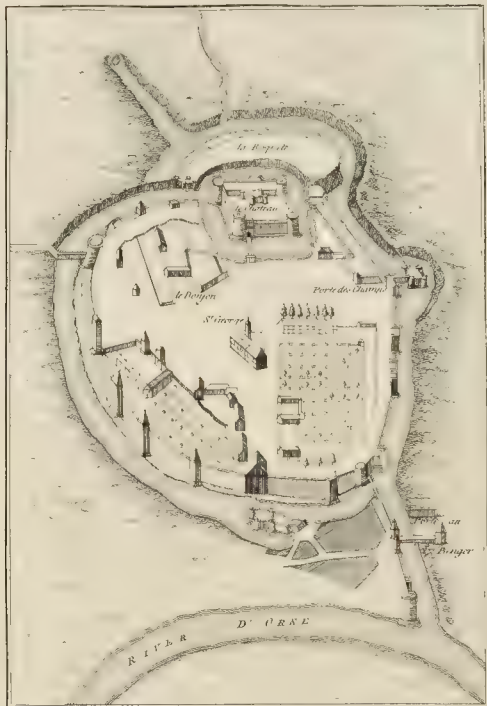
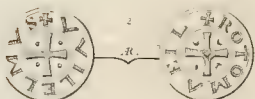
Certain it is, that soon after the arrival of the Normans in France, Caen grew up into a town of great importance, and was highly affected by the sovereigns of duke Rollo's line, even in preference to Rouen; insomuch that the poet William le Brito, who lived about the middle of the thirteenth century, tells us, in his PHILIPPIDOS, that it was so well peopled, and so magnificently



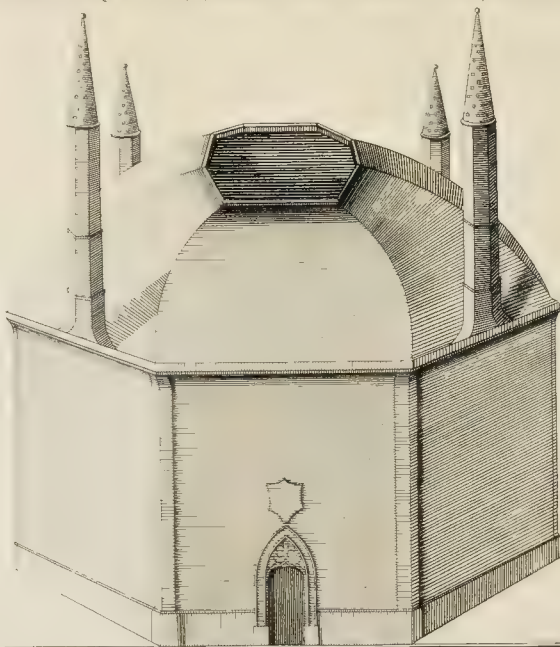
*After Penetration of William Duke of Normandy
conquered at Rouen by the conquest*



Vieux Palais at Rouen built by Henry the V.th



An Antient Building in the Abbey of S^t Stephen at Caen called William the Conqueror's kitchen



Veel plezier

R. J. Wolfe

Mark Cyprian Tuttle Esq.



F.S.A. Contributes this Plate.

ficently built, that there was no town in all France comparable to it, except Paris. His words are these:

VILLA POTENS OPULENTA SITU SPATIOSA DECORA
FLUMINIBUS PRÆTIS ET AGRORUM FERTILITATE
MERCIFERASQUE RATES PORTU CAPIENTE MARINO
SEQUE TOT ECCLESII DOMIBUS ET CIVIBUS ORNANS
UT SE PARISIO VIX ANNUAT ESSE MINOREM.

The making of an artificial cut from the river Orne to the Odon, whereby great part of Caen was insulated, and now called the ISLAND OF ST. JOHN, renders it one of the most pleasant summer-situations in this part of the kingdom. This undertaking is said to have been executed in the year 1104. by Robert duke of Normandy, eldest son of king William the Conqueror. The ramparts of the town are covered with trees, which form most delightful walks, and, together with the vast length of the cours, the great plenty of water, and the abundance of beautiful outlets, yield the eye a pleasure which it does not often enjoy in flat countries, or where the prospect is much limited.

The old castle was built by William the Conqueror, as a safe-guard against the mutineers of Bessin, who had given him several glaring proofs of their inclinations to a revolt; as also for preserving a free passage along the river Orne, with which it hath a communication by means of a channel cut between it and the moat. It is at present much out of repair, having of late years been greatly neglected; however, some tokens of government are still preserved, by its having a governor (the duke de Coigny) an *etat-major*, and a small garrison of invalids. The governor's apartment is not very splendid, but commands a most delightful prospect of the adjacent country. It is at present inhabited by the lieutenant general of the balliage, who is also the consulting clerk of the parliament of Rouen. Henry I. king of England, raised the walls of this castle to a greater height than his father had done, and added the high tower now called the DUNGEON, which was afterwards encompassed with a strong wall flanked with four lesser towers. This dungeon hath lately been put in thorough repair, and is chiefly used as a place of confinement for state-prisoners, and such others as by *lettres de cachet*, obtained at the joint request of their family, are deprived of their liberty, in order to prevent the odium of seeing a man dishonour himself by committing little meanesses after he hath ruined his estate. In the middle is an arsenal, called LE BESLE; and just within the castle-walls is a parish-church, called ST. GEORGE DU CHATEAU. The new fortifications of the town towards the cours are the work of the famous Conchini, *marechal d'Ancre*, the favourite of queen

PLATE III.

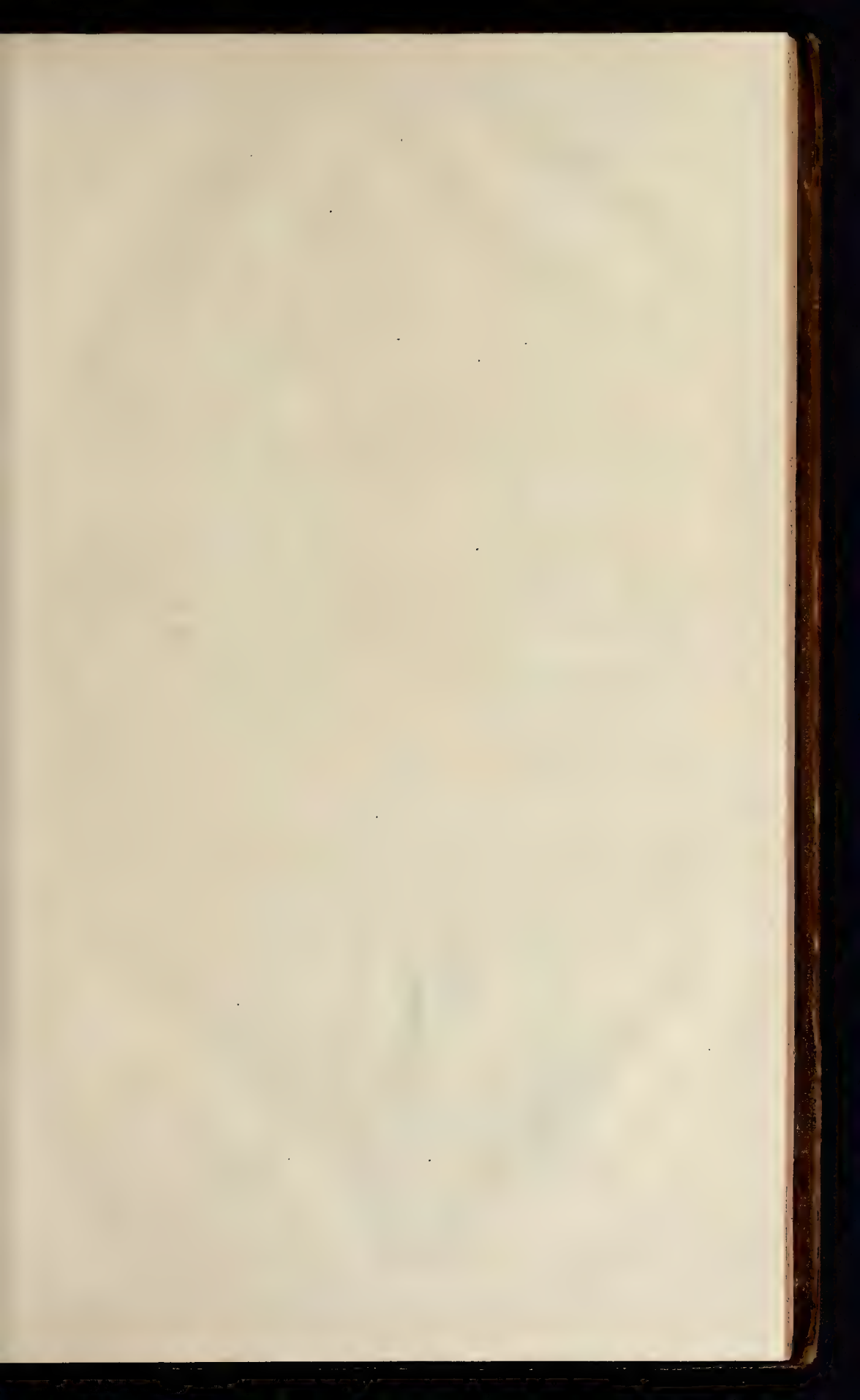
Mary of Medicis, and who was murdered in the Louvre, at the command of Lewis XIII. but the ancient walls are supposed to have been built by William the Conqueror.

The houses in Caen are in general mean, though all of them are built of stone, and well inhabited. However, as soon as you enter the gates, the eye is prejudiced in favour of the town by the sight of an elegant pile of barracks, completely adapted, in all respects, for the accommodation of the garrison. There are likewise several other handsome buildings dispersed about in different parts of the town. The edifices in Caen, which principally attract the attention of a traveller, are the two great Benedictine abbeys of ST. STEPHEN and the HOLY TRINITY; the former for men, and the latter for women; situate at the two extremities of the town, and distant a league from each other. Historians agree, that the abbey of St. Stephen was built by William the Conqueror, and that of the Holy Trinity, by his queen, Maud, or Matilda, daughter of Baldwin earl of Flanders, in pursuance of a mandate from pope Nicholas II. who perhaps politically chose to enjoin them this penance, as an atonement for their having married within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity, rather than, by dissolving their marriage, to stir up a war between the states of Normandy and Flanders. Thus far however is certain, that it was on this condition only, that Lanfranc, then prior of Bec, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, could prevail with the pope to grant a dispensation for the king and queen's continuing together in wedlock.

The foundation* of the large and magnificent abbey of St. Stephen, so called from its being built upon a spot of ground whereon anciently stood a small chapel dedicated to that saint and protomartyr, was laid in the year 1064. soon after which, duke William appointed his favourite Lanfranc to be abbot thereof, strictly enjoining him to carry on the building with the utmost expedition. Lanfranc, in obedience to the duke's orders, applied himself to the task with the greatest assiduity; but he, being in the year 1070. promoted to the archbishoprick of Canterbury, the finishing of the work was left to William Bonne-Ame, his successor in the abbacy, in whose time the whole was completed.

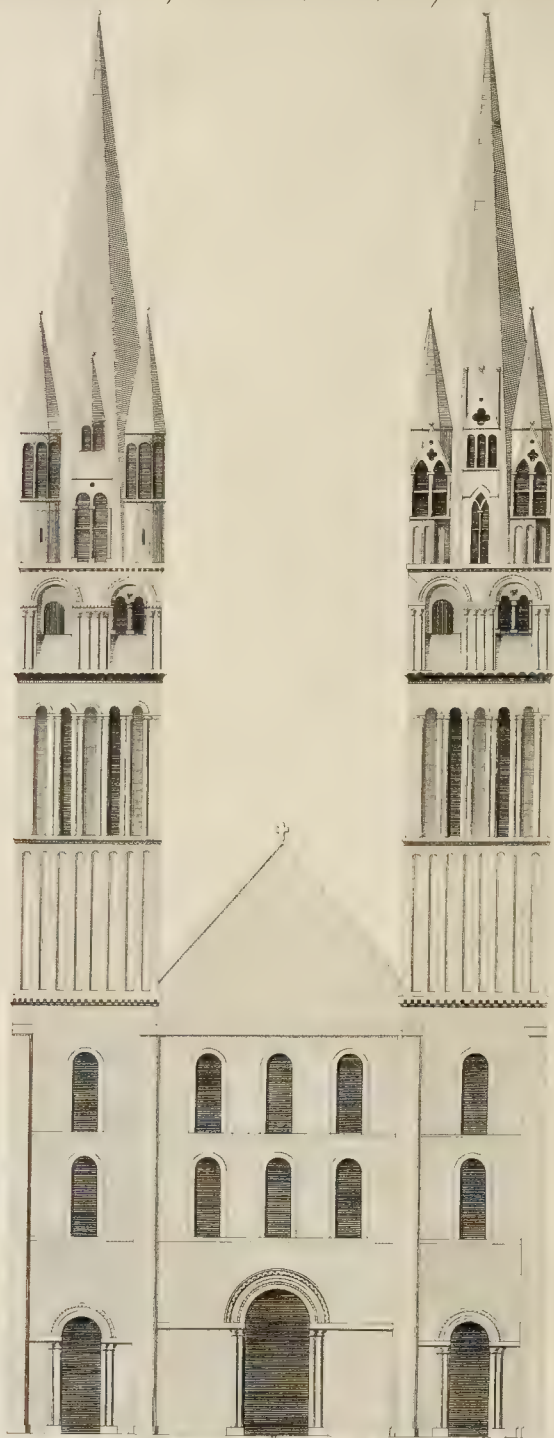
On the 13th day of September, 1077. at which time there were one hundred and twenty monks in the convent, this church was with great solemnity dedicated to St. Stephen, by John archbishop of Rouen, in the presence of duke William, his consort Matilda, his sons Robert and William, Lanfranc archbishop
of

* This charter is printed in NEUSTRIA PIA, p. 626. and in LANFRANCI CANTUARIENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPI OPERA, Paris, 1648. folio, p. 20. The copy printed in MONAST. ANGL. tom. ii. p. 956. is very imperfect.



West View of the ABBY CHURCH of S.^T STEPHEN, at Caen, built by WILLIAM the Conqueror, A.D. 1061

PL. III.



The Right Rev.^d Charles
 PRESIDENT of the
Contributes



Lord Bishop of CARLISLE
 Society of ANTIQUARIES,
this Plate

of Canterbury, Thomas archbishop of York, and a great concourse of the Norman nobility. At the same time the king liberally endowed it with divers lands, manors, and privileges, as well in England as in Normandy, inasmuch that it was taxed at one thousand golden florins, for annates to the apostolic chamber.*

The body of the church is a plain stone edifice, intirely free from ornaments of any sort, either within or without. It is built in the form of a cross, with a steeple over the lantern in the centre. The west end is also a very plain, but neat building, flanked with two towers of the same workmanship, each surmounted with a spire of remarkable height. The inside consists of a nave and two side-aisles, separated by two rows of pillars surmounted with semi-circular arches. The tops of all the windows and doors of the church are likewise of the same form. The middle part of the inside of the transept very much resembles the work of the cross part of the abbey-church of St. Alban's in Hertfordshire†, having the same kind of little arched work towards the top. The choir is circular, very neat, and kept remarkably clean. That part of it which surrounds the high altar is encompassed with grilles de fer; but they are not so well finished as those of the church of St. Ouen at Rouen. The arches which spring from the pillars surrounding the choir are pointed; but these are modern, having been built in the year 1564. when the church was repaired, after the damage it had two years before received from the Calvinists, who, by undermining the columns which supported the great steeple in the middle of the church, threw it down; in hopes of thereby destroying the whole fabric; but happily its fall ruined a part only of the choir.

PLATE IV.

In the middle of the choir, and just before the high altar, was deposited the body of the founder, William the Conqueror, king of England, and duke of Normandy, under a most stately monument, erected at the expence of his son William Rufus, and richly adorned with gold, silver, and precious stones, by one Odo, a goldsmith of Caen. The top-stone of the monument was of touch, supported on each side by three pilasters of white marble; and thereon lay the figure of the king, as large as life, dressed in his robes of state; and

* Besides the immense benefactions which William in his life-time conferred on this abbey, he on his death presented thereto the crown which he used to wear at all high festivals, together with his sceptre and rod, a cup set with precious stones, his candlesticks of gold, and all other his regalia; as also the ivory bugle-horn which usually hung at his back. These were afterwards redeemed by his son William, who, in exchange for the same, granted to the monks the manor of Coker in Somersetshire; and at the same time confirmed the possessions, privileges, and exemptions, which had been granted to them by his father.

† The church of St. Alban's abbey was built by abbot Paul, a Norman, nephew to archbishop Lanfranc, who was elected abbot 4 cal. Jul. 1077.

and at the foot was the following epitaph, composed by Thomas archbishop of York.

QUI REXIT RIGIDOS NORTHMANOS ATQUE BRITANOS
AUDACTER VICIT FORTITER OBTINUIT
ET CÆNOMANENSIS VIRTUTE COERCUIT ENSIS
IMPERIIQUE SUI LEGIBUS APPLICUIT
REX MAGNUS PARVA JACET HAC GULIELMUS IN URNA
SUFFICIT ET MAGNO PARVA DOMUS DOMINO
TER SEPTEM GRADIBUS SE VOLVERAT ATQUE DUOBUS
VIRGINIS IN GREMIO PHŒBUS ET HIC OBIIT.

1087.

In the year 1522. one of the cardinals, attended by an archbishop and several dignified ecclesiastics, visiting the town of Caen, was prompted by a strong curiosity to see the body of the Conqueror; and having, for that purpose, obtained permission from Peter de Martigny, bishop of Castres, who was at that time abbot of St. Stephen's, they caused the tomb to be opened. Upon removing the cover-stone, the body, which was corpulent, and in stature greatly exceeded the tallest man then known, appeared as intire as when it was first buried. Within the tomb lay a copper plate gilt, on which was engraven the like epitaph with that on the outside of the monument; and beneath it was the following inscription in old French.

JE GUILLAUME TRES MAGNANIME
DUC DE NEUSTRIE PAREIL A CHARLEMAIGNE
PASSAY LE MER PAR UN DOUX VENT DE SUST
POUR CONQUESTER TOUTE LA GRAND BRETAGNE
PUIS DESPLOYER FIS MAINTENANT NOBLE ENSEIGNE
ET DRESSER TENTES ET PAVILLONS DE GUERRE
ET ONDRIER FIS COMME FIL D'AIRAIN
NEUF CENT GRANDS NEFS SI TOST QUI EUZPIED A TERRE
ET PUIS EN ARMES DE LA PARTIS GRANDERRE
POUR COUPS RECENZ AU DOUBTE ROY HERAULT
DONT COME PREUX IEUZ TOUTE LA DEFERRE
NON PAS SANS DUR ET MARVEILLEUX ASSAULT
POUR BIEN JOUSTER LE DESLOYAL RIBAUT
JE MIS A MORT ET SOIXANTE ET SEPT MILLE
NEUF CENTS DIXHUIT ET PAR AINSI D'UN SAULT
FUZ ROY D'ANGLOIS TENANT TOUTE LEUR ISLE
OR N'EST IL NUE TANT SOIT FORT ET HABILE
QUI QUANT C'EST FAIT APRES NE SE REPOSE
MORT M'A DEFFAIT QUE SUIS IL CENDRE VILE
DE TOUTE CHOSSES ON JOUIT UNE POSE.

The

The cardinal, who, as well as the rest of the spectators, was greatly surpris'd at finding the body in so perfect a state after having been buried near four hundred and fifty years, in order to perpetuate the memory of so remarkable an incident procur'd a picture of the royal remains, in the condition they then appear'd, to be painted on board by the most eminent painter of the place, and caus'd it to be hung up, together with the before-mentioned original inscriptions, on the wall of the abbey-church, opposite to the monument. The tomb, being again carefully clos'd, remained undisturbed until the year 1562. when the Calvinists, in a religious fury, forced it open, in expectation of meeting with immense treasures; but finding nothing more than the bones of the Conqueror, wrapped up in red taffeta, they threw them about the church in great derision, after having broken in pieces the monument, together with the royal effigies which lay thereon*. Most of the bones were afterwards collect'd together by monsieur de Bras, and deliver'd into the custody of father Michael de Canalle, one of the monks and bailly of the abbey, who carefully lodg'd them in his cell, with an intent to restore them to their ancient place of sepulture, as soon as the troubles should be ended: but the town being some time after tak'n by admiral Chastellion, the religious were driven from the abbey, and the royal remains once more dispers'd: however, the viscount de Falaife having at the time of these disturbances obtained from the rioters one of the thigh-bones †, it was by him afterwards deposited in the royal grave. About the same time the picture of the Conqueror's remains, as they appear'd lying in the tomb in the year 1522. fell in the hands of Peter Hodè, gaoler of Caen, and one of the rioters, who convert'd one part thereof into a table, and us'd the other as a cupboard-door; but these, being four years after discovered and reclaim'd by monsieur

P

de

* Monsieur de Bras, an officer of the town, who was present in the church when this act of violence was committed, in his curious treatise, intitled *LES RECHERCHES ET ANTIQUITES DE LA PROVINCE DE NEUSTRIE*, informs us, that a few days after the Calvinists had destroy'd the monument, and burnt most part of the inside of the church, some of the soldiers, on striking the stone chest, in which the remains of the Conqueror were deposited, observ'd that it gave a hollow sound, and concluding from thence that it might contain some valuable treasure, broke it open, notwithstanding his intreaties, and the remonstrances which he, being then walking in the church, made against such violation of the royal sepulchre. The expectation which these foldiers entertain'd, of finding treasure within the Conqueror's grave, is not in the least to be wonder'd at. It was well known, that in ancient times it had been customary to deposit coin, jewels, and other valuable treasure, in the tombs of princes, and other great men, at the time of their interment. The Normans demolish'd the tomb of king Clovis, in the church of St. Genevieve, in hopes of finding treasure, and were not disappointed; the like ravages were committed by them, on the same account, in other tombs; and we are told that one of the monks of the royal abbey of St. Germain des Prez, found, in the tomb of king Childeric within that church, a treasure of considerable value, which the monk appropriated to his own use; but afterwards, in the year 1656. when on his death-bed, being struck with remorse for that act of sacrilege, he confess'd the fact, and, by way of atonement, bequeath'd to the abbey-church the present organ, which cost thirteen thousand livres.

† Monsieur de Bras says, that this thigh-bone was longer, by the breadth of his four fingers, than that of the tallest man he had ever seen.

de Bras, remained in his possession till his death, since which time it is unknown what is become of them.

In the year 1642. the monks caused a plain altar-monument to be erected over the place where the royal body had been originally deposited. The sides and ends of this monument were of speckled marble red and white, and the top stone of touch, raised on a free-stone pedestal. At the head was fixed an escutcheon, charged with the three lions of England; and at the foot was another, charged with the two lions of Normandy. The following inscription was engraved on the fourth side of the monument.

HOC SEPULCHRUM INVICTISSIMI JUXTA ET CLEMENTISSIMI CONQUESTORIS GULIELMI
DUM VIVERAT ANGLORUM REGIS NORMANNORUM CENOMANORUMQUE PRINCIPIS
HUIUS INSIGNIS ABBATIE PISSIMI FUNDATORIS
CUM ANNO MDLXII HERETICORUM FURORE DIREPTUM FUISSET PIO
TANDEM NOBILIUM EJUSDEM ABBATIE RELIGIOSORUM
GRATITUDINIS SENSU IN TAM BENEFICUM LARGITOREM
INSTAURATUM FUIT ANNO DOMINI MDCXLII
DOMINO JOHANNE DE BAILHACHE ASETORII PROTO PRIORE. *

D. D.

This second monument stood unmolested until the year 1742. when it was intirely removed; and in lieu of it, there is at present only the following epitaph, cut on a flat black marble let into the pavement, and which is the only remaining monument, or rather cenotaph, of the renowned William the Conqueror.

QVI REXIT RIGIDOS NORMANNOS ATQUE BRITANNOS
AVDACTER VICIT FORTITER OBTINUIT
ET CENOMANENSES VIRTUTE COERCUIT ENSES
IMPERIIQUE SUI LEGIBUS APPLICUIT
REX MAGNVS PARVA JACET HIC VILLELMVS IN VRNA
SVFFICIT HÆC MAGNO PARVA DOMVS DOMINO
TER SEPTEM GRADIBVS SE VOLVERAT ATQVE DVOBVS
VIRGINIS IN GREMIO PHOEBVS ET HIC OBIIT
ANNO MLXXXVII
REQVIESCEBAT IN SPE CORPVS BENEFICIENTISSIMI
FVNDATORIS QVVM A CALVINIANIS ANNO MDLXII
DISSIPATA SVNT EIVS OSSA VNVM EX EIS A VIRO NOBILI
QVI TVM ADERAT RESERVATVM ET A POSTERIS ILLIVS
ANNO MDCXLII RESTITVTVM IN MEDIO CHORO DEPOSITVM
FVERAT MOLE SEPVLCHRALI DESUPER EXTRVCTA HANC
CEREMONIARVM SOLEMNITATE MINVS ACCOMMODAM
AMOVERVNT MONACHI ANNO MDCCXLII REGIO
FVLTI DIPLOMATE ET OS QVOD VNVM SVPERERAT
REPOSERVNT IN CRYPTA PROPE ALTARE
IN QVO IVGITER DE BENEDICTIONIBVS METET
QVI SEMINAVIT IN BENEDICTIONIBVS
FIAT . . . FIAT.

These

* A draught of this monument is engraved in Sandford's *GENEAL. HIST. OF ENGLAND*, p. 7.

These are the only epitaphs that have ever actually graced the sepulchre of William; but in an ancient vellum manuscript, intitled *BRUTUS, SIVE DE GESTIS ANGLORUM*, &c. remaining in the Lambeth library, are two others, which were composed by the wits of the eleventh century, and, as they have not been hitherto published, may prove acceptable to the reader; for which purpose they are here literally inserted.

E P I T A P H . I.

CLAUDENS HIC MODICO PIE REX WILLELME SEPULCRO
 QUI SUBIECISTI TOT FERA REGNA TIBI
 ANGLIA BRITANNI POPULUS SCOTUS ET CENOMANNI
 LETUS QUISQUE SIBI SUCCUBUERÈ TIBI
 GENS ET NORMANNOR. SUB TE FECUNDA BONORUM
 ILLA TIBI MATER EJUS ET IPSE PATER
 UT DILEXISTI REX MAGNUS IN ORBE FUISTI
 DIVES ERAS PATRIE PAX DECUS ECCLESIE
 PRUDENS FACUNDUS NULLI VIRTUTE SECUNDUS
 CUSTOS JUSTITIE MURUS AMOR PATRIE
 NUNC MUNDANARUM MORITURIS DIVICIARUM
 GLORIAM QUID VALEAS MORTUUS ECCE PROBAS
 VIR BENE FAMOSUS ANGLOR. REX GUILERMUS
 VITA SUBLIMIS HIC JACET EXANIMIS
 HINC DOLOR ET LACRIME SUBJECTE PLEBIS OPIME
 NAM MISERANDA PIUM PERDIDIT IMPERIUM
 ET QUE FLOREBAT ET VIVERE PACE SOLEBAT
 NUNC CONFUSA SUO PERFODITUR JACULO.

E P I T A P H . II.

O MORS CUI PARCES CUM REGUM DESTRUIS ARCES
 ARCEM FREGISTI GUILLELMUM CUM TETIGISTI
 ANGLIA CUI PARVA FUIT EXPROBITATE CORONA
 MILICIA QUE SUA CENOMANICA SERUIT ORA
 IN DEXTRA TENUIT QUICQUID NORMANNIA QUIVET
 PAR JUBAR EXTINGTUM MIRATUR SIDERA LUGENT
 MIRANTURQUE NOVI SOLIS ABESSE JUBAR
 MUNDUS IN OCCASU FLET SOLIS MARSQUE LEONIS
 MUNDUS SOLE CARET MARSQUE LEONE SUO
 STANTE LEONE STETIT MARS ET MAVORTINUS EGIT
 ET SOL HOC SOLE CLARIUS EMICUIT
 HIC SOL ILLE LEO VIGUIT VIVENTE GUILLELMO
 DUX FUIT YMMO REX CESARE CESARIORUM
 DUX NORMANNORUM BRITANNOS SUB JUGA DUXIT

ATQUE

ATQUE PRIORE PRIOR CESARE CESAR ERAT
 ILLE SEMEL VICTOS SUBDUXIT POSTERITATI
 HIC VICTOR VICTUS FERTUR ABISSE SEMEL
 HIC GUILLELME JACES CINIS OSSA QUID ERGO
 DET TIBI SANCTA DEUS DENT TIBI SANCTA DEUM

Before I dismiss the account of the several events which befel the sepulchre of this great duke of Normandy, it may not be improper to mention, that the excess of the Calvinists, however it may have been exaggerated by those who were more blindly zealous on the opposite side of the question, induced, as Mr. Breval in his Travels assures us, a countryman of ours, at the request of one of the monks of this abbey, to favour the public with the following lines,

HIC NORMANNIGENÆ JACUERUNT OSSA WILHELMI
 NOBILIS ET MERITO SPLENDUIT ÆRE THOLUS
 CERNERE ERAT MAGNI CŒLATOS PRINCIPIS ARTUS
 ET FACIEM ET IPSO LUMINA DIGNA JOVE
 HINC MIHI FULGENTES VIDEOR SPECTARE CATERVAS
 ET TUMIDA AUSPICIIS ÆOLE VELA TUIS
 HINC OPPOSITAS ACIES FERROQUE PEREMTUM
 SAXONIDEM* ET CÆSO RAPTA TROPHÆA DUCI
 UNDE LABOR TANTUS PERIIT NEC NOSCERE NUNC EST
 SEMIDEI INSIGNIS QUO STETIT URNA LOCO
 SCILICET A TITULO TURBÆ VENIT IRA FURENTI
 REX ERAT HOC CRIMEN PUTRE CADAVER HABET
 QUOD NOLLET PATRASSE NEFAS THRAX INDUS ARABSVÆ
 GALLUS AB INSANO MISSUS †HUGONE POTEST.

In the sweep, or vertex, which goes round the outside of the choir of this church, are sixteen chapels neatly built, but neither of them embellished with any remarkable ornaments. Eight of these are called CHAPELLES DE CASTRES, and are said to have been founded and endowed by Charles de Martigny, bishop of Castres, during the time that he was abbot here. All of them continue appertinent to the abbey, and the right of presentation to each is in the prior. Within the chapel of Notre Dame de Halbout, mass is once in every week celebrated by four chaplains, who are collated to that benefice by the abbot of St. Stephen's for the time being; and there is a like establishment in the chapel de St. Martin de Cheux for four chaplains, who are likewise presented by the abbot: but the names of the founders, as well as the times of the foundation of both these chapels, are unknown.

The

* King Harold. † The Hugonots were so called from a zealous preacher, called HUGON.

The chapel of St. MARY, or, as it is frequently called, the DUKE'S CHAPEL, stands behind the high altar, and was built by duke William at the same time that the foundations of the abbey-church were laid. It was always considered as the chapel of the palace, during the time that William and his successors resided here; but, having never been endowed, is now in great measure neglected. Within this chapel lies buried the architect of this noble church and abbey, but without any tomb: his memory is however preserved by an inscription, still legible, on the exterior part of the building, and of which the following is an exact copy.

† G V I L L ' W : J A C C ' T : P E T R A R I U S : S V M M V S : I N : A R C A :
I S T E C : N O V : P F E C I T O P U S D A T P R E M I A C H R I S T U S A M E N .

Several of the literati, who have seen the original inscription, are of opinion that it should be read as follows:

GUILLELMUS JACET PETRARIUS SUMMUS IN ARCA
ISTE NOVUM PERFECIT OPUS DAT PREMIA CHRISTUS AMEN.

The several chapels placed on each side of the choir do not afford any sepulchral monuments; neither did I meet with any epitaphs, either in the choir or nave of this church, except that of the Conqueror. The west window is almost totally obscured by a most gigantic organ built close to it, and allowed to be the finest in all France. This organ is so big, as to require eleven large bellows, and is too loud to be heard with pleasure elsewhere than in the choir, and at the distance to which it is proportioned.

Amongst the plate preserved in the treasury of this church, is a curious silver salver, about ten inches in diameter, gilt and inlaid with antique medals. Tradition assures us, that it was on this salver, that king William the Conqueror placed the foundation-charter of the abbey when he presented it, at the high altar, on the dedication of the church. The edges of this salver, which stands upon a foot-stalk of the same metal, are a little turned up, and carved. In the centre is inlaid a Greek medal, on the obverse

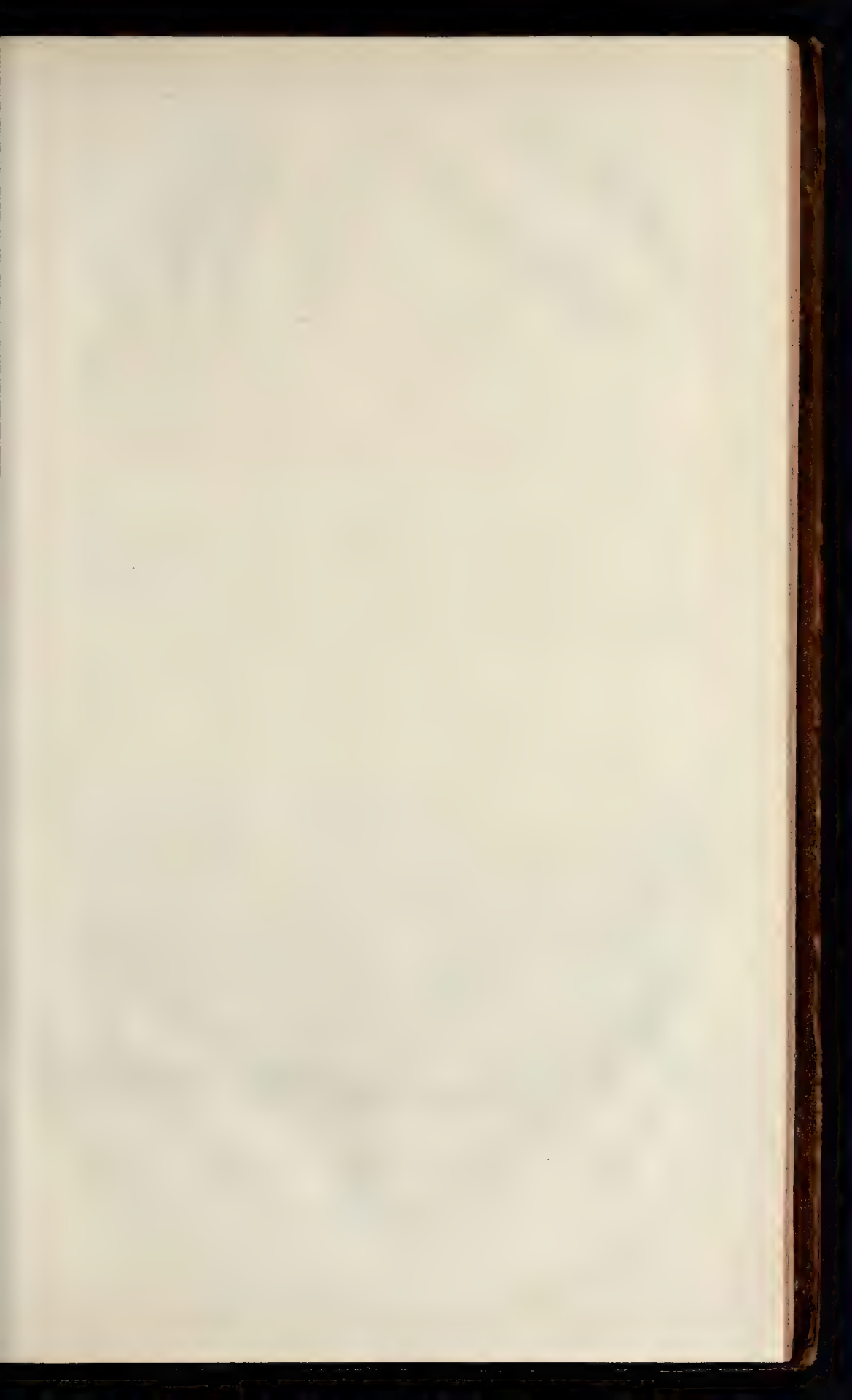
whereof is this legend, *Αυταυτης Λυκογος* : but it being fixed in its socket, the reverse is not visible. The other medals, forty in number, are set round the rim, in holes punched quite through ; so that the edges of the holes serve as frames for the medals. These medals are Roman, and in the highest preservation. They were probably collected by duke Robert, father of the Conqueror, during his pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and after his death fell into the hands of his son.

The convent is a fine stone building, consisting of two quadrangles ; one whereof hath of late been partly rebuilt, three of its sides being already finished. The galleries and cells for the monks are upon the principal and second stories. Under them, on the ground-floor, is a large refectory, fronting the garden ; and near it, a handsome room, well fitted up, called *LA SALLE DE COMPAGNIE*, where, over the chimney, I was shewn a diminished picture of William the Conqueror, copied from the original still preserved in the porter's lodge, and of which I shall speak hereafter. In the same room are likewise the pictures of the present king and queen of France ; that of cardinal Fleury, formerly abbot of this convent ; and some others. The fourth side of this quadrangle, which was formerly the abbatical house, is now in a ruinous condition, but is intended to be soon rebuilt. The second, or inner quadrangle, is very large, but not closely built. Some of the windows of the apartments have pointed arches ; but others are circular, as are likewise those of the house, at present appropriated for the abbot's residence, and which was part of the ancient palace.

The whole of these buildings is encompassed with large and extensive gardens.

This abbey enjoys very great immunities, and extensive privileges. Pope Alexander II. soon after the dedication, exempted it from the episcopal jurisdiction of the bishop of Bayeux, within whose diocese it is situate ; and this exemption was confirmed by pope Honorius III. in the year 1221. Clement VI. in the fifth year of his pontificate, granted to the abbot and his successors, the free use of all pontifical insignia, and the giving the benediction in all churches, chapels, and other places whatsoever, within their jurisdiction, where a legate à latere was not personally present. Its revenues are very considerable, amounting to two hundred thousand livres French per annum ; and the abbacy is commonly disposed of to persons of the first rank ; so that St. Stephen's at Caen seems ever to have been the appennage of the greatest men in the church. Without looking back to such as possessed it in ancient times, I find that Charles d'O, the thirty-sixth abbot, was, in 1624. succeeded by Anthony de Bourbon, natural son of king Henry IV. of France,

styled





The seal of the Empress Matilda.



The seal of Anselm Archbishop of Canterbury, appendant to a deed in the possession of Thomas Aske Esq. F.R.S.E.S.

Part of the Antient Palace of William the Conqueror, at Caen.



Philip Champion Conspiracy



Esq. Contributes this Plate.

styled **COUNT DE MORET**, who being killed in battle, in September, 1630. was succeeded by **Alphonse Louis du Plessis de Richlieu**. He had been bishop of **Lucon**, but resigned that see in favour of his brother, and turned Carthusian; after which he became a cardinal, and obtained, first the archbishoprick of **Aix**, and secondly that of **Lyons**. He was likewise grand almoner of France, held the rich abbeys of **St. Victor les Marseilles**, and **de la Chaife Dieu**, and was prior of **la Charité sur Loire**. All which preferments he kept, together with this abbey of **St. Stephen**. This great man dying in March, 1653. was succeeded, as abbot of **St. Stephen**, by cardinal **de Fleury**, who was succeeded by cardinal **de Gefore**, the present abbot.

Within the precinct of this abbey, and adjoining to the church, king William the Conqueror built a stately palace for his own residence: several parts of PLATE VIII it still remain; particularly one apartment, which is very large, and makes a noble appearance. The rooms in this apartment are at present used as granaries, but were formerly called the **GUARD-CHAMBERS** and **BARONS HALL**. These are perhaps as well worth the notice of an English antiquary, as any thing within the province of Normandy.

One of these rooms, and indeed the principal now remaining, was distinguished by the name of the **GREAT GUARD-CHAMBER**. This room, the ceiling whereof is vaulted, and forms a most magnificent arch, is lofty, and well proportioned, being one hundred and fifty feet in length, and ninety in breadth. The windows on the east and west sides are decorated with fluted pillars; and at each end is a beautiful rose window of stone work, glazed with painted glass of exquisite workmanship. On the north sides are two magnificent chimneys in good preservation; and round the whole of the room runs a stone bench, intended for the convenience of the several persons doing duty therein. The floor is paved with tiles, each near five inches square, baked almost to vitrification. Eight rows of these tiles, running from east to west, are charged with different coats of arms, generally said to be those of the families who attended duke William in his invasion of England. The intervals between each of these rows are filled up with a kind of tessellated pavement; the middle whereof represents a maze, or labyrinth, about ten feet in diameter, and so artfully contrived, that, were we to suppose a man following all the intricate meanders of its volutes, he could not travel less than a mile before he got from the one end to the other. The remainder of this floor is inlaid with small squares of different colours, placed alternately, and formed into draught or chess-boards, for the amusement of the soldiery whilst on guard. Turning out of this room, on the left hand you enter a smaller room, called the **BARONS HALL**, twenty-four feet in breadth, and twenty-seven feet in length, paved with the same sort of tiles as the former; but

but with this difference, that instead of coats of arms they are stained with the figures of flags and dogs in full chase. The walls of this room seem to have been ornamented with escutcheons of arms painted on heater shields, some of which are still remaining.

It was in this guard-chamber, and the barons hall adjoining, that king William the Conqueror, as tradition tells us, in the most sumptuous manner entertained his mother Arlette with her wedding-dinner, on the day of her marriage to Harluin count de Conteville, by whom she had Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and earl of Kent; Robert, earl of Mortagne and Cornwall; and Emma, who by her husband, the count d'Aumale, was mother of Hugo de Abrancis, earl of Chester.

Critics in antiquary knowledge are much divided in their opinion whether the pavements of these rooms are coeval with William the Conqueror, or not; some alledging, that the tiles were stained, in his time, with the arms of those who attended him in his expedition against England; whilst others insist, that the bearing of arms, as a family-distinction, was unknown during his reign; and that, although the coats of arms of the great Norman nobility are depicted on these tiles, yet several of those coats belong to families who are known not to have been concerned in duke William's expedition into England; and that therefore it is more probable this pavement was laid down in the latter part of the reign of king John, whilst he was loitering away his life at Caen with the beautiful Isabel of Angoulesme, his queen, during which period the custom of wearing of coats of arms was introduced. It is further remarkable, that, notwithstanding these rooms have been used as granaries for upwards of four hundred years, neither the damp of the wheat, the turning and shifting of the grain, nor the wooden shoes and spades of the peasants constantly employed in bringing in and cleansing the wheat, have in the least damaged the floor, or worn off the painting from the tiles. The only injury this floor hath received, is the taking up some few of the tiles*, in order to open funnels through the floor for the more ready conveyance of the corn into the rooms beneath. The great door of the guard-room is very curious, and shews the skill of the workmen of those times. It is loaded with fine carvings, and though injured by time, and the putting on and pulling off its locks, is well worth observation. Under these rooms is another apartment, supported by fine columns. They were formerly used as waiting-rooms for persons of inferior rank, but are now likewise converted into granaries.

Opposite

* A few years ago, four of these tiles were brought to England: one of them was soon after presented to my worthy friend, Horace Walpole, esquire; and the other three are now in my own possession.

Opposite to the great hall, which was taken down about twenty years since, and till that time had for many years served as a dormitory for the monks, stood an ancient chapel, built before the abbey was founded. Upon the out-side of the wall of this chapel, were painted, in fresco, four portraits, as big as life, representing William the Conqueror, his wife Matilda, and their two sons, Robert and William. The Conqueror was drawn as a very tall man, clothed in a royal robe, and standing on the back of an hound couchant: on his head was a diadem, ornamented with trefoils: his left hand pointed to his breast; and in his right he held a sceptre, surmounted with a fleur de lys. Queen Matilda was dressed in a kirtle and mantle, and had on her head a diadem similar to that of her husband; from the under part whereof hung a veil, which was represented as falling carelessly behind her shoulders: in her right hand was a sceptre, surmounted with a fleur de lys; and in her left, a book: her feet were supported by the figure of a lion. Duke Robert was represented as standing on a hound, and clad in a tunique, over which was thrown a short robe, or mantle: his head was covered with a bonnet; upon his right hand, clothed with a glove, stood a hawk; and in his left hand was a lure. The picture of duke William represented him as a youth, bare-headed, dressed in the same habit as his brother, and standing upon a fabulous monster, probably intended for a double-bodied harpy; it having only one head, with the face of a virgin, and two bodies, each resembling, in shape, that of a bird: each of the bodies of this monster terminated in the tail of a cat, and had the hind legs of a swine. The left hand of this prince was clothed with a glove, and supported a falcon, which he was feeding with his right*. These paintings are supposed to have been coeval with the foundation of the abbey of St. Stephen, and to have been drawn from the life: they were destroyed in the year 1700. when the chapel was pulled down; but fortunately father Montfaucon had previously procured drawings of them to be made; and from those drawings I have caused them to be engraven. PLATE V.

In

* It was anciently the custom, for persons of quality to travel with a warlike equipage, when they had any military expedition on foot; and with that of the chase, when the times were peaceable. Their strong attachment to the latter, and more particularly to hawking, may be gathered from the severe laws they made, relating to that sport. Hence it is, that the hawk, or falcon, was, in those earlier ages, considered as the mark, or symbol, of the highest degree of nobility: and it was with this view that the painter placed the falcons on the fists of the two young princes Robert and William. We have several instances of this custom having been prevalent among the painters, sculptors, and engravers, of former times. Among others, the portrait of St. Lewis, still preserved in the Holy chapel at Paris, and supposed to have been drawn from the life, for him, about the time of his coronation, represents him supporting a hawk on his left fist. In the portraits of the ancient foresters and earls of Flanders, taken from their original pictures and statues, and published at Antwerp in 1612. by C. Martin, Lyderic the first, Anthony his son and successor, Lyderic the second, and Odoacre, are each depicted carrying a falcon on his right fist armed with a glove. Robert de Betune, eldest son of Guy earl of Flanders, was represented, on his broad seal, with a

R

hawk

In a very ancient building, richly ornamented with antique carvings, and said to have been the dressing-room of William the Conqueror, but now used as the porter's lodge, I was shewn a whole-length picture, painted in fresco against the wall, over what was formerly a chimney, but now stopped up. This the monks assert to be an original portrait of the Conqueror; and it was from this picture, that the diminished copy, in the Salle de Compagnie, was taken. The ignorance, and, I might with justice say, the ingratitude of the monks to their noble and royal founder and benefactor, had, some time since, ordered the whole of this room, together with the picture, to be white-washed; but the present porter's wife, requesting that the latter might be left undefaced, her suit was complied with; and by that means one of the oldest portraits (if what the monks say of it be true) perhaps now remaining, was preserved from destruction, for the inspection of the curious, and to the no small emolument of the porter, arising from the liberality of travellers, who visit it.

PLATE II. I have caused a print, taken from a drawing of this picture, to be engraven.

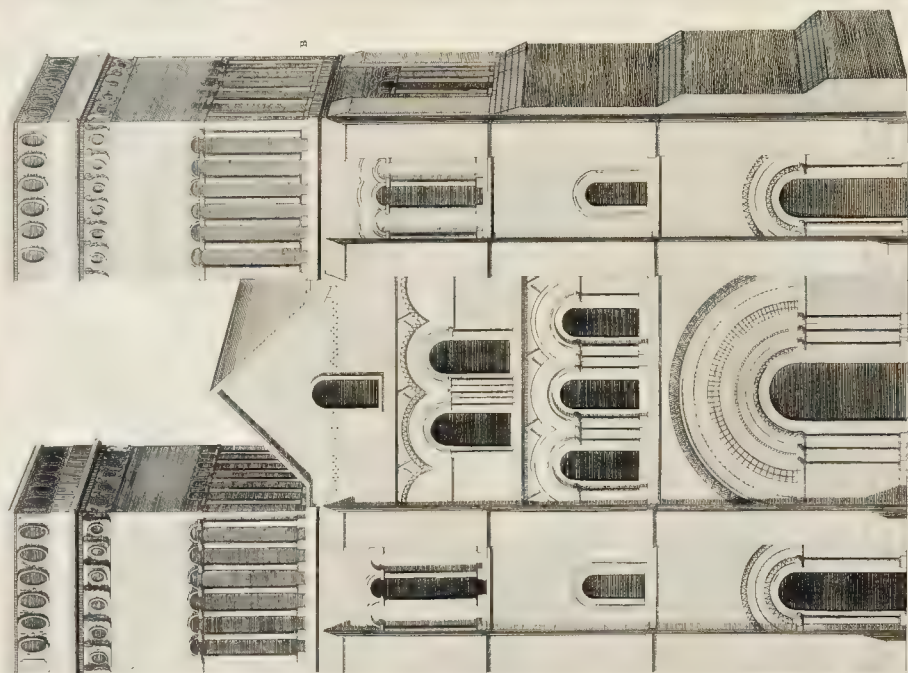
Here also lately stood a very handsome octangular building, in which were four large chimneys. It received all its light from a great circular opening in the roof. The monks, who used it as a repository for their fire-wood, affirmed that it was originally the Conqueror's kitchen; and the form and appearance of it, which greatly resembled that of the abbey of Glastonbury in Somersetshire, and some others of the like kind in England, seemed to verify the assertion; but, from the mode of its architecture, I am inclined to think it was a building of a much later date. It is now pulled down; but I have given a print of it, engraved from an original drawing taken by monsieur Noel, an ingenious architect of Caen, a short time before its demolition.

PLATE III.

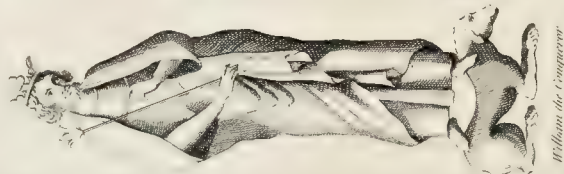
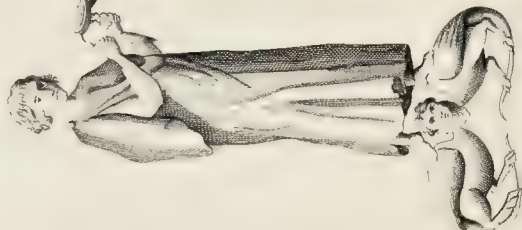
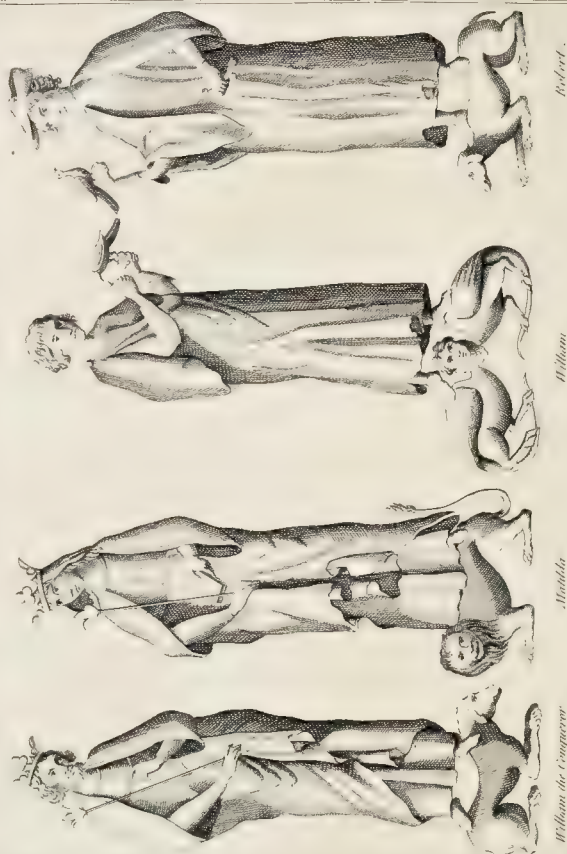
The abbey of the Holy Trinity, called L'ABBAYE AUX DAMES, was founded for Benedictine nuns, by the duchess Matilda, about the same time that duke William began to erect that of St. Stephen. In the year 1082. she endowed it

hawk on his right hand: and in like manner others were represented on their seals, as we find in Wredius's *SIGILLA COMITUM FLANDRIÆ*. In the ancient historical tapestry preserved at Bayeux, Harold, going on an embassy from Edward the Confessor to William duke of Normandy, appears with a hawk on his fist; and so again in another part of the same tapestry, where he is depicted as on his journey to Eu, in company with Guy earl of Ponthieu, who is also there represented with a hawk on his fist. Neither was this mark or symbol of nobility confined to the men; for we find it frequently on the seals of sovereign princesses, and ladies of the highest nobility; as, on those of Margaret countess of Flanders, wife of Baldwin earl of Hanault; Joan, daughter of the same earl, and wife of Ferdinand son of Sanchez king of Portugal; her sister Margaret, countess of Flanders; Margaret daughter of Charles the Bald, in her own right countess of Flanders, and wife of Maximilian son of the emperor Frederic III. Margaret wife of William de Roden, castellan of Mallingham; Elizabeth de Chastillon; Mary countess of Blois and St. Paul; Emma, lady of La Val, and countess of Alençon; wife of Matthew de Montmorency, constable of France; Ida countess of Bologne; and many others. See *LA GENEALOGIE DES COMTES DE FLANDRE*, par Olivier de Wree; and *SIGILLA COMITUM FLANDRIÆ*.



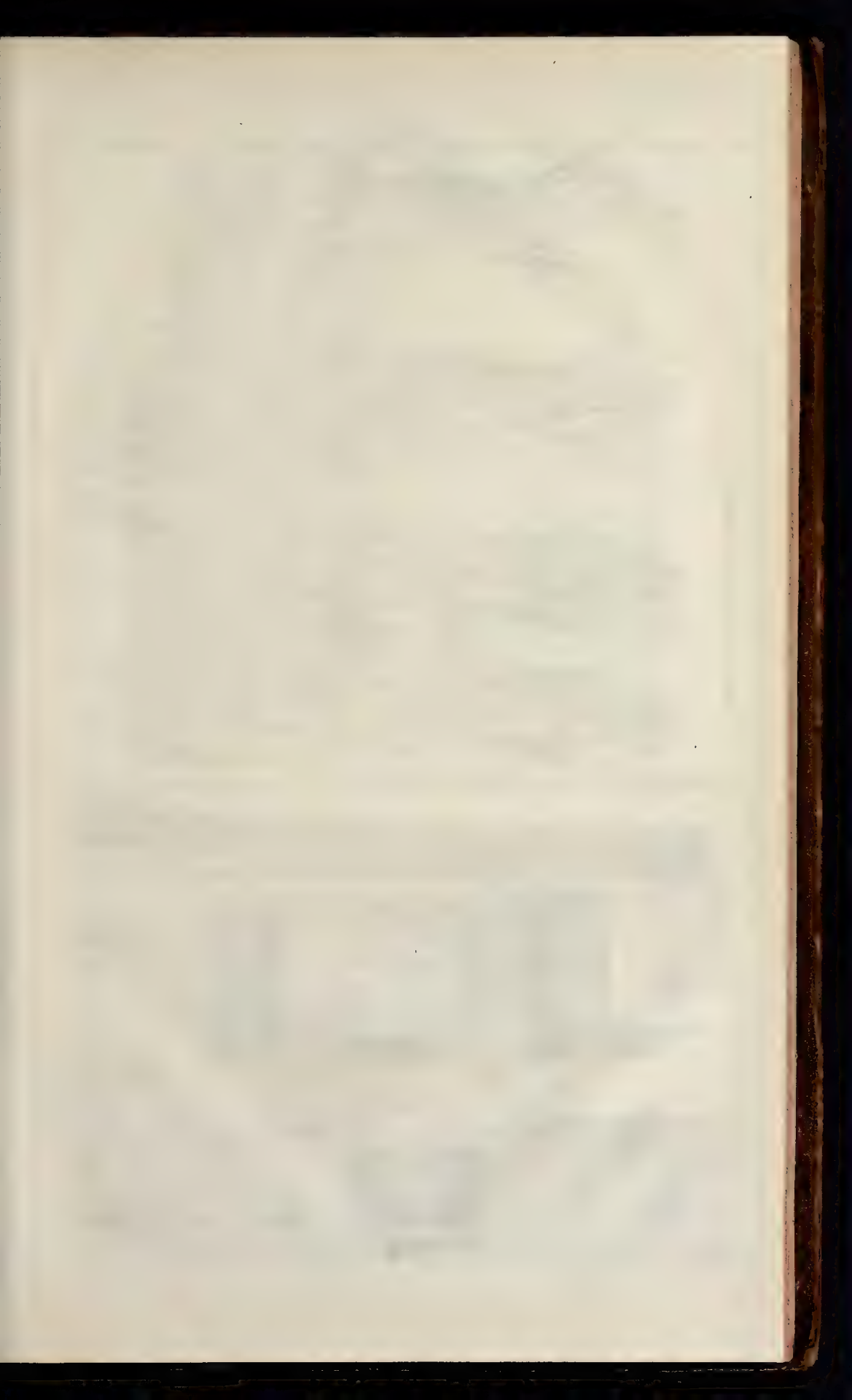


A further point of discussion arises from the results obtained by the application of the method to the case of a single electron in a magnetic field.



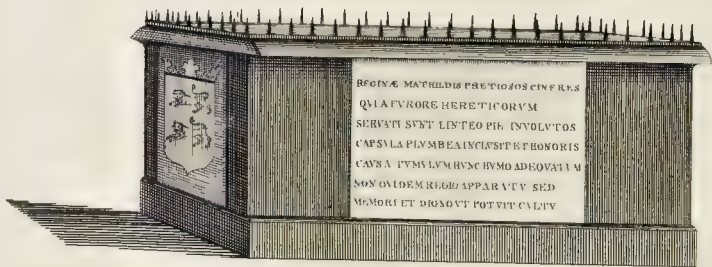
Then for Γ as we proceed on the wall of a crystal as we move from one equilibrium position to the next, we

Thomas Syndall Esq.



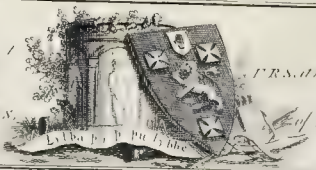


Inside View of the West part of the Abbey Church of the Holy Trinity at Quen, stripped of all its Modern Ornaments.



A Tomb of the Conqueror's Queen Matilda Wife of William the Conqueror.

L. Joseph 'byliffe' Bar'
of the Society of ANTIQVARIES.



FRS. and one of the Vice Presidents
of the Society of ANTIQVARIES, contributes this plate.

it with so much munificence, that William de Poitiers, archdeacon of Lisieux, makes no scruple of saying, that she enriched the church much more than any king or emperor had ever done in the preceding times.

The church of this abbey is a plain neat building, both within and without, and intirely free from Gothic ornaments. The two square towers at the west end PLATE V. were anciently extremely lofty, and built in a taste which did honour to the judgment of the architect; but their upper parts were demolished by Charles, king of Navarre, in 1360. The entrance into this church is by a descent of three steps. I saw nothing remarkable in the anti-chapel, except the grate for the nuns to look through; but, upon entering the body of the church, which consists of one very large aisle, I was greatly surpris'd with its beauty and PLATE VI. magnificence. The floor is paved with black and white marble, laid in the neatest manner I ever saw. The high altar, to which there is an ascent of five steps, is compos'd of a variety of the most beautiful marbles, and adorned with six fine Corinthian pillars of red marble veined with white. These pillars support a large and magnificent canopy, surmounted by a cross richly gilt. Within this canopy, which is finely painted in perspective, and forms a magnificent dome, covering the whole altar, are suspended the figures of several angels, represented as flying in the air, in different attitudes, and one of them holding a label with the words *GLORIA IN EXCELSIS*. The altar-table is loaded with gilt plate, and the front is furnished by three pictures finely painted. Near the middle of the choir, and at a convenient distance from the lowermost step of the high altar, lies buried the body of the foundress, queen Matilda*, under a restored monument of black and white marble, three feet high, and six feet long, formed in the shape of a coffin, having a row of iron spikes, about three inches in length, fixed upon the top. In an escutcheon at the head, are the arms of the Conqueror, viz. two lions, or; and in another PLATE VII. escutcheon, at the opposite end, is a crown, or. On this monument is the following epitaph, in very long old Norman characters, written in gold.

EGREGIE PULCHRI TEGIT HEC STRUCTURA SEPULCHRI
MORIBUS INSIGNEM GERMEN REGALE MATILDEM
DUX FLANDRITA PATER HINC EXTITIT ADALA MATER
FRANCORUM GENTIS ROBERTI FILIA REGIS
ET SOROR HENRICI REGALI SEDE POTITI
REGI MAGNIFICO VILELMO JUNCTA MARITO

PRE-

* Queen Matilda, or Maud, was daughter of Baldwin, surnamed the GENTLE, earl of Flanders, by Adala, or Alice, eldest daughter of Robert king of France, son of Hugh Capet. Duke William married her at Augi in Normandy, whilst he was very young. Upon his victory over Harold, being offered the crown of England, he would have deferred his coronation till Matilda came over to partake of the ceremony; but being pressed not to delay it, he was crowned by himself; and she afterwards, on Whit-Sunday, in the year 1068. She died on the 2d day of November, in the year 1083.

The

The DESCENT of MATILDA, Wife to WILLIAM the CONQUEROR.

Salvart, prince of Dijon.		Jungarde, daughter of Gerard, lord of Rouffillon.	
Lyderic, only son and heir, having slain Phinart, called LE Buc, was, by Dagobert king of France, in 621. appointed the first forester of Flanders.		Rithildis, daughter of Clothaire II. king of France.	
Jozaran, first son, died without issue.	Anthony, second son, succeeded his father as forester, but died without issue.	Bouchard, third son, succeeded his brother Anthony as forester.	Helwig, daughter of Walgifu, brother to Angifu, a marquis of the empire; also princefs of Louvain.
Eftoredus, only son and heir, succeeded to the government of Flanders, died in the year 792.		N. daughter of N.	
Lyderic II. only son and heir, succeeded to the government of Flanders and Louvain: he was appointed count of Harlebec, by Charlemagne, in the year 836.		Flanarine, by some said to be daughter of a German nobleman, and by others called a daughter of Clothaire king of France.	
Inguerram, or Ingelram, son and heir, succeeded as forester of Flanders, and count of Harlebec.		N. daughter of N.	
Odoacre, son and heir, succeeded as forester and count of Harlebec; died in the year 863.		N. daughter of the prevost of Schitive.	
Baudouin, or Baldwin, surnamed BRAS DE FER, or the HARDY, only son and heir, succeeded as forester; created earl of Flanders by Charles the Bald, king of France, in the year 863. died in 879.		Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, king of France; and widow, first, of Ethelwulf, king of the West-Saxons, and afterwards, of Ethelwald, king of England.	
Charles, first son, died young.	Baldwin, second son, succeeded his father as earl of Flanders; died in the year 919.	Elfrude, or Elfrida, daughter of Alfred the Great, king of England.	Rudolph, third son, count and abbot of Cambray.
Arnolph the Great, first son, succeeded as earl of Flanders; died in the year 957.		Alice, or Adela, daughter of Robert, count of Vermandois.	Adulf, earl of Boloigne and St. Paul, second son, died without issue.
FIRST WIFE.		SECOND WIFE.	
Mathildis, daughter of Conrad, king of Burgundy, ob. S. P.		Baldwin the Younger, only son, succeeded as earl of Flanders; died in the year 967.	
Mechtildis, daughter of Herman Billung, duke of Saxony.		Ecbert, second son.	
Luytgardis, married Wichman, count of Ghent.		Joan married Geoffrey, count of Mons and Haynault.	
nolph the Younger, only son, succeeded as earl of Flanders; died in the year 988.		Sufanna, or Rofala, daughter of Berengarius, K. of Italy.	
FIRST WIFE.		SECOND WIFE.	
Jgina, daughter of Gilbert, count of Luxemburg, ob. S. P.		Baldwin, called BARBATUS, only son, succeeded as earl of Flanders; died in the year 1034.	
Eleonora, daughter of Richard II. duke of Normandy.		Mathildis died unmarried.	
Baldwin Infulanus, only son and heir, called LE DEBONNAIRE, or GENTLE, succeeded as earl of Flanders; died in the year 1067.		Alice, or Adela, daughter of Robert Capet, king of France.	
Baldwin, first son, succeeded as earl of Flanders.		Richilda, daughter and heiress of Reginald, count of Haynault; widow of Herman; and married thirdly, to William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford.	
Robert, called LE FRISON, second son.		Gertrude, daughter of Bernhard, duke of Saxony; and widow of Florence, count of Friseland.	
Matilda, or Judith married, Maud, married William Tostic, earl of the Bastard, Northumberland, brother to Harold, king of England; secondly, Welpho, or Welf, duke of Bavaria.			

PRESENTEM SEDEM RECENTER FECIT ET IDEM
 TAM MULTIS TERRIS QUAM MULTIS REBUS HONESTIS
 A SE DITATAM SE PROCURANTE DICATAM
 HEC CONSOLATRIX INOPUM PIETATIS AMATRIX
 GASIS DISPERSIS PAUPER SIBI DIVES EGENIS
 HIC INFINITE PETIIT CONSORTIA VITE
 IN PRIMA MENSIS POST PRIMAM LUCE NOVEMBRIS.

The fury of the Calvinists, which in the year 1562. vented itself against church-ornaments and sepulchral monuments, did not suffer the remains of this pious queen to rest quietly in her grave. No sooner had they plundered the abbey of St. Stephen, and dispersed the bones of the Conqueror, than they ran to the abbey of the Holy Trinity, threatening the same violence to those of Matilda. The intreaties and tears of the abbess and her nuns, at first, had no effect upon the insurgents; however, they at last contented themselves with throwing down the monument, breaking to pieces the figure of the queen, which lay thereon, and just opening the grave in which the royal corpse was deposited. At that juncture, one of them observing that there was a gold ring, set with a fine sapphire, upon one of the queen's fingers, he took it off, and gave it to the abbess, madam Anna à Montmorency, by whom it was afterwards presented to her father, the baron de Conty, constable of France, when he attended king Charles IX. to Caen, in the year 1563.*

The several parts of the queen's monument being afterwards got together, were preserved from further injury, and many years after, restored and placed over her grave, in the manner we now see it. At the same time, the following inscription written in gold, and in Roman characters, was placed in escutcheons on each side of the monument.

On

* Formerly it was usual to put rings upon the fingers of kings and queens at the time of their interment. Upon the rebuilding of Westminster abbey, the tomb of Sebert, king of the East Angles, being opened, his thumb-ring, in which was set a ruby of great value, was found lying in the coffin. M. Chifflet and father Montfaucon tell us, that in the year 1623. as some workmen were digging in the parish of St. Brice, near the city of Tournay, they found several gold coins, together with a gold ring with a man's head engraved upon it, round which was written *CHILDERICI REGIS*; and that this demonstrated the place to have been the depository of king Childeric, father to Clovis the Great. King Henry II. as we learn from Matthew Paris, the *Chronica Normanniæ*, and other authorities, was buried at Font-Euraud in Anjou, with a great rich ring upon his finger; and king Richard II. by his will directed that he should be buried with a ring upon his finger, according to royal custom, and that in the same should be set a precious stone of the value of twenty marks.—‘Item volumus, &c. ‘Quod super digitum nostrum, more regio, annulus, cum lapide pretioso pretii five valoris viginti ‘marcarum, monetæ nostræ Angliæ, ponatur.’—*Testamentum Ric. II. regis*, in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. viii. p. 76. In the reign of Charles I. the tomb of king William Rufus, in the cathedral of Winchester, was opened; and therein was found, among other things, a large gold ring.

On the South Side.

REGINÆ MATHILDIS PRETIOSOS CINERES
 QUI A FURORE HERETICORUM
 SERVATI SUNT LINTEO PIE INVOLUTOS
 CAPSULA PLUMBEA INCLUSIT ET HONORIS
 CAUSA TUMULUM HUNC HUMO ADEQUATUM
 NON QUIDEM REGIO APPARATU SED
 MEMORI ET DIGNO UT POTUIT CULTU

On the North Side.

SUPER HIS EREXIT
 ORNAVITQUE ILLUSTRISSIMA ET RELIGIOSISSIMA
 DOMINA GABRIELA FRANCISCA DE FROULLAY
 DE TESSE HUIUSCE MONASTERII ABBATISSA
 CUJUS PIETATE TAM NOBILE MAGNIFICUM
 ALTARE FUIT CHRISTO NASCENTI
 CONSECRATUM UNO EODEMQUE ANNO
 MDCCVII.

This monument is furrounded by a very neat bench, which is joined to a wainscot partition, twelve feet in height, covered with fine tapestry, and continued quite cross the choir, so as to prevent all access, during divine service, to that part where the nuns sit. Every one of the arches of this church is circular, and all the doors and windows have round arches.

I was not permitted to see any other part of the abbey, except the lady abbess's parlour, which is a small room, commanding a most delightful prospect of the country, extending to a great distance, this abbey being situated on a very high hill. Among the muniments preserved here, is a very curious manuscript, containing an account of the foundress queen Matilda's wardrobe, jewels, toilette, &c. but I was not able to procure a copy of it; neither would the abbess admit me to a sight of a very ancient picture, which hangs in one of the rooms, and is generally thought to be that of Matilda their first abbess, dressed in the habit of a nun; though some are rather inclined to believe it to be the picture of the royal foundress.

Cicely, eldest daughter of William the Conqueror, having in the year 1075. made her profession at Fescamp, was, upon the dedication of this church, removed hither, in order to be educated under the care of Matilda, the first abbess; upon whose decease she succeeded to the government of the abbey, which

which she managed with singular piety for the space of fifteen years, and dying upon the 13th day of July, in the year 1126. was buried in the church of the monastery, having worn a religious habit for the space of fifty-two years. From that time the government hath constantly been conferred on ladies of the first rank. All the nuns are likewise daughters of persons of high birth, no others being admitted to take the veil here.

This abbey is not only exempted from all episcopal jurisdiction, but hath an officiality and particular jurisdiction over four parishes, which are called its Peculiars. William the Conqueror, having granted to his abbey of St. Stephen the liberty of placing the abbot's arms, as well on all the gates of the town, as the barriers of the suburbs, together with the right of receiving the ancient duties called *LA PETIT COUTUME*, payable there during seven days in every year, he, at the request of his queen Matilda, granted the like privilege to the abbess and convent of the Holy Trinity; in consequence of which, this abbey continues to receive all the town-duties payable on the three days preceding, and the four days succeeding, Trinity Sunday, in the same manner as the duties arising during the three days before, and the four days after, Michaelmas, are paid to the abbey of St. Stephen. The annual revenue of this abbey is computed to amount to seventy thousand livres.

The precincts were anciently used as a fortress, called the *FORT OF THE HOLY TRINITY OF CAEN*; in which was constantly kept a garrison, commanded by a captain, whose annual pay was one hundred single crowns. This fort, together with the two great towers of the abbey-church, being of great use for discovering and impeding the approaches of an enemy, were demolished by Charles, king of Navarre, in the year 1360. during the war which he carried on against Charles the dauphin, regent, and afterwards king, of France, by the name of Charles V. Part of the gate-way of this fort, and some traces of the mote which encompassed it, are still visible. Whilst this fortress continued in use, the tenants of the several houses in Caen, held under this abbey, were, by covenants in their leases, obliged to keep the mote in thorough repair.

Exclusive of the two great abbeys, there are in Caen, six convents for men, five for women, and three hospitals, besides several other religious establishments; but none of these were founded by the English.

The university of Caen was founded by John, duke of Bedford, regent of France, in the name, and by the authority, of his nephew, the young king Henry VI. The zeal for the cultivation of literature, which at that time began to dawn throughout the western world, is said to have induced the duke

duke to take that political step, in hopes that, by establishing so useful a seminary of learning, he might regain, to the English nation, the affections of the Normans, then very visibly upon the decline. To this end therefore he caused letters patent to be issued, under the great seal, dated at Rouen, in January, 1431. whereby the university was founded for the study of the civil and canon law, and great part of a considerable building in the rue des Cordeliers appropriated to the professors; the remainder of that edifice being continued as the court-house of the bailliwick.

On the 15th day of February, in the year 1436. the king established professors of arts and divinity; and by his letters patent, dated at Kenington, on the 19th day of March, in the year 1437. added a professorship of physic, delegating the intire government of the university to the bailly of Caen for the time being. In the year 1439. the establishment of this university, and the privileges granted thereto by king Henry VI. were confirmed by two bulls of pope Eugenius IV. with the addition of all such other privileges and immunities as were at that time enjoyed by any university in France; and this occasioned the king to write a very extraordinary letter of thanks to that pontiff for the favour*. The pope likewise, by the same bulls, appointed the

* From a manuscript, No. 211. in the Lambeth library, entitled, "Opusculum ex missivis litteris serenissimi principis Henrici sexti, Anglie et Francie regis, tempore venerabilis viri Thome de Bekyntona, legum doctoris, ejusdem regis secretarii, per eundem regem missis: una cum quibusdam aliis literis ejusdem secretarii, ac alior. ut infra suis locis patebit: ad utilitatem simplicium, in unum collectum et compilatum." pag. 44.

* Pape EUGENIO IV. pro Recommendatione Studii CADOMENSIS.

* HUMILLIMA ad beator. pedum oscula recommendatione premissa. Beatissime pater, satis menti tenemus, quam paterno quamque benigno affectu, Studium Cadomense, quod pia consideracione nostris in domino gloriamur temporibus, ad Dei laudem et gloriam, ac fidei orthodoxe sublimacionem, stabilimentum, defensionemque, necnon reipublice nobis a Deo commissæ utilitatem et fulcimentum, paucis ab ante diebus erectum constructumque fuisse, vestra beatitudo auctoritate et approbare dignata est. Quæ ex re numerosi jam doctores, magistri, licentiati, baccallarii (1) et scolares, in vinea et agro, dominicis in variis quoque scienciis laborantes, et, ultra quam facile credendum fuit, fructum afferentes, illo in magnâ frequentia, ex diversis regionum partibus confluxere, et dietum confluere non desistunt. Unde gracias certè et laudes, quantâ devocione possumus, omnis gratie largitori referimus, qui suâ ineffabili providentiâ dignatus est, hiis turbiosis temporibus, ad decus et decorum ecclesie sacro-sanctæ, talia in nostris ducatu et dominiis transmarinis fundamenta jacere, et scienciarum virtutumque principia stabilire: sed et eidem beatitudini vestre gracias immortales habemus, quia studium istud apostolice auctoritatis confirmacione munivit, et firmum jam tutumque constituit: que sane sanctitati vestre gratissima fore speramus; neque minus nobis placida et multum jocunda consistunt. Verum, benignissime pater, cum jam dictum studium, pro sui novellâ institutione frequentibus indigeat ejusdem sanctitatis favoribus, auxiliis, graciis, provisionibus, et prerogativis, clementiam vestram obsecramus, in domino et humiliter deprecamur, quatinus in premissis recommissum habere studium memoratum, ac oratores ejusdem quos in proximo eidem clementie vestre destinare intendit; vestri contemplacione benigne recipere ea quoque que ex graciâ a sede apostolica devote petituri sunt: ad exaudicionis gratiam revocare dignetur vestra clementia antedicta, nobis ea in re per maximam certe

the bishop of Bayeux to be chancellor of the university; Michael Trigore, an Englishman, to be the rector, or vice-chancellor; and the bishops of Lisieux and Coutances, to be conservators of its privileges apostolical.

The noise and confusion, occasioned by the great concourse of people of all sorts, who daily attended the courts of judicature, being soon found incompatible with the tranquillity and privacy necessary for the prosecution of literary studies, king Henry, in the year 1442. upon the remonstrance of the professors, granted the whole building to the university, which he at the same time liberally endowed, and removed the courts of judicature to another part of the town.

In the year 1452. the French having gotten possession of Caen, and most of the English territories in France, this university was refounded by Charles VII. at the request of the three estates of Normandy, who likewise granted thereto many new privileges, all which were confirmed by pope Nicholas V. Calixtus III. Pius II. and Innocent VIII.

This university is the only one in France, which hath five faculties, viz. divinity, civil law, canon law, physic, and arts. Exclusive of the public schools, it properly consists of four colleges, called LE COLLEGE DU MONT, LE COLLEGE DU BOIS, LE COLLEGE DES ARTS, and LE COLLEGE DU CLOUTIER; each of which have their respective principals or heads; notwithstanding which, it is most commonly said to consist of three colleges only; that of du Cloutier being usually omitted in the list, as having no professorships established in it.

The number of professors is said to amount to threescore; but the annual stipend of several of them is very small, some not having more than sixty livres, or about two pounds twelve shillings and six-pence sterling per annum, settled revenue. The principal professors are, two of divinity, two of civil law,

‘ complacenciam impensura. Quam diu et felicissime oramus preservare velit summus pater, ad incrementa scientie et virtutum, et ad omnia commoda filior.—Script.’ &c.

‘ Cardinali PLACENTINO pro eodem.

‘ HENRICUS Dei graciâ, &c. Reverendissime in Christo pater, amice noster carissime, litteras jam nostras sanctissimo in Christo patri nostro, pape Eugenio, dirigimus in hec verba, ‘ HUMILLIMA, ut supra.—Quia verò, in favoribus et auxiliis, reverendissime, paternitatis vestre ‘ fiduciam semper posuimus et ponimus singularem; eandem paternitatem precamur ex corde ‘ quatinus oratores dicti studii, quociens et quando ad vos declinandum censuerint, benigniter ‘ audire ac vestri contemplacione favores vestre paternitatis, reverendissime; item consilia, sus- ‘ fragia, et assistenciam impartiri eisdem, dignemini gratiose. Quâ in re non modicam certè ‘ complacenciam nobis faciet vestra benignitas, quam feliciter in multa optamus seculâ pro- ‘ sperari. Ex castro nostro de Wyndesore, sub signeto nostro xviii. Maii. A. D. MCCCC. XLII. ‘ et regnor. nostror. XX.’

law, two of canon law, one of French law, and four of phyfic; to which the prefent French king hath added a profefſor of chemiſtry. In the faculty of Arts, the colleges du Bois and des Arts have each of them fix profefſors; and the college du Mont ſeven; that is, two for philoſophy, and five for polite literature.

The library is a handsome regular building, tolerably well furnished with books, and is kept open for the public two days in every week. It was much enriched by the means of cardinal de Luifnes, archbiſhop of Sens, who added thereto the curious library of the celebrated monſieur Bochart; and in the year 1732. procured the revenues of the college du Cloutier to be annexed to the librarian's office.

Here is alſo a good botanical garden, and a profefſor of botany belonging thereto.

The rector, who is the chief reſident officer of the univerſity, ſtill wears, in memory of the original founder, what they here call the ROYAL HABIT OF ENGLAND; that is, a doctor of civil law's red robe. Ancient privileges exempt him, and the other officers of the univerſity, from ſeveral duties and impositions: for which reaſon many perſons of good credit, deſirous of obtaining theſe advantages, not only ſolicit, but ſometimes purchaſe, even the very inferior places, ſuch as beadles, ſweepers, &c. being well aſſured, that they will never be called to the performance of any duty, unleſs the rector ſhould die in his office. In ſuch caſe, indeed, the ceremony, trouble, and expence, of attending his funeral, is ſo enormous, that every officer hath reaſon to remember it as long as he lives. To prevent this accident as far as human foreſight is able, the univerſity hath had recourſe to the expedient of chooſing the rector for fix months only, or even for a ſhorter time when he hath been in a bad ſtate of health. However, a few years ſince, theſe precautions proved abortive, by the rector's being accidentally killed by the burſting of his fowling-piece; and the officers ſtill lament the expence which they all unfortunately incurred on that occaſion.

The preſent number of ſtudents, including the rector, profefſors, regent, maſters, and officers of the univerſity, is computed at about fifteen hundred: but in this are comprehended all the boys who compoſe the lower claſſes, and ſtudy what they here call LES HUMANITEZ, which, in England, would be reckoned only Grammar, or common ſchool-learning. In ſhort, notwithſtanding this boaſted provincial univerſity hath ſo many privileges within its ſcanty verge, it is in reality but a trifling affair, and very inferior to the meanest college

college in either of our English universities. It is now upon the decline, owing as well to the contempt of the Greek and Latin languages, and the general decay of learning, which prevails in Normandy, as to the conduct of the bishops of that province, who have found means to set aside the pretensions by which the graduates, according to their seniority, and the intentions of the royal founders, claim to be provided with benefices.

The academy now kept by monsieur de la Pleigniere, for the education of young gentlemen of fashion, which is so much boasted of by the people of Caen, and frequented by many of our countrymen, is nothing more than a large boarding-house. Its best apartments are much inferior to the worst at Eaton. The building consists of a square, in the middle of which you see a wretched statue of Lewis XIV. Three sides of this square contain lodgings for the scholars, and the fourth is divided into coach-houses and stables. Behind the square is the manege, or riding-school, a very lofty and convenient place for the purpose to which it is adapted. Here I saw some English gentlemen performing their exercises. Adjoining to the manege is the stable for the managed horses. The scholars are taught French, mathematics, music, fencing, riding the great horse, &c. and the expence may be gathered from a plan of the academy, which I have inserted in a note*. Here were, during my stay in Caen, twenty-six scholars, sixteen English and Irish, and ten French; but the present number of English and Irish is now (1767.) only nine, as I am informed.

There

* At the Royal Academy, HIPPODROM et HIPPIATRQUE, kept by monsieur le chevalier de la Pleigniere Herbert, equerry to his majesty, (and son-in-law to monsieur De la Guérinière, the late well-known master) at Caen, capital of Lower Normandy, France.

‘ B O A R D E R S .

Each gentleman pays, the first year, for his room furnished, (towels, knife, fork, and spoon excepted) entrances, stirrups, under riding-master, fencing, dancing, mathematical and drawing masters, porter and grooms, 245 livres; which is to be paid with the first quarter, amounting, in all the first year, to - -	livres.	English money.
		l. s. d.
The second, and each following year - - - - -	1565 - - -	68 9 4
For a governor, with his room completely furnished - - -	1320 - - -	57 15 0
For a servant's room, per annum - - - - -	900 - - -	39 7 6
As cider is the common drink of the country, those who choose to drink wine at their meals, pay (at the rate of a bottle per day) per annum - - - - -	80 - - -	3 10 0
Those who have no servants are waited upon by the servants of the academy, paying 40 sols a month.	292 - - -	12 15 6
Each gentleman pays 30 sols a month to the porter for switches.		
There is no table provided for the servants.		
Every one finds himself in wood and candles.		
Dogs are not allowed to be kept in the academy.		

‘ D A Y -

There are, in Caen, thirteen parish-churches, whereof the principal is that of ST. PETER, anciently called ST. PETER DE DERNETAL, situate in the middle of the town, and remarkable for the elegance and beauty of its spire, which is extremely lofty, and so admirably contrived, that, at what part soever of the church you enter, the eye does not discover either of the four columns on which the spire rests. This elegant piece of masonry was completed in the beginning of the fourteenth century, by one Nicholas, an Englishman, who was at that time a burgher of Caen, and treasurer of this church. At the time of his death, which happened in June, in the year 1317. the following epitaph, preserved by monsieur de Bras, was composed; but it is not altogether certain whether it was ever placed over his grave, or not.

LE VENDREDY DEVANT TOUT DROICT
LA SAINT CLERQUE LE TEMPS N'EST FROIT
TRESPASSA NICOLLE L'ANGLOIS
L'AN MIL TROIS CENS ET DIX SEPT
SON CORPS GIST CY L'AME A DIEU SOIT
CHACUN EN PRIE CAR C'EST BIEN DROICT.

BOURGOIS ESTOIT DE NOBLE GUISE
MOULTE DE BIEN FIST EN CESTE EGLISE
TRESORIER EN FUT LONGUEMENT
ET PAR LUY ET PAR SA DEVISE
FUT LA TOUR EN SA VOYE MISE
D'ETRE FAICTE SI NOBLEMENT.

PRUD

‘ DAY-SCHOLARS.

	livres.	l. s. d.
‘ First month, in all, (switches excepted) - - - - -	124 - - -	5 8 6
‘ The second, and each following month - - - - -	50 - - -	2 3 3
‘ The boarders are to advance each quarter, and the day-scholars ‘ each month, for learning to run the ring - - - - -	10 once paid	0 8 9
‘ For those who chuse to run the heads - - - - -	20 a month	0 17 6
‘ None but the best masters of all kinds are allowed to teach in ‘ the academy.		
‘ At the academy at Paris each boarder pays, the first year - -	1942 - - -	84 19 3
‘ The second, and each following year - - - - -	1500 - - -	65 12 6
‘ The day-scholars pay, the first month, - - - - -	152 - - -	6 13 0
‘ The second, and each following month - - - - -	72 - - -	3 2 0
‘ At the academy at Angiers, each boarder pays, the first year -	1927 - - -	84 6 1½
‘ The second, and each following year - - - - -	1800 - - -	78 15 0
‘ The day-scholars pay, the first month - - - - -	118 10 fols.	5 3 8
‘ The second, and each following month - - - - -	61 10 fols.	2 13 9

This academy hath several privileges, and, amongst others, that of being open to students of all countries, and of any religion. Monsieur de la Pleigniere doth not suffer any priest, not even the curé of the parish, to frequent his house, lest he should be suspected of attempting, or the scholars should be seized with, a spirit of conversion.

PRUD' HOMS ESTOIT COURTOIS ET SAGE
 ET SANS ORGUEIL ET SANS OUTRAGE
 DE TOUS GENS CHERY ET AIME
 DE SA MORT SE FUT GRAND DOMMAGE
 SON ESPRIT SOIT EN L'HERITAGE
 DE PARADIS SOIT HOIR CLAME

O LUI GIST SA FEMME PREMIERE
 QUI MOULT FUT DE NOBLE MANIERE
 ET ESTOIT NOMMEE GERMAINE
 ENVERS DIEU FUT MOULT AUSMONIERE
 QUI LES METTRA EN SA PRIERE
 DIEU LES METTE EN BONNE SEPMAINE

LE JOUR QUE CE MONDE PASSA
 ET DE CE SIECLE TRESPASSA
 CE FUT LE SECOND JOUR D'OCTOBRE
 L'AN MIL TROIS CENS ET DIX SEPT
 GRAND DOMMAGE FUT COMME ON SCAIT
 CAR ELLE ESTOIT BIEN SAGE ET SOBRE
 OR PRIEZ PAR DEVOTION
 QU'ILS AYENT PLEINE REMISSION.

The body of another of our countrymen, Michael Tregore, the first rector of the university of Caen, lies buried at the entrance of the choir of this church, where his effigies still remains.

Te Deum is constantly sung, in this church, upon all high festivals and other solemn occasions; and from hence it is, that the clergy and religious of Caen set out, in order to make their public processions.

The parish-church of SAINTE PAIX DE TOUS SAINTS was built in the year 1061. by duke William, in commemoration of a provincial council, which at his request was then held upon the same spot whereon the church now stands. The historians of his time tell us, that it being customary with the duke, during the celebration of any council, to put a stop to, and prevent, all tumults and contentions whatsoever, and to enjoin the observance, by all ranks of people, of an exact state of tranquillity, and an intermission of all business and matters of contest, which he called LA TREVE DE DIEU, he on that account gave his new-erected church the name of Sainte Paix de Tous Saints. It is to this particular truce, or state of quiet and repose, enjoined by the Conqueror, that some writers have with great probability attributed the origin of the couvrefeu-bell.

The church of ST. STEPHEN'S, which stands near the abbey of the same name, is esteemed the mother-church of Caen, and on that account is distinguished by the name of ST. ESTIENNE LE VIEIL. The people of Caen have a tradition, that this parish-church, together with those of St. Sauveur, Our Lady, St. Peter, and St. John, were founded in the fourth century, by St. Renobert, count du Bessin, and afterwards bishop of Bayeux*: but, however that matter may have been, the present edifice is of a much later date. Against one of the buttresses on the outside of this church, just opposite to one of the gates of the town, is a basso relievo of a man on horseback, as coming into the town. Under his horse's feet is a young man lying dead, and before him, a man and woman kneeling. This, monsieur de Bras thinks, was intended to represent duke William making his entry into Caen.

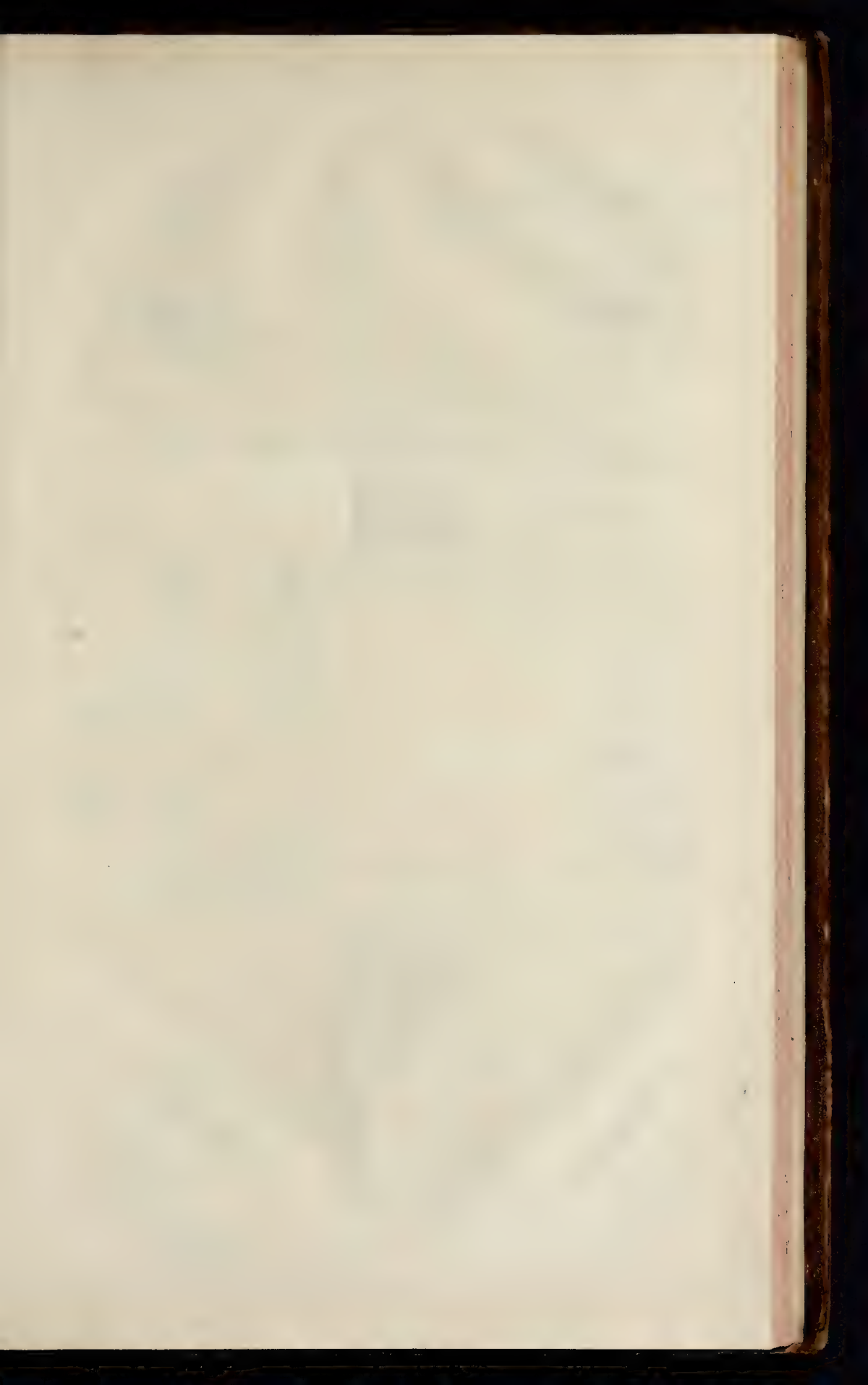
The parochial church of ST. SAUVEUR DU MARCHE, is a very ancient building, but hath not any thing remarkable within it. The peculiar form of the arch of the west portal, and the extraordinary taste of the dressings placed in the panel over it, are evident proofs of its antiquity; for which reason they are here engraven.



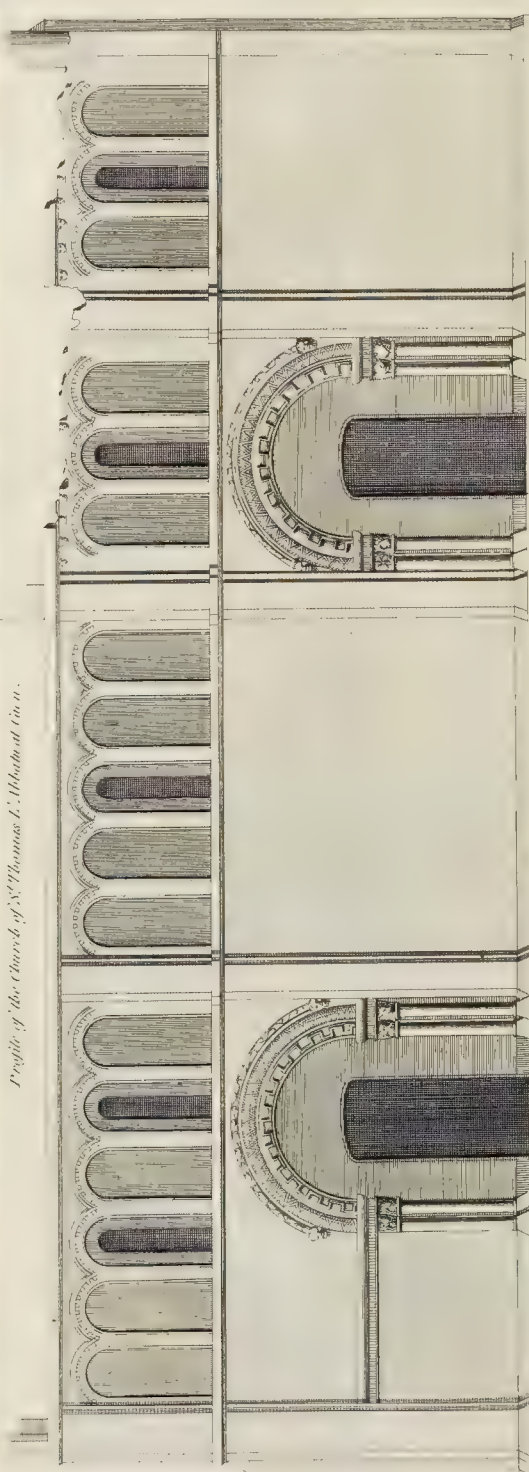
West door

Porch of St. Sauveur at Caen.

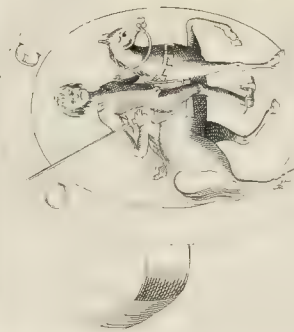
High relief



Profile of the Church of St. Thomas L. Wharfedale Co. N.

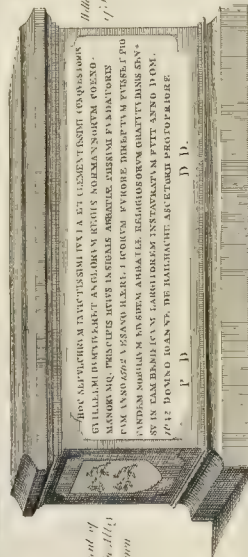


St. John

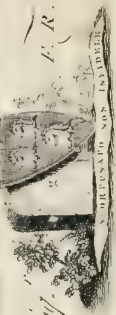


Stat. of St. John the Baptist of Ripons.

The Monument of
Church of the Holy
taken down

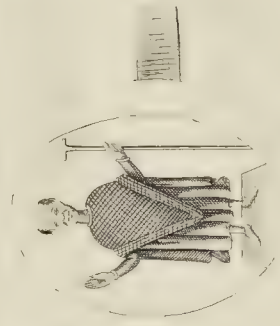


When the engraving in the
of the plan of the
A. D. 1742.



Charles, Lord of the
Contributed
R. R. S. and F. S. A.
this plate.

Black and white



Stat. of St. John the Baptist of Ripons.

The other parish-churches of Caen scarce deserve the notice of a traveller, except it be that of ST. NICHOLAS DES CHAMPS, which is remarkable on account of its great age.

In the fauxbourg of St. Giles, stands the very ancient chapel of ST. THOMAS L'ABBATU; which monsieur Huet tells us was built "de temps immemorial." The pillars remaining in the inside of this chapel are of a peculiar construction, and widely different from all others which have fallen within my observation. Their capitals are likewise remarkable for being ornamented with the figure of an imaginary animal, "definente in cauda piscis." Part of these pillars are covered with heaps of earth, thrown up against them from holes which were dug near to the high altar, and to two other altars in the west part of the chapel, upon a rumour, spread some years ago, that great treasures were there buried. Against the wall in the choir, are the remains of what I apprehend to have been two tombs: on the one, are represented two persons kneeling, before a third who is sitting; and on the other, is a long inscription, in Franco-Norman characters now greatly obliterated, containing memoranda of the number of masses to be said or sung in that place, for which all the neighbouring lands are appropriated, and to this hour enjoyed by the rector, although no service hath been performed here for a long time. The north side of this chapel hath only two windows, and, as it fronts to the fields, is not enriched with so many ornaments as the south side, which adjoins to the public road. In PLATE VII. is represented a south view of this chapel in its present state, on a careful inspection whereof, the reader will have a clear idea of that mode of building, which at Caen is called the ANCIENT GOTHIC, and was certainly anterior, in point of date, to any building herein considered as Norman architecture.

PLATE VII.

In the chapel of the Holy Cross, within the college of the Holy Sepulchre, was formerly a very curious picture of the taking of Caen by Henry VI. king of England, and which was there painted and set up by the express order of that king; but it is now intirely lost, supposed to have been destroyed by

* From a passage in the foundation-charter of the abbey of St. Stephen, and which is repeated in the charter of confirmation granted by king Henry II. many persons have been induced to believe, that this church of St. Estienne le Vieil was monastic long before king William the Conqueror built the present abbey; and therefore, by way of distinction, obtained the appellation of LE VIEIL. The words of the charter are these: 'Partem quoque burgi trade in qua præfatum monasterium constructum est, a muro in directum, occidentem versus, sicut via protenditur, qua A VETERI B. STEPHANI MONASTERIO ad urbem Bajocensem itur.' But monsieur Huet, who hath thoroughly investigated this matter, in his book entitled LES ORIGINES DE CAEN, proves that the word MONASTERIUM, in that charter, was a bare Latin translation of the French word MONSTIER, which in that age signified merely a church, and not the habitation of a number of religious living together under any particular rule, vow, or profession.

by the Calvinists when they demolished great part of this college, in the year 1562.

The walls of the old town, generally supposed to have been built by duke William, were flanked by nine towers; one of which, formerly known by the name of *LA TOUR AU MARESHALL*, is now called *LA TOUR AU MASSACRE*, in memory, as the inhabitants say, of the great slaughter there made of the garrison by the English, at the time they made themselves masters of the town: but it is not probable that this particular event gave name to the tower, since there are at Rouen, and many other places, towers to which the same appellation is given. The present walls, which are near fifty feet in height, and from eight to ten feet thick, are flanked by twenty-one towers, some round and others square. Upon many of them are platforms for the reception of cannon.

This town had formerly twelve gates; but there are at present no more than six, viz. *LA PORTE DE BAYEUX*, *LA PORTE NEUVE*, *LA PORTE MILLET*, *LA PORTE AU BERGER*, *LA PORTE DE S. JULIEN*, and *LA PORTE d'ESTIENNE*; the others having long since been stopped up*.

About a mile from Caen, on the high road to Bayeux, are the ruins of a chapel, or church, said to have been demolished by the English under king Edward III. All the remains of this building have the same kind of round arches, as were used in the ancient fabric of St. Thomas l'Abbatu; but no others of any fort.

Near to this church, or chapel, towards the south, are the remains of an hospital for lepers, called *LA LEPROSERIE DE BEAULIEU*, and vulgarly, *LA MALADRERIE*, founded in the year 1160. by Henry II. king of England. Here I observed five chimnies, ranging in a strait line, at the distance of about twenty feet from each other, of a most singular construction, each of them being an obtuse cone closed on the top, and surmounted by a large ball; so that the only space left for the smoke to vent itself, was through small apertures, or fissures, left in the sides. These chimnies make part of a building which anciently formed a large square, with a court-yard in the centre. The remains of other chimnies are still visible on the outside-walls, and at the like distance of about twenty feet from each other; but I could not discover any marks, whereby to determine whether each of those chimnies originally

* The ancient gates, now either shut up, or demolished for the making the new fortifications, were called *PORTE AU BAC*; *PORTE ARTUS*, or *PORTE AU DUC*; *PORTE DE LA BOUCHERIE*, or *PORTE DES PREZ*, and sometimes *PORTE DES JACOBINS*; *PORTE DU MOULIN*, and *PORTE DU PONT ST. PIERRE*.

nally belonged to a separate apartment, or not; although I am inclined to think that they did, and that each leper had a distinct room, inclosed by a small inside-partition, like the modern cells of the monks.

Since I left Caen, these chimnies have been taken down, and the building is now converting into a *Maison de Force*, or house of correction, for the confinement of sturdy beggars and prostitutes. Part of the magnificent chapel, which was considered as the parish-church for the lepers, and ruined by the English, is also turned into a large common hall for the prisoners, and separated from the other part, which is made into a chapel, by means of an iron gate, through which they may have an opportunity of hearing mass celebrated every morning.

The city of BAYEUX, situated on the banks of the little river Aure, and about a league and a half from the sea, is an old and very indifferent-built town, having for many years past been greatly neglected, and is now daily falling to decay. This misfortune is in great measure owing to the flourishing condition of its neighbouring town of Caen, from whence the distance is not above eight leagues. At present it contains seventeen parish-churches, including those in the suburbs; and seven convents, of which three are appropriated for men, and four for women.

This city is the see of a bishop, who, being always dean of Caen, thereby enjoys a considerable addition to his revenue. This bishop styles himself *Prototrone* of the province, and, his bishoprick being the first that was established in Normandy, he, in respect thereof, takes precedence of all other bishops of the province, and claims a right of presiding in all provincial councils during the absence of the metropolitan.

The diocese contains six hundred and eleven parishes, and is divided into four archdeaconries. The yearly revenues of the bishop amount, *communibus annis*, to eighty thousand livres.

The present cathedral, which was erected in the year 1159. by Philip de Harcourt, bishop of Bayeux, and dedicated to the Holy Virgin, is large, and built in the form of a cross, with pointed arches. Over the transept is a handsome square tower, of a more modern date, surmounted by a light and elegant spire. The portail at the west end is flanked by two square towers, each of which terminates in a very lofty steeple; and the lower part of the whole is formed by five porches. That which is in the middle, hath a pointed arch formed by five ogives, the reins and mouldings whereof are enriched with carvings,

representing the figures of most of the principal persons mentioned in the Old and New Testament.

The mouldings of the sweeps of all the other porches are plain. In the centre pier of this portail stands a statue of the Virgin Mary; and on each side thereof are six figures of the apostles, as large as life. This portail, together with the statues thereon, appears to be coeval with the present cathedral.



The interior part of the church is not adorned with any statues, or other ornaments; and the choir, pictures, and painted glafs, are very indifferent. According to an old register-book of the church, there stood, in the year 1499. just within the entrance, and on each side of the portail, two colossal statues; one, of William the Conqueror, opposite to the chapel of St. Giles; and the other, of St. Christopher, fronting the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre; but both of them disappeared during the ravages made by the Calvinists. In one of the windows, under a figure in painted glafs, which represents St. Exuperus, who is said to have founded the bishoprick so early as the middle of the third century, are the following verses.

PRIMITIS HIC PASTOR TEMPLI FUT HUIUS ET AUTOR
CATHOLICAMQUE FIDEM NORTHMANNIS ATTULIT IDEM.

I could not meet with a single monument, or epitaph, in this church; but history tells us, that Agatha, the youngest daughter of William the Conqueror; dying upon her journey to Spain, whither she was going, in order

to

to be married to Alphonso king of Galicia, her body was brought back to her native country, and deposited in this cathedral*.

Over-against the west door, is a cross, greatly resembling our Waltham cross, and erected, as I was informed, upon the very spot where the protestant mob burnt the reliques in 1562. It is ornamented with the statues of St. John, St. Malo, and St. Lo.

Here I had the satisfaction of seeing the famous historical piece of furniture, which with great exactness, though in barbarous needle-work, represents the histories of Harold king of England, and William duke of Normandy, quite from the embassy of the former to duke William, at the command of Edward the Confessor, down to his overthrow and death, at the battle fought near Hastings; in which, as appears by the Latin inscription, Odo bishop of Bayeux, half-brother to the Conqueror, fought, armed cap-a-pè, and behaved very manfully. The ground of this piece of work (which is extremely valuable, as preserving the taste of those times in designs of this sort) is a white linen cloth, or canvas, one foot eleven inches in depth, and two hundred and twelve feet in length. The figures of men, horses, &c. are in their proper colours, worked in the manner of samplers, in worsted, and of a style not unlike what we see upon China and Japan ware; those of the men, more particularly, being without the least symmetry or proportion. But, for a further and more particular description of this curious piece of antiquity, the reader is referred to the Appendix, No. I.

There is a received tradition, That queen Matilda, wife of the Conqueror, and the ladies of her court, wove this tapestry with their own hands. It is annually hung up on St. John's day, and goes exactly round the nave of the church, where it continues eight days. At all other times, it is carefully kept locked up in a strong wainscot press, in a chapel on the south side of the cathedral dedicated to Thomas à Becket, whose death is there represented in a very indifferent old picture.

In an old inventory of the goods of the cathedral of Bayeux, taken in the year 1476, this piece of needle-work is entered thus: "Une tente tres longue et étroite, de telle a broderie de ymages et escripteaux faisans representations du conquest d'Angleterre; laquelle est tendue environ la nef de l'eglise, le jour et par les octaves des reliques."

The

* She is reported to have spent her time so much in prayer, that her knees were brawned; and that, being affianced to Alphonso, she prayed that she might die a virgin, which came to pass.
OD. VITALIS. ROB. OF GLOUCESTER.

The priests of this cathedral, to whom I addressed myself for a sight of this remarkable piece of antiquity, knew nothing of it. The circumstance only of its being annually hung up in their church, led them to understand what I wanted; no person there knowing that the object of my inquiry any ways related to William the Conqueror, whom they to this day call Duke William.

Among the reliques and other treasure which they shew in the vestry, is a very curious ivory chest, said to have been found in pillaging the camp of the Saracens after their defeat near Tours, by Charles Martel. The lock-plate is of solid silver; and on it is engraven an Arabic inscription, of which a gentleman, well versed in the oriental languages, some years since favoured the public with the following translation: "Whatever honour we render to God, we cannot honour him so much as he deserves; but we honour him by his holy name." The cope, in which St. Regnobert, second bishop of Bayeux, was accustomed to say mass, is religiously preserved in this chest, which, as is asserted by some writers, was presented to the cathedral by Ermantrude, wife of Charles the Bald, to be used as a chasuble for inclosing of the reliques of St. Regnobert, and in grateful remembrance of a very extraordinary cure, which her husband had received by the intercession of that saint*. This cope all his successors have occasionally worn upon particular solemn festivals; and it is still held in the highest veneration by all the devotees of Bayeux. Here also were formerly preserved two beautiful unicorns, made of massy silver; one whereof was fifteen feet long, and the other near nine; said to have been presented to this cathedral by William the Conqueror, and his half-brother, Odo, bishop of Bayeux. When Francis I. paid a visit to this church, in the year 1531. the bishop, dean, and chapter, made him a present of these unicorns; but he returned them again, saying, that as the chapter had kept them safe ever since the time of William the Conqueror, they should continue under their care for the future. During the religious broils of the sixteenth century, these unicorns were put into the hands of the duke de Bouillon, governor of Normandy, for their safe custody; however, the duke never thought fit to return them to the church, and they are now irretrievably lost.

On the day whereon the bishop makes his public entry into the city, a gentleman of the neighbourhood, as soon as Te Deum is finished, comes into the bishop's apartment, and kneeling upon one knee, takes off the bishop's silver spurs: and in the procession here made, on Corpus-Christi day, and at all times

* The bones of St. REGNOBERT, RENOBERT, REGINOBERT, RAGNOBERT, or RAGNEBERT, (for by all these names he is called by different writers) were thrown out of the chasuble, and destroyed by the Calvinists in 1562. and nothing which belonged to him was saved from their rage, but this cope.

times when the bishop officiates pontifically, the same gentleman armed cap-a-pè, and carrying a drawn sword in his hand, marches immediately behind the bishop, being, by the tenure of his estate, bound to the performance of these services.

Near the cathedral stands an ancient palace, belonging to the bishops of Bayeux; but they seldom reside in it, having a much more convenient habitation at a small distance from the town. The deanery is an extreme good house.

Here is an hospital for the relief of the poor; a charity much wanted in other towns; for travellers are every where pestered with beggars and miserable objects, for whom no legal provision whatsoever is made by any of their respective parishes; the poor of this country, generally speaking, having no other dependance, when reduced by sickness or accident, than the voluntary contributions of their neighbours. It is a mistake, to imagine that they are relieved by the religious houses, whose doors you are sure to find clear of them; themselves complaining, that they are rendered unable, through the deficiency of their revenues, to maintain the full number of religious for which they were founded*. However, this is not universally the case in France: some few of the religious houses are tied down to a general and daily distribution among the necessitous; as is the case of the Benedictine abbey of Fescamp, where the monks are obliged to give daily a large quantity of bread and meat to every poor object who applies for it, except between the first day of August and the first day of September, when the poor are supposed to be employed in the harvest. The monks pretend, that the expence of this dole costs them twenty thousand livres, or near eight hundred pounds sterling, per annum; but nobody believes them.

Here is also an house, where any poor girl may be taught the art of lace-making, and receive the profit of her work after a small deduction for the mistress who instructs her in it.

From

* I would not here be understood to say positively, that the poor have no relief from the monasteries: what I mean is, that there are not, at the religious houses in this country, daily distributions of charity, such as historians tell us were exercised in England before the Reformation; and of which kind of charity we have yet some remains, particularly at Lambeth palace, where thirty poor persons are relieved by an alms called the *Dole*, which is given, three times a week, to ten persons at a time, alternately; each person then receiving upwards of two pounds weight of beef, a pitcher of broth, a half-quartern loaf, and two pence in money. Besides this dole, there are always, on the days it is given, at least thirty other pitchers, called *By-Pitchers*, brought by other neighbouring poor, who partake of the remaining broth, and the broken victuals that is at that time distributed. Likewise, at Queen's college in Oxford, provisions are to this day frequently distributed to the poor, at the door of their hall, under the denomination of a *Dole*. Y

From Bayeux I returned to Caen, by the way of TROARN, or, as it is sometimes called, TROUARD, a small town situate on the Orne. This place is remarkable only on account of its rich Benedictine monastery, dedicated to St. Martin, the bishop, and founded in the year 1050. by Roger de Montgomery, cousin to king William the Conqueror, and earl of Arundel, Chichester, and Shrewsbury *.

In several parts of the walls and roof of the church of this monastery, are carved, in relief, two leopards passant, (the old Norman arms); as also those of England and France, quarterly. Near the altar lies interred the founder's first wife, Mabel, daughter of William Talvas, and heiress of the rich family of Belesme. This countess, bearing great hatred to the founders of the abbey of Utica, in Normandy, caused that house to be grievously burthened with quartering of soldiers; for which, and other oppressions exercised by her towards divers of the nobility, she was murdered in her bed at Bures, in the year 1082. On her tomb, now destroyed, the following verses were placed by Durandus, then abbot of the monastery.

ALTA CLARENTUM DE STIRPE CREATA PARENTUM
 HAC TEGITUR TUMBA MAXIMA MABILIA
 HÆC INTER CELEBRES FAMOSA MAGIS MULIERES
 CLARUIT IN LATO ORBE SUI MERITO
 ACRIOR INGENIO SENSU VIGIL IMPIGRA FACTO
 UTILIS ELOQUIO PROVIDA CONSILIO
 EXILIS FORMA SED GRANDIS PRORSUS HONESTAS
 DAPSILIS IN SUMPTU CULTA SATIS HABITU
 HÆC SCUTUM PATRIÆ FUIT HÆC MUNITIO MARCHÆ
 VICINISQUE SUIS GRATA VEL HORRIBILIS
 SED QUIA MORTALES NON OMNIA POSSUMUS OMNES
 HÆC PERIIT GLADIO NOCTE PEREMPTA DOLO
 ET QUIA NUNC OPUS EST DEFUNCTÆ FERRE JUVAMEN
 QUISQUIS AMICUS ADEST SUBVENIENDO PROBET.

From Caen, passing through Lisieux, I went to Evreux, the see of a bishop, who in right thereof is earl of Brosville, Illiers, and Condé sur Iton.

The

* This Roger de Montgomery was son of Hugh de Montgomery, and Josceline his wife, daughter of Turolph lord of Pont-Audemer, by Weva, sister to Gunnora, wife of Richard II. duke of Normandy. Soon after the reduction of England, William the Conqueror conferred the earldoms of Arundel, Chichester, and Shrewsbury, on this Roger, who was at that time styled OXIMENSIIUM VICECOMES, and had commanded the centre of William's army at the battle of Hastings. At the dedication of this monastery of Troarn, he endowed it with the manor of Horkefly, alias Horfly, in Gloucestershire, where a prior and monks, dependant on this abbey, soon after settled.

The diocese of Evreux extends fifteen leagues in length, and five in breadth; it contains the pays d'Ouche de Champagne, the districts called la Champagne de Newburg, and Pont de l'Arche, Elbeuf, Conches, l'Aigle, Breteuil, Vermuil, Nonancour, Ivry, and Pacy; five hundred and forty parishes, eleven abbeys, and a great number of collegiate churches, priories, and other religious houses.

EVREUX, the *MEDIOLANUM* of Ptolemy, Ammianus, Marcellinus, Antoninus, and the Peutingerian tables, but called *EBROICUM* by more modern writers, is considered as one of the most ancient cities of Normandy. Under the dominion of the Romans, it made part of the Second Lyonnaise; and under the French kings, it was included within the kingdom of Neustria, and therewith ceded, by Charles the Simple, to duke Rollo. Richard I. duke of Normandy, erected it into an earldom, in favour of his son Robert; upon the failure of whose heirs male it descended to Almeric, earl of Montfort, son of Simon de Montfort, by Agnes, daughter of Richard, eldest son of the before-mentioned Robert, the first earl of Evreux. Simon, the eldest son of this Almeric, earl of Montfort and Evreux, coming into England, married Amicia, one of the sisters and coheirs of Robert Fitz-Parnel, earl of Leicester, and in her right obtained that earldom, together with the stewardship of England, in addition to his other titles, of Earl of Montfort and Evreux. It at present belongs to the duke de Bouillon, who took it in exchange for the principality of Sedan.

The city is situated in a most pleasant and fruitful valley, screened on the north and south sides by steep hills, and plentifully watered by the river Iton, which divides itself into three branches at a small distance from the walls. One of these branches turns away north from the city; another runs on the outside of the walls, and at a very small distance from them; and the third, which is an artificial canal, cut at the expence of Joan of France, daughter of Lewis Hutin, and wife of Philip count of Evreux, afterwards king of Navarre, passes through the midst of the city. Evreux, including the fauxbourgs, contains nine parishes*, and several religious houses; of the latter of which the most remarkable are, the Benedictine abbey of St. Taurinus, belonging to the monks of the congregation of St. Maur, and the abbey of the Holy Trinity, and our Saviour in the mystery of the transfiguration, founded for Benedictine nuns.

The

* That is, within the city, the parishes of St. Peter and St. Nicholas; and in the fauxbourgs, those of St. Thomas, St. Denys, St. Leger, Notre Dame de la Ronde, St. Aquiline, St. Giles, and St. Germain.

The present cathedral is dedicated to the Holy Virgin, and esteemed one of the finest structures of its kind in France. It was built by Henry I. king of England, instead of that said to have been founded by St. Taurinus, bishop of Evreux, about the year 412. and which, together with most of the churches and public edifices in the place, king Henry, at the time of the contests between him and earl Almeric, had, in the year 1119. with the approbation of Ouen, bishop of the diocese, caused to be burnt down, in order to reduce the city to the necessity* of surrendering to his forces, which had

* William, earl of Evreux, dying without issue, his estates, &c. descended to his kinsman Almeric de Montfort; but king Henry, who well knew the factious and turbulent temper of Almeric, and that he was absolutely devoted to the interest of the king of France, refused to give him possession of the earldom. Almeric, piqued at this treatment, to which the king was supposed to have been instigated by the advice of Ouen, bishop of Evreux, formed a league with the king of France, and the earls of Anjou and Flanders, against king Henry, and having assembled a large body of troops, laid siege to the city of Evreux, which was soon after surrendered to him by the treachery of William Pointel, the deputy governor. When Almeric had got possession of the city, he put the English garrison to the sword, drove out all the ecclesiastics, and pillaged the churches, the bishop's palace, and all the houses of the principal inhabitants. King Henry, apprehending that this conduct of earl Almeric would occasion the revolt of his neighbour Eustace de Pacie, lord of Breteuil, notwithstanding he had married Juliana, the king's natural daughter, endeavoured by fair promises to bring over that lord to his party. In this he succeeded, and, as a hostage for the performance of his engagements, put the son of Ralph de Haranc into the hands of Eustace, who at the same time delivered his two sons into the king's custody, as pledges for his fidelity. Eustace, who had long watched for an opportunity of revenging himself on Ralph de Haranc, on account of some misunderstanding which subsisted between them, having thus gotten Ralph's son into his power, immediately caused both his eyes to be put out, and in that condition sent him home. This flagrant instance of perfidy and inhumanity enraged king Henry to such a degree, that he forthwith sent the two sons of Eustace to Ralph de Haranc, who, in retaliation for the treatment his son had met with, put out their eyes, and cut off their noses, and returned them to their father.

Eustace de Pacie, justly apprehending the repentment of king Henry, threw himself and his troops into Lyre, which he fortified, and sent his wife Juliana to Breteuil, with orders to put that town and castle into the best posture of defence for resisting the attempts of an enemy. The inhabitants of Breteuil, who were strongly attached to the interests of king Henry, soon sent him intelligence of the motions of Eustace and his wife: whereupon the king marched directly to Breteuil, where being received with great joy by the inhabitants, he invested the castle, into which Juliana, with a small body of troops, had retired. Juliana, finding that it would be impossible for her to withstand the siege, demanded to capitulate with her father, who consenting thereto, she came out of the castle, in order to settle with him the terms of capitulation; but as soon as the conference was begun, she took the opportunity of shooting an arrow from a cross-bow at the king, which providentially gave him only a slight wound. The king, enraged at the behaviour of Juliana, ordered the castle to be instantly assaulted on all sides, and the bridge to be broken down, in order to cut off all communication between the town and the besieged. Juliana, finding herself deprived of all hopes of succour from her husband, and that she must in a short time surrender the castle at discretion to her father, from whom she could not reasonably expect any mercy, let herself down, by means of a rope, out of one of the castle-windows, into the ditch, and from thence escaped to her husband; upon which, the besieged threw open the gates, and surrendered to the king. After the reduction of the castle of Breteuil, king Henry laid siege to Evreux, the garrison whereof made a vigorous defence. Several accidents happening to retard the king in carrying on the approaches, and his army being weakened by sickness and fatigue, he called a council of war, at which Ouen, bishop of Evreux, assisted. In this council the king represented the great straits to which his army was reduced,

had long laid siege thereto. This cathedral is built in the form of a cross. The nave and choir are separated from the chapels and side-aisles by thirty-two elegant pillars, sixteen on each side; and the transept of the cross forms an octagonal dome, or lantern; over which rises a lofty turret, terminated by a spire, which was erected by Lewis XI. at the instance, and under the immediate inspection, of the famous cardinal Ballie whilst he was bishop. At the back of the chancel, and adjoining to the church-yard, are three figures, standing against a pillar, and representing canons of the cathedral, having their heads covered with their amesses, according to the custom of former times. At a little distance from them, against another pillar, stands the figure of a fourth canon, bare-headed, and holding his hand upon his heart, in token of repentance. Tradition says, that this last figure was designed to represent a canon, who, being convicted of heresy, was excommunicated, and deprived of his ecclesiastical benefices, but having afterwards abjured his errors, was reconciled to the church, and restored to his former rights and privileges. To this it is added, that the chapter, in order to perpetuate the memory of that transaction, insisted, at the time of the rebuilding of the cathedral by Henry I. king of England, that these figures should continue fixed to the pillars of the church.

The chapter of this cathedral consists of thirty-one canons, among which they reckon seven dignitaries, viz. the dean, the grand chanter, the three archdeacons of Evreux, Newbourg, and Ouche; the treasurer, and the penitentiary*. Eight of these canons, being established upon the old foundation, are styled BARONS, on account of the barony of Angerville, which belongs to them. Next in rank to the dignitaries, is the abbot of Bec; to which office a canonry in this cathedral is perpetually annexed.

The abbey dedicated to St. Taurinus stands near the spot where that fainted bishop was interred. Behind the chancel of the abbey-church, at the depth of about eight feet from the surface, is a vault, to which you descend
by

reduced, and that the only means left for him to become master of the city, was that of setting it on fire; but, as the doing of it must necessarily occasion considerable damage to the churches and houses of the citizens, he at the same time gave his royal word, that, if the council would consent to that proposal, he would, out of his own purse, amply repair all damages whatsoever. The bishop hesitated for some time, but at length yielded to the king's remonstrances; whereupon the north side of the city was fired; and the season being dry, the flames in an instant communicated themselves to all parts. The church of St. Saviour, which stood in the middle of the city, was the first that was burnt; and after that, the cathedral, and some other parish-churches, were reduced to ashes. Soon after this, peace was concluded between Henry and Almeric, by the mediation of Pope Calixtus II. and the king amply made good his promises in regard to the rebuilding the cathedral, &c. and the repairing of such damages as had been sustained by the citizens.

* The dean is elected by the chapter; but all the other dignitaries and canons are in the collation of the bishop.

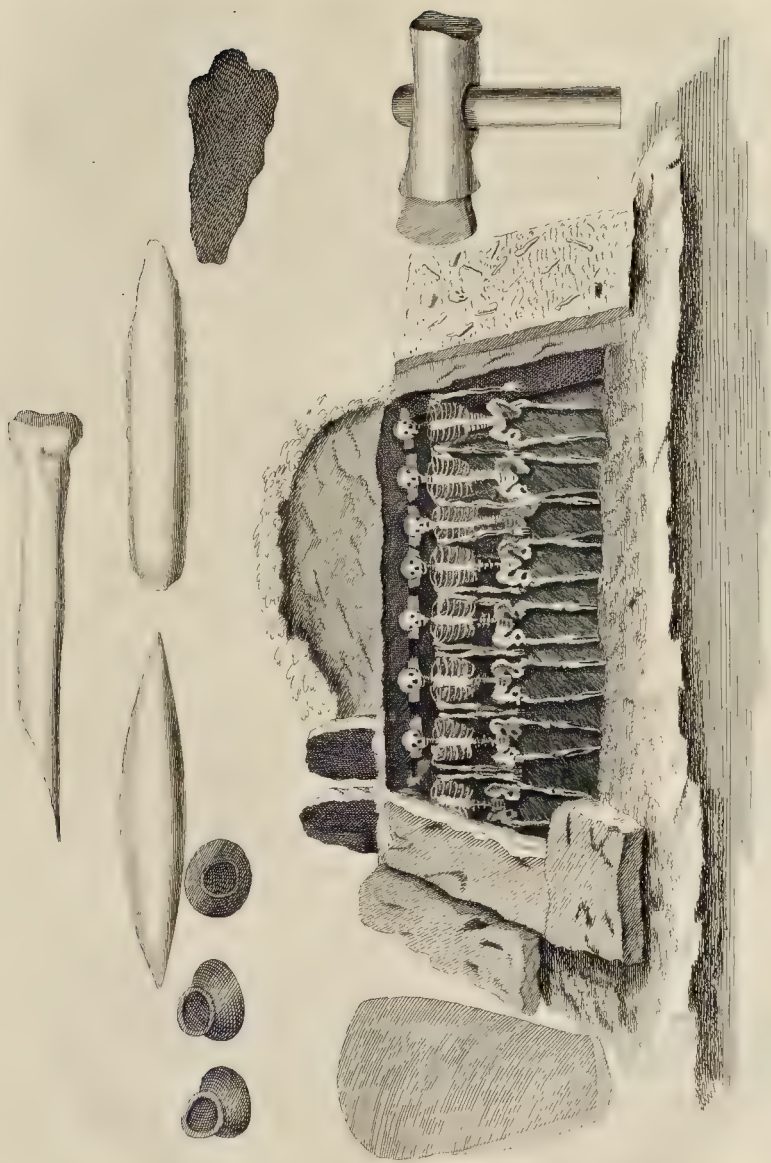
by two flights of stairs, each consisting of six steps; and within it, is a tomb, which, as the monks aver, was the depository of St. Taurinus. It is continually visited with great devotion by the neighbouring inhabitants, who are fully persuaded, that by the intercession of the saint they shall receive a cure for every disorder wherewith they are afflicted.

About half a league west of the town, is a most magnificent palace, built towards the close of the last century, by Godfrey Maurice, duke de Bouillon. It is usually called the **CASTLE OF NAVARRE**, being built within a few yards of the spot whereon lately stood an ancient building of the same name, and which obtained that appellation on account of its having been erected at the charges, and by the order, of Joan of France, daughter of king Lewis Hutin, and wife to Philip of Evreux, king of Navarre. This palace is an exact square; and its four fronts, to each of which you approach by a double flight of steps, are exactly uniform. The centre is formed into a most spacious saloon, adorned with the richest marbles, antique busts, basso and alto relievos, &c. and the grand apartments are so truly noble, that they well deserve a visit from every traveller of curiosity.

The road from Evreux to Bec leads through **COCHEREL**, a small village, where, in the year 1685. some labourers, digging for stone, discovered a sepulchre, in which lay the skeletons of twenty men, with their heads resting upon flints, and the bones entire and in their natural state. Near them were found several small urns, arrow-heads, burnt bones, &c. but no inscription, or other mark, whereby to denote with certainty either the country these persons were of, or the time of their interment. Of this singular discovery monsieur l'Abbé de Cocherel favoured the public with a very learned and accurate account*.

The famous Benedictine abbey of Bec, or, as it is generally called, **BEC-HELLOUIN**, stands near Brionne, in the lordship of Burneville, about nine leagues distant from Caen, and is situated in a narrow vale inclosed by two steep mountains, and within a short English mile of a small lingula, or point of land, formed by the junction of the river Risle with a brook called le Bec, which rises out of the adjacent mountain. This abbey was originally founded about the year 1034. by Hellouin, a noble Dane, whose lineal ancestor attended duke Rollo in his descent upon Normandy, and in reward of his services obtained from him the lordship of Burneville. A few years after the building was completed, great part thereof fell down; whereupon Lanfranc, then prior of the monastery, prevailed on Hellouin to erect a new one at a small

* It is entitled "Relation et Dissertation touchant l'Origine et l'Antiquité de quelques Corps trouvés dans un ancien Tombeau au Village de Cocherel, entre Evreux et Vernon, en l'An 1685." and is printed in the Appendix to "L'Histoire Civile et Ecclesiastique du Comté d'Evreux, par M. Le Basseur," 4to. Paris, 1722.



Antient Egyptian Tomb, discovered A.D. 1683 at Cohered in Thammoudy.

small distance from the former, and which, being accordingly completed in the year 1073. was by the same Lanfranc, then archbishop of Canterbury, solemnly dedicated to the Holy Virgin, in the presence of Odo bishop of Bayeux, Gilbert bishop of Evreux, Guilbert bishop of Lisieux, Robert bishop of Seez, Ernould bishop of Mans, and a great number of the nobility of England, Normandy, and France. The noble founder, at the same time, amply endowed it *, and procured thereunto grants of many extensive and valuable privileges and exemptions; all which were afterwards confirmed by the French kings, as also by Henry I. Henry II. John, Henry III. Stephen, and Henry V. kings of England, who likewise became considerable benefactors to the abbey †.

The present abbey-church, which was begun to be built in the year 1273. on the same spot whereon before stood the old one, destroyed by fire in the year 1264. is justly esteemed one of the finest Gothic structures in France. The choir and chancel, together with the six side-chapels which surround them, are paved with black and white marble; and the whole body of the church hath, at great expence, been decorated with elegant carvings, and other enrichments of all kinds, since the year 1626. when the monks of the congregation of St. Maur were put in possession of the abbey. The high altar consists of eight large jasper columns, standing on pedestals of bronze double gilt, and supporting an entablature richly carved and gilt. The tabernacle is covered with different pieces of the most rare marble: on the top stands the figure of the infant Jesus, in statuary marble; and on the sides are the statues of the Holy Virgin and St. Joseph.

The jube, or screen, at the west end of the choir, which, as well as the high altar and the side-chapels, was built after the designs of William de la Tremblay, a monk of this abbey, is a beautiful piece of architecture, composed of a great variety of the most exquisite marbles that could be met with in Italy. The front is broke by two noble columns and four pilasters
of

* He endowed it with the lordship of Burneville; as also with divers lands within the same, and in Tavilè, Surcè, Sarnè, &c.

† Several churches, manors, and lands, in England, belonged to this abbey, viz. The manors of Great Blakenham, in Suffolk; Wivelford, or Willesford, in Lincolnshire; Cowick, near Exeter, in Devonshire; Hou, or Hoo, in Suffex; and Lefingham, in Norfolk; the manors and churches of Great and Little Okeburn, in Wiltshire; the manor and church of Riselip, in Middlesex; the church and several lands at Goldcliff, in Monmouthshire; part of the town of Tooting, in Surry; and the church of Steventon, in Berkshire. The priories of Wellesford in Lincolnshire, of Okeburn in Wiltshire, of Ponington in Dorsetshire, of Riselip in Middlesex, of Wedon in the Street in Northamptonshire, of Steventon in Berkshire, of Cowicke in Devonshire, of Tooting in Surry, of Hoo in Suffex, and of Stoke by Clare in Suffolk, were also cells belonging to this abbey. William earl of Moreton in Normandy, and of Cornwall in England, nephew to William the Conqueror, gave to this abbey his lordship of Preston, in the rape of Pevenfel, or Pevensey, in Suffex. And Hugh earl of Chester, who died in the year 1101. granted thereto his lordship of Atherston, in Warwickshire.

of jasper, whose pedestals and capitals are of the finest statuary marble; and the whole is formed upon the proportions of the composite order, except the frieze, which is enriched with triglyphs of black and white marble. All the metopes are of jasper, and over them are placed the figures of several utensils belonging to the temple of Solomon. The ark of the covenant stands over the middlemost metope; and on each side are alternately placed, the table of shew-bread, the altar of incense, and the attributes of the evangelists. Within the tympan, or panel of the pediment, is a basso relievo of metal, gilt, representing Adam and Eve, standing at the foot of the Tree of Knowledge, in attitudes of the strongest contrition, and deploring the sin which they had just committed. Over the cornice runs a balustrade of jasper, from the centre whereof rises a pedestal of the same marble, supporting a magnificent crucifix; and on the sides thereof are placed the statues of the Holy Virgin and St. John, of most excellent workmanship. The entrance into the choir, through this jube, is defended by a fine iron door of open work, richly ornamented and double gilt. The door-case is lined with Italian marble; and within it are two niches of lapis lazuli, wherein stand two large statues, one of St. Benedict, and the other of his disciple St. Maur, placed upon pedestals inlaid with various kinds of marbles, and ornamented with jasper pilasters, supporting an impost and archivault of statuary marble.

This church is furnished with a considerable number of very curious and ancient monuments. Amongst them is that of the empress Maud, daughter to king Henry I. wife to the emperor Henry IV. and mother to king Henry II. and usually styled *LADY OF THE ENGLISH*. This great princess, who had been a considerable benefactress to the abbey, died at Rouen, on the 10th day of September, in the year 1167. and was here buried, before the altar of the Holy Virgin, under a marble tomb, on which the following epitaph was engraven.

ORTU MAGNA VIRO MAJOR MAXIMA PARTU
HIC JACET HENRICI FILIA SPONSA PARENS*.

In

* Gabriel du Moulin, in his General History of Normandy, pretends that the empress had interment in the church of Notre Dame de Prè, in the suburbs of Rouen; and that, for her, Arnulph bishop of Lisieux composed the following epitaph, which was placed on her tomb there.

REGIA PROGENIES STIRPS REGIA CÆSARIS UXOR
HIC EST MAGNA BREVI CLAUSA MATILDA LOCO
VIRTUTUM TITULIS HUMANI CULMEN HONORIS
EXCISSIT MULIER NIL MULIERIS HABENS
SEPTEMBRIS DECIMA REGNO POST REGNA RECEPTO
CREDITUR ÆTERNAM CONTINUASSE DIEM.

In this, Du Moulin is followed by several others of the Norman writers; but they are evidently mistaken as to the place of her interment. Bishop Arnulph might probably compose the above-mentioned epitaph for the empress.

In this place she remained undisturbed until the year 1282. when the workmen, clearing out the ground for the rebuilding of the new church, discovered her corpse wrapped up in an ox's hide; whereupon it was taken up, and with great solemnity reinterred in the middle of the chancel, before the high altar. The ancient tomb was also at the same time removed, and placed over her remains; but that tomb falling to decay in the last century, its place was supplied by the present monument, which is of fine brass; and thereon is the following epitaph.

D. O. M.
 ET ÆTERNÆ AUGUSTÆ MATILDIS MEMORIÆ
 QUÆ
 ORTU MAGNA VIRO MAJOR SED MAXIMA PARTU
 HIC JACET HENRICI FILIA SPONSA PARENS
 QUIPPE QUÆ EXTITIT
 HENRICI I. ANGLO-REGIS FILIA
 NOBILISSIMA
 HENRICI IV. ROMANORUM IMPERATORIS
 SPONSA AUGUSTISSIMA
 GODOFREDI PULCHRI ANDEGAVENTIUM
 POSTERIORE THORO PRÆCLARA CONJUX
 DE QUO FACTA EST
 HENRICI II. ANGLIÆ REGIS PARENS ILLUSTRISSIMA
 ERGA BECCENSEM ECCLESIAM IMPENSE MUNIFICIA
 QUAM DUM VIVERET THESAURIS SUIS DITAVIT
 ET POST OBITUM
 SUI CORPORIS VOLUIT ESSE CUSTODEM
 FELICEM VITÆ SORTITA EST EXITUM IV. IDUS SEPTEMBRIS
 AN. DOM. MCLXVIII.

IN MONUMENTUM ÆTERNUM POSUERUNT MONACHI BECCENSES CONGR. ST. MAURI
 AN. MDCLXXXIV.

In the middle of the chapter lies buried Helluin, the founder of this abbey. The ancient monument, which had been erected over his grave at the time of his interment, was taken down in the year 1714. by order of the monks, who caused a new one, of white marble, supported by six pilasters of oriental jasper, to be placed in its stead. On this monument is engraven the following epitaph.

HIC JACET
 PRIMUS HUIUSCE MONASTERII CONDITOR ET ABBAS
 VENERABILIS HELLUINUS
 PRIMARIÆ INTER NORMANNOS NOBILITATIS

PATRE

PATRE ANSGOTO MATRE HELOIDE IN PAGO BRIONENSI NATUS
 INTER ARMORUM STREPITUS SUMMA CUM LAUDE
 INTER AULÆ ILLECEBRAS SUMMA CUM INTEGRITATE VERSATUS
 ABJECTO MILITIÆ SECULARIS PALUDAMENTO
 CHRISTO DEINCEPS MILITATURUS
 AB HERBERTO LEXOVIENSI EPISCOPO HABITU MONASTICO INDUITUR
 ET UT CHRISTUM HABERET HEREDITATEM
 BONORUM SUORUM CHRISTUM INSTITUIT HÆREDEM
 QUOS AGROS QUONDAM POSSEDERAT DIVES
 HOS COLUIT PAUPER COLUIT ET JEJUNUS
 UT CIBUS FIERET PAUPERUM
 ET LABORANTIS SUDOR ET FAMES JEJUNANTIS
 LABORES DIURNOS NOCTURNIS LEVABAT PRECIBUS
 UT CUM VIRTUTUM STUDIIS STUDIA LITTERARUM CONJUNGERET
 LITTERAS QUADRAGENARIUS DISCERE NON ERUBUIT
 ET BECCENSI MONASTERIO LITTERARIUM APERUIT GIMNASIUM
 IN QUO PATERNÆ PIETATIS ALUMNOS ET HÆREDES
 ECCLESiarUM PRÆSULES CANDIDATOS
 LANFRANCUM ANSELMUM
 PLURIMOSQUE ALIOS SUI SIMILES DISCIPULOS
 AD OMNE VIRTUTIS OFFICIUM SUIS INFORMABAT EXEMPLIS
 ABBAS VIRTUTI SIMILLIMUS
 QUI PLENUS OPERIBUS BONIS
 MORTEM OBIIT VII. CAL. SEPT. AN. D. MLXXIII. VITA LXXXIII.

PATRI DE SE OPTIME MERITO
 ÆTERNUM HOC PIETATIS MONUMENTUM P. P.
 MONACHI BECCENSES CONGREGATIONIS S. MAURI
 ANNO D. MDCCXIV.

This abbey hath supplied the English church with four archbishops of Canterbury, viz. Lanfranc, Anselm, Theobald, and Roger; and two bishops of Rochester, Hernoſtus and Gundulphus.

After quitting the abbey of Bec, I viſited VERNON, a ſmall town ſituated in a moſt delightful valley, upon the banks of the river Seine, and within the diocēſe of Evreux, and bailiwick of Gifors. This town, for a great many years, had been part of the extenſive patrimony of the ancient family of the Vernons, lineal anceſtors of the preſent right honourable George baron Vernon, of Kinderton; but in the year 1190. purſuant to a convention entered into between Richard I. king of England, and Philip Auguſtus, king of France, was, together with its caſtle and other dependences, granted to the latter,

latter, by its then owner, Richard de Vernon, in exchange for other lands*. Since that time, Vernon hath been honoured with a royal palace, which is now in ruins, and hath frequently been made part of the appanage of the French queens.

The ancient castle, which was held by the service of finding sixteen knights † for its defence, seems to have been a place of great strength. Part of it is still remaining, particularly one of the towers, which is built with free-stone, and is very remarkable on account of the extraordinary height and thickness of its walls.

The

* From an ancient manuscript, entitled "Cronicon D. Victoris, Episcopi Turonensis;" heretofore belonging to M. Du Chene, historiographer to Lewis XIV. and now in the French king's library.

'EGO RICHARDUS DE VERNON pater, et Richardus filius meus, notum facimus universis, &c. Quòd nos quitavimus Philippo regi Franciæ, et hæred. ejus, in perpetuum, et abjuramus de mandato Richardi regis Angliæ, VERNONEM, cum castellaniam et omnibus pertinentiis ejus, et Longam villam, cum omnibus pertinentiis ipsius, et quæcunque in iis habebamus, tam feodum quàm dominicum. Dominus autem noster rex Franciæ Philippus, pro excambio isto, mihi, Richardo filio, et hæredibus meis, dedit, tenenda ab eo et hæredibus ejus, in feodum et homagium legeum per servitium quinque militum, ad usum et consuetudines Franciæ, pro octingentis libris Parisien. de redditibus, hæc quæ inferiùs sunt nominata, viz. Montem Melaudum, Plaillicum, Goriz, Anvers, et Ruviztrat, et quicquid in iis habebat, et hospites suos quos habebat apud Loral, et avenam suam quam habebat, et xv. lib. et xv. sol. apud Portescanam, cum prepositura sua, reddendis mihi, singulis annis, in festo sancti Remigii; et de iis me in honorem suum liguem recepit. Ego autem reddam Baticulario singulis annis, pro monte Melaudum, decem et septem lib. Parisien. Actum Parisiis anno Dom. MCXC.'

* Ex conventionibus pacis inter PHILIPPUM regem Franciæ, et RICARDUM regem Angliæ. In rotulo thesaurar. scaccarii regis Angliæ, de anno septimo Ric. I.

'PHILIPPUS, Dei gratiâ, Francorum rex, omnibus, &c.—De Hugone de Gorniacum ita erit, homagium ejus remaneat nobis ad vitam dicti Hugonis, nisi voluerit revertere ad regem Angliæ; et post mortem dicti Hugonis, debet totum feodum suum de Normannia ad Richardum regem Angliæ, et heredes suos, revertere; et terra ejusdem Hugonis, quam habuit in Anglia et in Normannia, debet dari RICHARDO DE VERNON pro excambio illo, quod nos debemus facere eidem Richardo pro CASTELLO VERNONIS, scilicet, de octingentis libris Parisien. de redditibus: ita quòd, si præfata terra Hugonis tantum non valeret per annum, nos in terra nostra ei perficemus residuum: Ricardus autem, et filius suus, nobis VERNONEM, cum CASTELLANIA SUA, et heredibus nostris, imperpetuum quitaverunt de mandato et assensu Ricardi regis Angliæ, et quitationem juraverunt.

'Præterea, rex Angliæ quitat nobis, et hæredibus nostris imperpetuum, jure hereditario, Novum Mercatum, VERNONEM, Gallionem, Patiacum, Juriacum, Novencort, cum castellaniam eorum, &c.

'Actum inter Gallion. et vallem Rodolii, annò Verbi Incarnati MCXCV.'

† In the red book of the exchequer, among the certificates of knights fees returned by the bishops and barons in the reign of king Henry II. is the following entry.

'N O R M A N N I A.

'Infeudaciones militum qui debent servitia militaria duci Normanniæ, et in quot milit. quilibet tenetur ei servire.

'RICHARDUS DE VERNON debet 10 M. de honore de Walhen, et ad servitium suum 30 M. in Constantin. Idem de com. Morton 5 M. IDEM 16 M. DE HONORE VERNONE AD CUSTODIAM CASTRI DE VERNONE.

The collegiate and parochial church of the Holy Virgin was founded about the year 1052. by William de Vernon, the first of that name, for a dean and secular canons, to whom, at the time of the dedication of the church, he granted, among other estates, his lands called LA COUTURE DE PRE DE GIVERNY, together with the fourth part of the forest of Vernon*, in the Vexin Normand. This grant was confirmed in the year 1186. by Richard de Vernon; and the lands, &c. are to this day enjoyed by the canons†. The founder of this college lies buried in the middle of the choir, under an ancient tomb, on which is placed his effigies in white marble. Round the verge of this monument are the following Latin verses, written in the ancient Norman character.

VERNONIS PRINCEPS URBS CUI COGNOMINA FECIT
TRISTIA TE HOC SAXO BUSTA GUELME TEGUNT
QUI DUM SAXA PARAS HUIUS FUNDATOR ET ÆDIS
FUNERE PARCA FEROX ULTIMA FILA SECAT.

On a tablet on the east side of this monument, is the following epitaph in old French.

CY REPOSE GUILLIAUME DE VERNON
DIGNE DE NOM PRINCE ET GUBERNATEUR
DE CES LIEU ICY DONT HA PRIS SON SURMON
PAR DROIT CANON DE SIENS VRAI ZELATEUR
DU COLLEGE DE CEANS FONDATEUR
ET COLLATEUR DES PREBENDS ET CUREZ
DE BIENS QU'ILS ONT PRINCIPAL DONATEUR
CONSERVATEUR DE TOUT LEUR DROITURE
AUTRES GRANDS BIENS SELON DIEU ET NATURE
AULMONIER A PERPETUELLEMENT

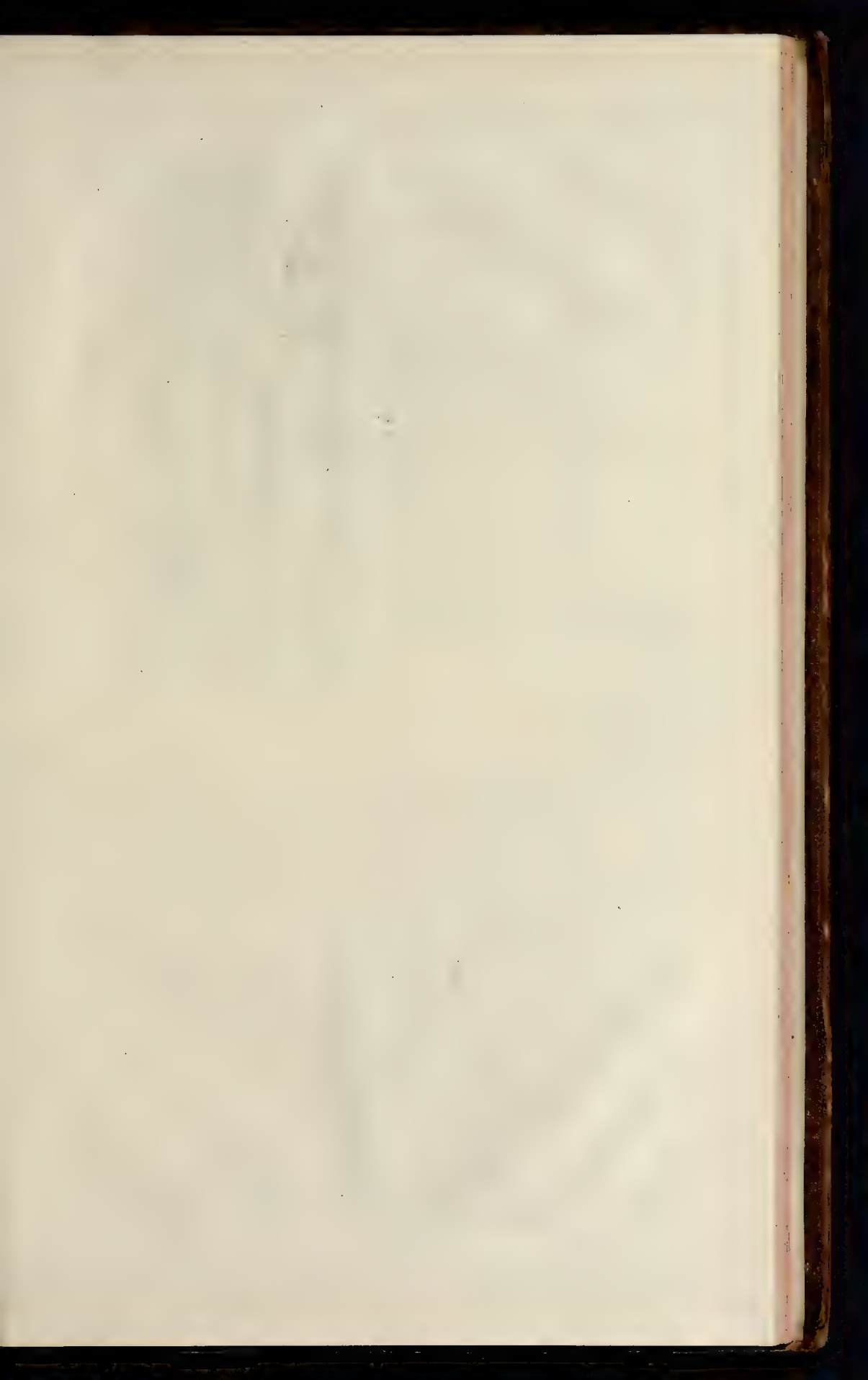
PUIS

* The forest of Vernon is situate near that of Andely, and contains a track of land, of near four leagues in circumference.

† Ex cartulario monasterii de LIRA in Normannia.

‘SCIUNT, &c.—Quòd ego Richardus de Vernone, pro salute animæ meæ, &c. concedo, et proprio figillo confirmo, donationem quam primus Willielmus de Vernone, antecessor meus, cujus corpus in ecclesia de Vernone jacet, donavit ecclesiæ Vernon, quando Gilbertus Ebroicensis episcopus eam dedicavit; scilicet, terram apud Gicerhac—sitam, quæ vulgò CULTURA PRATI vocatur; et quartam partem forestæ Vernonis, quæ est inter forestam archiepiscopi Rothomagensis et forestam sancti Audoëni; ita, scilicet, quòd canonici de Vernon habeant in perpetuam eleëmofinam; præterea, canonici habeant de eadem foresta omnia necessaria, et sua herbergamenta, sicut BARONES MEI, et milites mei, qui manent in castello meo, antiquitus solent habere, et debent, &c.

‘Facta est autem confirmatio ista MCLXXXVI. ab Incarnatione Domini; concedentibus hoc filiis meis Baldevino et Richardo; his testibus, Auberto de Cambrunis, &c.’



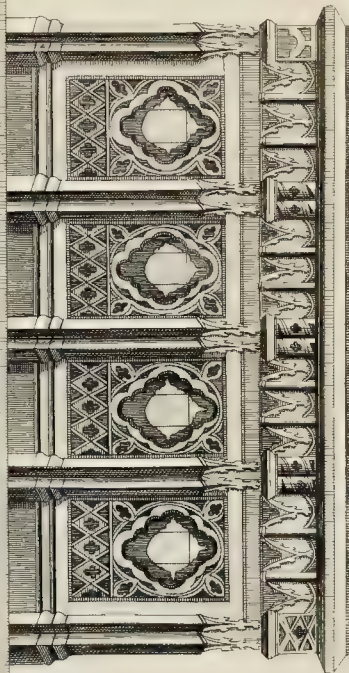
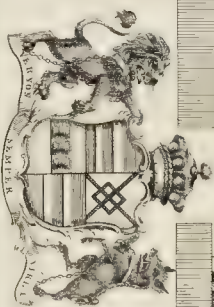


PARCA PEROX ULTIMA FILA SECAT



Monument of the Countess Matilda of Breton

Monument of George, Countess of Breton, in the Collegiate Church of Notre Dame at Breton, in NORMANDY.



Monument of the Countess Matilda of Breton, in the Collegiate Church of Notre Dame at Breton, in NORMANDY.

Monument of the Countess Matilda of Breton, in the Collegiate Church of Notre Dame at Breton, in NORMANDY.



Monument of the Countess Matilda of Breton, in the Collegiate Church of Notre Dame at Breton, in NORMANDY.

PUIS MORT QUI EST COMMUNE A CREATURE
 METTRE LA FAIT DEDANS CE MONUMENT
 EN L'AN MILLE SOISANTE DROUTEMENT
 LE DIX HUIT FEBURIER PARTANT DIS
 A UN CHACUN DE VOUS QUE DULCEMENT
 PRIES A DIEU QU'IL LUI DONNE PARADIS.

Within the same church is also another altar-monument, erected to the memory of sir William Vernon, formerly constable of England, and Margaret his wife, having on the top stone, their portraitures, together with those of their seven sons and two daughters, as also escutcheons of the arms of (1.) Pembruge, (2.) Pypis, (3.) Petrus de Sancerlis, (4.) Vernon, (5.) Ludlow, (6.) Camville, (7.) Vernon and Pypis, together with one (8.) unknown, all inlaid in brass.

On the monument is the following epitaph.

HIC JACENT
 DOMINUS WILLELMUS VERNON MILES QUONDAM CONSTABULARIUS ANGLIE
 FILIUS ET HERES DOMINI RICARDI VERNON MILITIS
 QUI QUONDAM ERAT THESAURARIUS CALESIE
 QUI QUIDEM DOMINUS WILLELMUS
 OBIT ULTIMO DIE MENSIS JUNII ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCCCLXVII.
 ET MARGARETA UXOR DICTI WILLELMI
 FILIA ET HEREDITAR. DOMINI ROBERTI PYPIS DE SPERNORES MILITIS
 QUE QUIDEM MARGARETA
 OBIT DIE MENSIS ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCCCLX.
 QUORUM ANIMABUS PROPISIETUR DEUS.
 AMEN.

Exclusive of this collegiate church, there are three other religious houses, viz. the monastery of St. Lewis, belonging to the Chanonesses Hospitallers of St. Augustin, who have the superintendency of the Hôtel-Dieu; a convent of Cordeliers; and a nunnery of the congregation of our Lady. Just without the town are, a convent of the Benedictines, another of Capuchins, and a house of Penitents.

From Vernon I came to PASSY, a small place situate upon the river Eurne, and remarkable for nothing more than its great market for live cattle, and being the last town in this province.

As I am now leaving Normandy, I shall close my account with some
 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

NORMANDY may be considered as one grand orchard; the ploughed lands being every where interspersed with apple and pear trees, planted in rows at about fifteen yards distance; and on each side of the public roads, you meet with lines of them continued for several miles together. These roads are every where wide, pleasant, and agreeable to the traveller, being paved only in such parts as are low and boggy. High hills present themselves at due distances throughout the province; and the whole country, which is well wooded, and abounds with game, affords very fine prospects, especially near the river Seine, whose stream above Rouen is about as wide as the Thames at Datchet, but so shallow as only to admit of flat-bottomed boats.

LOWER NORMANDY is principally a grazing country, and contains a much greater quantity of pasture ground than the UPPER, which is for the most part corn land. Great quantities of lean cattle are annually brought from most of the interior parts of the kingdom into Lower Normandy, where they are fatted, and then sent to Passy, where is the great mart from whence Paris is supplied with live bullocks. The horned cattle here are but small; and the sheep are about the size of those we have in Norfolk, and, when properly fed, are full as well tasted. In the neighbourhood of Condé sur Noireau they have a species of very small sheep, which are in great esteem, and generally sent up to Paris in winter, as presents. The Norman horses are very fine, well-shaped, strong, and greatly valued in France. They have all long tails, of which their owners are extremely careful, not suffering them to be docked, as is ridiculously the fashion in England. Their asses and mules are of a larger breed than ours.

The great towns are populous; but the country is very thinly furnished with inhabitants.

The usual beverage of the Normans is cyder, the produce of the province; of which I several times tasted, and found it strong and good-bodied, but harsh, and in all respects inferior to the cyder of Herefordshire and Devon. All parts of Normandy are not equally noted for good cyder: the best sort is said to be made in the pays Bessin, or neighbourhood of Isigny, and in la vicomté d'Auge, where it is the chief and most profitable appanage of the duke of Orleans. When the crops of apples fall short, this cyder is sold at about three-pence sterling an English gallon; but in plentiful years it may be purchased at less than half that price. For this reason, great quantities of this liquor are annually distilled into brandy, although it is not permitted to be sold in any parts of France, except in Normandy and Britany, lest it should prejudice the consumption of the wine-brandies of Poitou, pays d'Aunis, and other provinces; which alone are admitted into Paris, and transported to the French colonies.

The

The forts of apples, of which this cyder is made, are distinguished into three classes, as ripening and being gathered at three distances of time, or seasons: the names of those of the earliest sort are called GIRARD, LOUVIERES, GROS RELET, HAZE, and FRESQUAIN: the second sort are called PRATPETIT, DOUX EVEQUE, GALLOT, GANNEVIN, ORANGET, PETIT AUVRICHE, PETIT RELET, PETIT DAMNET, and AMERDOUX DE SULLY: and those of the third sort, which ripen the latest, and yield the prime cyder, are distinguished by the names of AUFRISHE, MARIN OMFRI, GERMAINE, BENNEVANELLE, &c. The Normans have frequently endeavoured to obtain permission to export their cyder and perry brandy to the French colonies, alledging, as a reason for their being allowed such indulgence, that they pay one full third of all the monies raised in the kingdom of France; this province paying to the king no less than eighty-four millions of livres annually: but hitherto they have not received any favourable answer to their application; and it is generally thought that they never will, as the granting their request would be attended by the utter ruin of some other provinces, who would never find the vent for their wine-brandies, because the Normans could afford theirs at nine-pence sterling per gallon English; whereas the wine-brandies cannot be made and sold at a lower price than seventeen pence* for the same quantity.

The crops of corn in Normandy are frequently thin and short; which, I am inclined to think, is not so much owing to the nature of the soil, as to the oppressions under which the people labour; for, as the tenant is obliged to discharge all taxes, which taxes are imposed upon him in an almost arbitrary manner, and without a due regard to his rent, if he happens to have a better crop than ordinary, he is sure to pay for it, and therefore is not very anxious after improvements; but those who are not under these hardships, viz. the farmers of lands belonging to religious houses, have as good crops as any I ever saw in England.

Most of the villages are situated in bottoms. The poor people's houses, if I may venture to call them houses, are built with mud walls, and covered with thatch. The old houses in some of the great towns are mostly built with timber and plaister. The first story projecting over the ground-floor, as the second doth beyond the first†, the roofs of these houses span up to
one

* A French author, in his treatise entitled *PERRONIANA*, printed at Cologne in 1669. p. 53. assures us, that the art of making cyder came originally from Africa, where it had long been in use; that it was first brought into Biscay in Spain, and from thence into Normandy: he further takes notice, that it is mentioned by St. Augustin in his writings against the Manicheans.

† What is here said of old timber-houses, relates only to some ancient towns, as Rouen, Lisieux, Evreux, &c. but in most of the others, as Caen, Argentan, &c. the houses are built with fine stone.

one ridge-piece; and at each gable end is a large stack of brick chimnies. We see many such houses in Hertfordshire, and other counties in England: and, indeed, Normandy doth so nearly resemble old England, that I could scarce believe myself to be in France. The better sort of people chiefly reside, during the winter-season, in the cities and great towns, in houses built with stone: but there are still a great many seats in both the Normandys, where the gentry live, the year round, free from luxury, dress, and expence, and where they are supplied with provisions of all sorts one third cheaper than in the great towns. Many of the old houses, when pulled down, are found to have a great deal of chestnut timber about them; and as there are not any forests of chestnut-trees in Normandy, the inhabitants have a tradition, that this timber was brought from England: and there are some circumstances, which when rightly considered will add strength to this tradition; for many of the old houses in England are found to contain a great deal of this kind of timber: several of the houses in Old Palace-Yard, Westminster, and in that neighbourhood, which were taken down in order to build Parliament and Bridge streets, appeared to have been built with chestnut; and the same was observed with regard to the Black-Swan inn in Holbourn, and many other old buildings lately pulled down in different parts of England*.

The

* Chestnut timber being at present rarely to be found growing in the woods and forests of England, many persons are induced to think that the sweet chestnut was never an indigenous tree of this island: but a little consideration will plainly evince, that it always was, and is to this day, a native of England. It is generally allowed, that all the ancient houses in the city of London were built with this timber. Certainly it did not grow far off; and most probably it came from some forests near the town; for Fitz-Stephens, in his Description of London, written in the reign of king Henry II. speaks of a large and very noble forest, which grew on the north side of it. Rudhall, near Rofs in Herefordshire, an ancient seat of the family of Rudhall, is built with chestnut, which probably grew on that estate; for, although no tree of the kind is now to be found growing wild in that part of the country, yet there can be no doubt but that formerly chestnut-trees were the natural growth of the neighbouring wood-lands, since we find that Roger earl of Hereford, founder of the abbey of Flaxley in Gloucestershire, by his charter, printed in Dugdale's MONASTICON, tom. i. p. 884. gave to the monks there the tythe of the chestnuts in the forest of Deane, which is not above seven or eight miles from Rudhall. The words are "*Singulis annis totam decimam castanearum de Dena.*" In the court before the house at Hagley-Hall in Worcestershire, the seat of lord Lyttelton, are two vast sweet chestnut-trees, which seem to be at least two, if not three hundred years old. And Mr. Evelyn, in his SYLVA, p. 232. mentions one, of an enormous size, at Tortworth in Gloucestershire, which hath continued a signal boundary to that manor, from king Stephen's time, as it stands upon record; and which tree is still living, and surrounded by many young ones, that have come up from the nuts dropped by the parent tree. Mr. Evelyn also assures us, that he had a barn framed intirely of chestnut timber, which had been cut down in its neighbourhood. In the forest of Kent, adjoining to Suffex, there still remain several large old chestnut-stubs, which were left by the woodmen as termini, or boundaries, either of parishes, or private property. Besides this, there are to this day, in the north-east part of Kent, several large woods, consisting principally of chestnut trees and stubs. In the parish of Milton, near Sittingborne, is a manor, called NORWOOD CASTENEY, otherwise CHESTENEY, from its situation among chestnut-woods, which reach to the highway from London to Dover, and give name to a hill between Newington and Sittingborne, it being called CHESTNUT-HILL; the chestnut trees growing plentifully on each side of it, and in woods round it for many miles. And by the Particulars for Leases of Crown-Lands in Kent, temp. Eliz. Roll iii. No. 8. now in the

Augmentation-

The churches in Normandy are very handsome edifices, shaped like a cross, and built with free-stone, of which there is great plenty throughout the province, but more particularly in the neighbourhood of Caen. This stone, which in its colour and quality greatly resembles that of the isle of Portland, is in high esteem, large quantities of it being annually conveyed by water to several provinces of the kingdom; but the exportation of it out of France is strictly prohibited, inasmuch that, when it is to be sent by sea, the owner of the stone, as well as the master of the vessel on board of which it is shipped, is obliged to give security, that it shall not be sold to foreigners*. There are very few towers to the churches in this province, the fashion running almost every where into spires, or steeples; some of which are so contrived with open-work, as to let in light enough to see the bells move.

The steeple usually rises from the centre of the fabric, being placed over the intersection of the cross; some few parochial churches excepted, which consist of a nave only; in which case the steeple is generally built at the west end: but this is not an invariable rule; for the steeple of the church of Muids, and that of Gaillon, are on the south side.

The entrance is always by a descent of three or four steps, contrary to the assertion of Mr. Staveland, that the Normans made their churches with ascents into them.

The principal churches consist of a nave and two side aisles, besides the cross aisles; and of a choir, which is circular at the east end, and behind which

Augmentation-office, it appears that there is, in the same parish of Milton, a wood, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres and a half, called CHESTON, otherwise CHESTNUT WOOD. To conclude, my worthy friend, Edward Hafted, esquire, of Sutton at Hone, near Dartford in Kent, F. R. S. and F. S. A. assures me, that one of his tenants at Newington, a few years since, grubbed up forty acres of wood, which were entirely chestnut.

* Formerly great quantities of this stone were brought to England; London bridge, Westminster abbey, and many other of our public edifices, being built therewith. See Stow's Survey of London, edit. 1633, p. 31, 32, &c. See also Rot. Liter. Patent. Norman. de anno 6 Hen. V. p. 1 m. 22. "de quarreis albae petrae in suburbio villae de Caen annexandis dominio regis pro reparatione ecclesiarum, castrorum, et fortallitorum, tam in Anglia quam in Normannia." See also Rot. Normanniae de anno 9 Hen. V. m. 31. dorf. "de arrestando naves pro transportatione lapidum et petrarum pro constructione abbatis Sancti Petri de Westminster à partibus Cadomi." Ibid. m. 30. "pro domo Jesu de Bethleem de Shene, de lapidibus in quarreis circa villam de Cadomo capiendis, pro constructione ecclesiae, claustris, et cellarum domus praedictae." See also Rot. Franciae de anno 35 Hen. VI. m. 2. "pro salvo conductu ad supplicationem abbatis et conventus Beati Petri Westmonasterii pro mercatoribus de Caen in Normannia, veniendis in Angliam cum lapidibus de Caen pro aedificatione monasterii praedicti. Teste Rege apud Westm. 15 die Augusti." See also Rot. Franciae de anno 38 Hen. VI. m. 23. "de salvo conductu pro nave de Caen in regnum Angliae venienda cum lapidibus de Caen pro reparatione monasterii de Westminster. Teste rege apud Westm. 9 die Maii."

which usually stands a chapel of the Virgin Mary. The font is always placed at the west end, and is either of stone or marble, and generally of an hexagonal or octagonal form. The holy water is kept in an oblong stone or marble basin, placed in different parts of the church, but near the doors. In some of the country parish-churches I observed the rood, which is the figure of our Saviour upon the cross, attended with the figures of the virgin Mary on the right hand, and St. John on the left, in wood, and placed in a loft over the screen which divides the body of the church. The organ, in cathedrals, is generally placed close to the west wall, in order to preserve the perspective; and for the same reason there are no pews in the Norman churches; the congregation, instead thereof, using chairs. The pulpit does not stand near the reading-desk, as in the English churches; but in the nave, below the screen which separates it from the chancel.

The Normans are strangers to the ringing of bells harmoniously in peals, as is done in England; it being their custom to ring no more than three bells at any one time. This is done at morning, noon, and night, to put people at work in mind to say an AVE MARIA at those particular times; a practice introduced with the Rosary, when the devotion to the Virgin Mary came into vogue: as also, to give notice of a death; in which case they are sounded in a peculiar manner, so that the hearers are thereby informed whether the deceased be a man, a woman, a boy, or a girl.

The COVREFEU or CURFEU BELL exists almost every where; and yet the ignorance of the people of all ranks is such, that they are entirely unacquainted with its history. At Caen they call it LA RETRAITE, and fancy that it was instituted to recall the soldiers to their quarters. In other places they considered it as intended to summon the people to attend the Compline, or last daily service of the Roman Catholic church, which anciently was performed at eight o'clock in the evening, though it now begins at five. The institution of the curfeu-bell is generally attributed to William the Conqueror, who is said, after his conquest of England, to have ordered, that it should be rung at eight o'clock at night, and that then all persons should retire to their own houses, and put out their fire and candle; he thereby politically intending to prevent all private meetings and cabals among the English, who, he apprehended, were inclined to contrive a revolt; and that, finding the good effect of this injunction in England, he introduced it into Normandy. Some persons however are of opinion, and that not without good grounds, that the ringing the curfeu-bell was instituted by duke William before his conquest of England, and in the year 1061. upon the following occasion. The duke, say they, having summoned a provincial council to be held at the church de Sainte Paix de Tous Saints at Caen, which he had then lately built, took effectual

care

care to stop all commotions and disorders during the time of that assembly, by ordaining the strict observance of a state of tranquillity, which he called *LA TRIEVE DE DIEU*; and that, finding the good effect of this ordinance, he enjoined the continuance of it all over Normandy, and from thence introduced it into England*.

The doors and windows of the ancient Norman churches have either round or pointed arches, from which some judgement may be formed of the age of the churches.

Before I consider the two species of arches so often mentioned in the course of this work, it may be necessary to make some observations on the mode of the ancient churches in England.

That the Christian faith was very early received in Britain, is an indubitable fact, although our historians are far from being agreed as to who was the particular person that opened to us the light of the gospel by first preaching it in this part of the globe. That great and blessed work hath been attributed to Joseph of Arimathea, to St. Peter, to St. Paul, and to Simon Zelotes, each of whom hath met with advocates for supporting his claim thereto, and for having erected the first Christian oratory in Britain. However, I shall not in this place enter into a discussion of that controversy, but refer the reader to bishop Goodwin, sir Henry Spelman, archbishop Usher, doctor Cave, and more especially to bishop Stillingfleet, who hath, in his *ORIGINES SACRÆ*, fully considered the whole of that matter.

The primitive churches of this island were probably very mean fabrics, built, like the houses of the Britons, with wood, and thatched on the top. Sir Henry Spelman, in his *CONCILIA*, vol. i. p. 11. hath given us an imaginary icon of the chapel pretended to have been built by Joseph of Arimathea at Glastonbury, and which, upon the authority of an ancient history of that abbey, he assures us, was sixty feet in length and twenty-six in breadth, and built with large wooden stakes, wattled or interwoven with rods or withs of wood, in the manner of a modern hurdle. Whether that particular chapel did or did not ever exist, I shall not determine; but it is certain, that many Christian churches, built of wood, are mentioned by the historians, as
existing

* In Normandy, we see, this bell directs the people when to say their prayers. It might formerly be of the same use in England; or the custom of ringing it might be kept up, with a view to inform the meaner sort of people, who had neither clocks or almanacks, how the time went. So at this day, the curfew-bell of St. Martin's in Oxford, and of some other places in England, where the custom of ringing it still continues, besides pointing out to the inhabitants the hours of four in the morning and eight in the evening, instructs them in the day of the month likewise.

existing in various parts of Britain, in the early ages of Christianity. However, these were all, or at least most of them, destroyed, either under the Roman persecutions, or by the outrages of the Saxons before their conversion; so that we are intirely at a loss for any further knowledge of their structure. There is, however, one church still remaining in this kingdom, which, though erected in the Saxon times, seems to have been built upon the plan, and according to the mode, of the antient British churches; its sides and ends being intirely composed of large stakes or piles of wood. This remarkable church is at Greensted in Essex. The society of Antiquaries of London, some years since, published a print of it*, together with an account thereof drawn up by the late Smart Letheuillier, esquire, and which I have inserted below†.

As to churches built of stone, the oldest we know of is that mentioned by William of Malmſbury, who says "that the blessed confessor Ninias, or "Ninian, whom chronology places about the year 432. built a church of "white stone in the confines of England and Scotland, which seemed at that
"time

* Works of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. ii. plate 7.

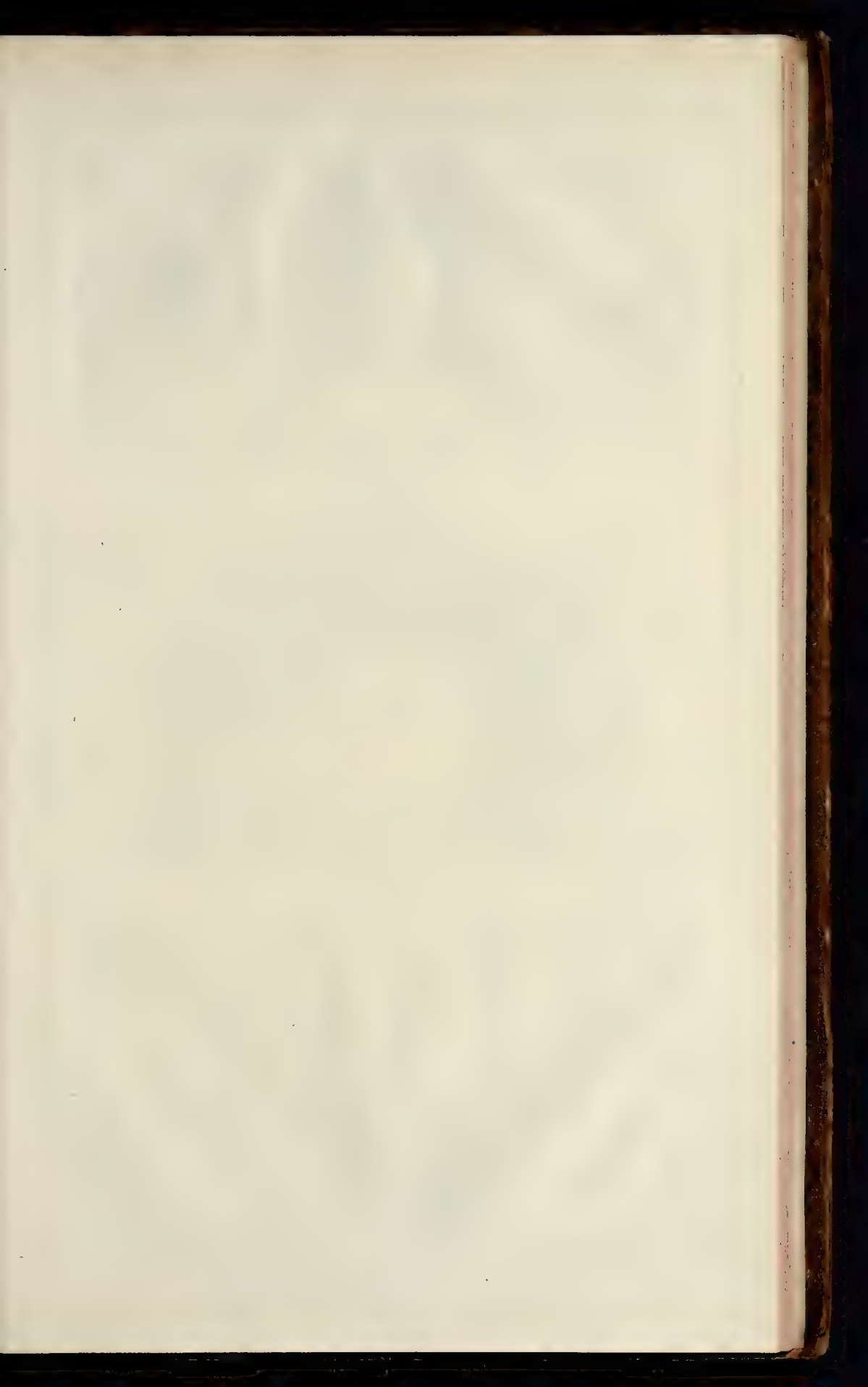
† The nave or body of this church, which renders it so remarkable, is intirely composed of the trunks of large oaks, split and roughly hewed on both sides. They are set upright, and close to each other; being let into a sill at the bottom, and a plate at the top, where they are fastened with wooden pins. This was the whole of the original fabric, which yet remains intire, though much corroded and worn by length of time. It is twenty-nine feet nine inches long, fourteen feet wide, and five feet six inches high, on the sides, which supported the primitive roof. The inhabitants have a tradition, that the corpse of a dead king once rested in this church; which seems to have been founded upon the accounts given us by some of our old writers; for in a manuscript, entitled *VITA ET PASSIO SANCTI EDMUNDI*, there is this passage: "A: D. MX. et anno regis *ETHELREDI XXX.* "S. Edmundus propter infestationem Turkilli, comitis Danorum, Londoniam est ab Ailwino transfatus; sed tertio anno sequente ad Bedricesworthe est reversus." And soon after, it is said, "Quidam apud Stapleford hospitio recepit corpus ejus in redeundo de London (1)." And in another manuscript, cited in the *Monasticon*, and entitled *REGISTRUM COENOBII SANCTI EDMUNDI*, it is further added, "Idem apud Aungre hospitabatur, ubi in ejus memoria lignea capella permanet usque hodie (2)." Now the parish of Aungre, or Ongar, adjoins to that of Greensted, where this church is situated: and that the ancient road from London into Suffolk lay through Oldford, Abridge, Stapleford, Greensted, Dunmow and Clare, we learn not only from tradition, but likewise from several remains of it, which are still visible. It seems not improbable therefore, that this rough and unpolished fabric was first erected as a sort of shrine for the reception of the corpse of St. Edmund, which, in its return from London to Bedricesworthe, or Bury, as Lydgate says, was carried in a chest (3). And, as we are told by the register above mentioned, that it remained afterwards in memory of that transaction, so it might, in process of time, with proper additions made to it, be converted into a parish-church; for we find by Newcourt, that Simon Feverel succeeded John Lodet as rector of Greensted juxta Ongar, in 1328. He says likewise, that Richard de Lucy very probably divided the parishes of Grinstead and Aungre, and built the church at Aungre, in the reign of Henry II. and that those two churches, which are distant from each other but a quarter of a mile, were united in the reign of Edward VI. but divided again in that of queen Mary (4).

(1) In Biblioth. Lambethana, No. 362.

(2) Dugdale Monast. Anglic. vol. i. p. 293.

(3) Life of King Edmund, manuscript.

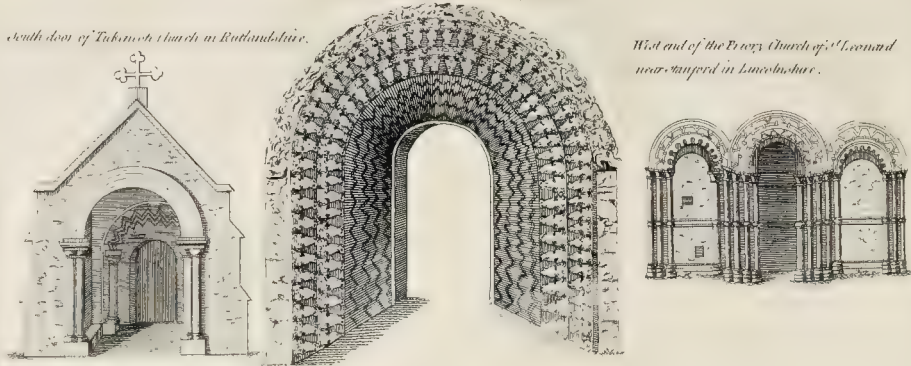
(4) Newcourt's Repertor. vol. ii. p. 288, 449.



West door of *Alley Church* in *Worcestershire*.

South door of *Takenchurch Church* in *Rutlandshire*.

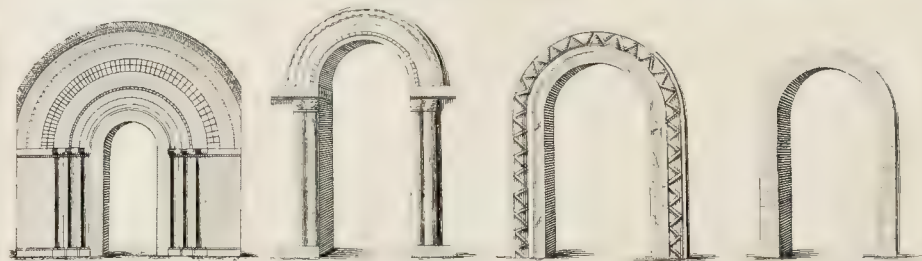
West end of the *Exeter Church* of *St. Leonard* near *Wimborne* in *Dorsetshire*.



Arch between the Nave & Chancel of *Tickenhoe Church*.



NORMAN BUILDINGS.



West door of the *Alley Church*, of the *Trinity*, at *Gloucester*.

West door of the *Alley Church* of *St. Stephen*, at *Gloucester*.

West door of the *Parish Church* of *Beaumont* in *Normandy*.

Arch in the *Bank* of *Reading* *Alley* in *Berkshire*.

John. Sharpe Esq. F.S.A.



(Contributes This Plate.)

"time a miracle to the Britons; and that thence it had its name of CAN-
 "DIDA CASA*." Bede† calls it by the same name; and Cambden‡ acquaints
 us, that it stood in a place called WHIT-HERN ||, which is in Galway, in the
 southern part of Scotland.

The Saxons, being converted to Christianity in the seventh century, at
 first altered some of their heathen temples into places of Christian worship,
 and soon after, began to build their cathedral, conventual, and parochial
 churches with stone instead of wood§; many of which edifices are at this day
 extant. A list of some of them is inserted in the notes‡.

That some idea may be formed of what is here meant by Saxon architec-
 ture, the reader is referred to PLATE XIII. in which are engraven the fourth door
 of Tikencote church, and some other buildings, confessedly the works of our
 Saxon ancestors.

These Saxons, on their arrival in England, having before their eyes such
 edifices as the Romans had left behind them, took their idea of building from
 those structures; so that, in my opinion, what is usually called SAXON archi-
 tecture,

* "CANDIDA CASA vocatur locus in extremis Angliæ juxta Scotiam finibus, &c." William of
 Malmesbury de Gestis Pontificum Angl. lib. iii.

† "Locus ad provinciam Berniciorum pertinens vulgò vocatur AD CANDIDAM CASAM, eò
 "quòd ibi Ninias ecclesiam lapide, insolito Britonibus more, fecerit." Bedæ Hist. lib. iii. cap. 4.

‡ Britannia, vol. ii. p. 1200.

|| *Pyrephne*, mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, p. 21, 60. is derived from *pyr*, White, and *eph*,
 a Secret Place.

§ In the year 1065, Edward the Confessor, as we are informed by Stow's Annals, p. 97. built the
 church of Wilton with stone, being before of wood.

‡ Stewkeley church, in Buckinghamshire; Warwick church, near Carlisle, in Cumberland; the
 old guild-hall at Exeter; Studland church, in Dorsetshire; Barfreston church, in Kent; two door-
 cases of the church of Patrickeburne, in Kent; the church of Crowle, in Lincolnshire; Iffley
 church, in Oxfordshire; part of the church of Hales-Owen in Shropshire, and St. Kenelm's chapel
 there; St. James's steeple at St. Edmond's Bury, in Suffolk; Tutbury church, in Staffordshire; the
 chapel of St. Mary, adjoining to the south side of the parish-church of Kingston upon Thames, in
 Surry; the door-case of the portail of Pedmore church, in Worcestershire; the under croft of Wor-
 cester cathedral; the chapel of St. Mary in Criptis, in York cathedral; the remaining part of the
 hospital of St. Leonard, in York; the porch of Ouse-Bridge chapel, at York; the pillars and arches
 in the ancient chapel of St. William on Ouse-Bridge, at York; Addle church, near Leeds, in York-
 shire; the church porch of St. Dennis, in Walmgate, at York; Edward the Confessor's chapel,
 at Islip, in Oxfordshire; St. Peter's church, in Oxford; the porch of St. Margaret's church, at
 York; the portail of St. Magdalen's chapel, adjoining to the bishop's palace, at Hereford; the
 under croft of Canterbury cathedral; the stair-case leading to the registry, near Canterbury cathed-
 ral; the north front of the Benedictine priory, at Canterbury; Greensted church in Essex; the
 church in Dover castle; &c. &c. &c.

teeture, is no other than the architecture used by the Romans, greatly corrupted and loaded with uncouth ornaments, in a mode peculiar to those northern people. This may perhaps account for what is mentioned by Bede* and Sir Henry Spelman†, who tell us, that Naitan, king of the Picts, about the year 714. sent to Ceolfred, the abbot, for some experienced architects to build him a church of stone, *MORE ROMANORUM*; which request the abbot complied with‡.

However, from the appearance of the Saxon churches still remaining, I am inclined to think, that the round arch was the principal, if not the only part of the Roman architecture retained by the Saxons, yet greatly disfigured by the strange ornaments which they introduced in the dressings. This is mentioned in opposition to the pointed arches, which I apprehend were not introduced till near the end of the twelfth century.

The Normans, during the same period, seem to have used the like mode of architecture in building their cathedral, conventual, and parochial churches, as was practised by our Saxon ancestors in Britain, except in respect of the ornaments. This will evidently appear by comparing the church of St. Thomas l'Abbatu, in *PLATE IX.* with the several Saxon buildings in *PLATE XIII.* A short time before the Conquest, the Normans seem to have intirely disused what they till then had considered as ornaments, and which were still retained by the Saxons. From thenceforward the Normans used the round arch, with mouldings divested of all ornament whatsoever, except occasionally a zig-zag, which they sometimes introduced, as in the church of Bourgachard, which is engraven in *PLATE XIII.*

The two abbies of St. Stephen and the Holy Trinity, at Caen, being royal foundations, we may reasonably conclude, that they were built in the most magnificent and elegant manner of that age. And, indeed, the churches of those abbies, which remain intire to this day, sufficiently shew, by their good proportion, that the architect was a perfect master in his profession. All the arches of these two churches, as well those which form the doors and windows, as those which divide the nave from the ailes, are round, excepting only the arches of the inside of the choir of the church of St. Stephen, which,

* Bede's Ecclesiastical History, book v. chap. 22.

† Spelmani Concilia, tom. i. fol. 220.

‡ “ Naitanus misit legatos ad virum venerabilem Ceolfredum, abbatem monasterii beatorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli, quod est ad ostium Uvyri amnis, et juxta amnem Tinam, in loco qui vocatur INGRIVUM; et architectos sibi mitti petiit, qui, juxta MOREM ROMANORUM, ecclesiam de lapide ingente ipsius facerent; cujus religiosi votis ac precibus favens reverendissimus abbas Ceolfredus, misit architectos quos petebat.” Spelman. CONCIL. vol. i. p. 220.

which, having been greatly damaged by the Calvinists in 1562. (who undermined the pillars which supported the great steeple in the middle of the church, so that it fell down and destroyed the * choir) has since been repaired, and the arches thereof made pointed according to the manner of the time in which it was repaired. The plain round arch may therefore be deemed the fashion of the Conqueror's age, and agreeable to the simplicity then used. It is further observable, that neither of the two abbey-churches of St. Stephen and the Trinity have any kind of ornaments about them: and I made the same observation in all the other churches wherein I saw round arches; of which though I have only mentioned a few, yet I took notice of several in my return from Normandy to Paris, but thought it needless to set down their names, chusing rather to look upon these two abbies as my model, being pretty sure of the dates of their foundation.

Another observation I made, was, that where country churches have been enlarged, and had additional buildings annexed to them, the west end has often round arches and no ornaments; which induced me to think, that the west end of many churches in France was the oldest part of the fabric. Of this I was convinced, when I saw the royal abbey of St. Dennis near Paris, where the west end of the church, which is known to be the oldest part of it, has to this day round arches. I am therefore induced to think, that the round-arched buildings without ornaments are to be considered as the modern Norman architecture since the Conquest; and that the pointed arch succeeded, and brought with it the ornaments added in after-times: in which case it must be observed, that the width of the windows is enlarged; for the windows in the two abbey-churches above mentioned are narrow, as are all those I have seen in the round-arched churches before mentioned. This conjecture is the more probable, as the number of round-arched buildings in Normandy is much less than those with the pointed arch; and this, in my opinion, seems to denote the former to be the oldest. It may likewise be added, that the mouldings and turnings, in the old round-arched churches there, very much resemble what I have seen in some round-arched churches in England, which have been thought by some of my learned friends to be Saxon buildings; but after what I have seen in this tour, I cannot be of that opinion, but rather apprehend them to be built by some of the Normans, who enjoyed estates here, given them by the Conqueror, who introduced, as much as in him lay, the laws, customs, and language of the Normans, and most probably their method of building.

With

* "Ce fut en cette même année, 1562. que les religieux détruisirent le clocher du milieu de cette église: ils l'avoient sâppé, esperant qu'il renverferoit par sa chute tout le reste de l'édifice; mais il ne ruina qu'une partie du chœur, qui fut depuis réparé."—Huet Origines de la Ville de Caen, in 8vo, Rouen 1702, p. 248.

With regard to some buildings which I have mentioned to have a mixture of the round and pointed arch together, such as the west front of the church of Pont-Audemer, where the middle window hath a pointed arch, and is wider than the two side ones which have round arches, I do not pretend to account. Possibly there was originally but one round-arched window, which in after-times, being thought too small, was enlarged according to the then mode of building with pointed arches. Nor can I say any thing for the building in one of the courts of the abbey of St. Stephen at Caen, one half of which has round, the other pointed-arched windows, but that the latter might be an additional building to the former; for, if the whole edifice had been built at the same time, and the pointed arch had been in use at that time, is it not most reasonable to suppose that the architect would, for the greater beauty and variety, have mixed the round and pointed arches interchangeably? This mixture may also be seen in the church of Malmesbury, in the tower of Tewkesbury abbey, on the west door-way at New Shoreham, and particularly at the hospital of St. Cross near Winchester, which last was built in king Stephen's reign.

I have now nothing to add to these observations, except my good wishes, that some learned and judicious antiquary, well skilled in drawing, would take the same tour, and rectify the errors and mistakes I may have undesignedly committed.

T H E E N D.

APPENDIX.

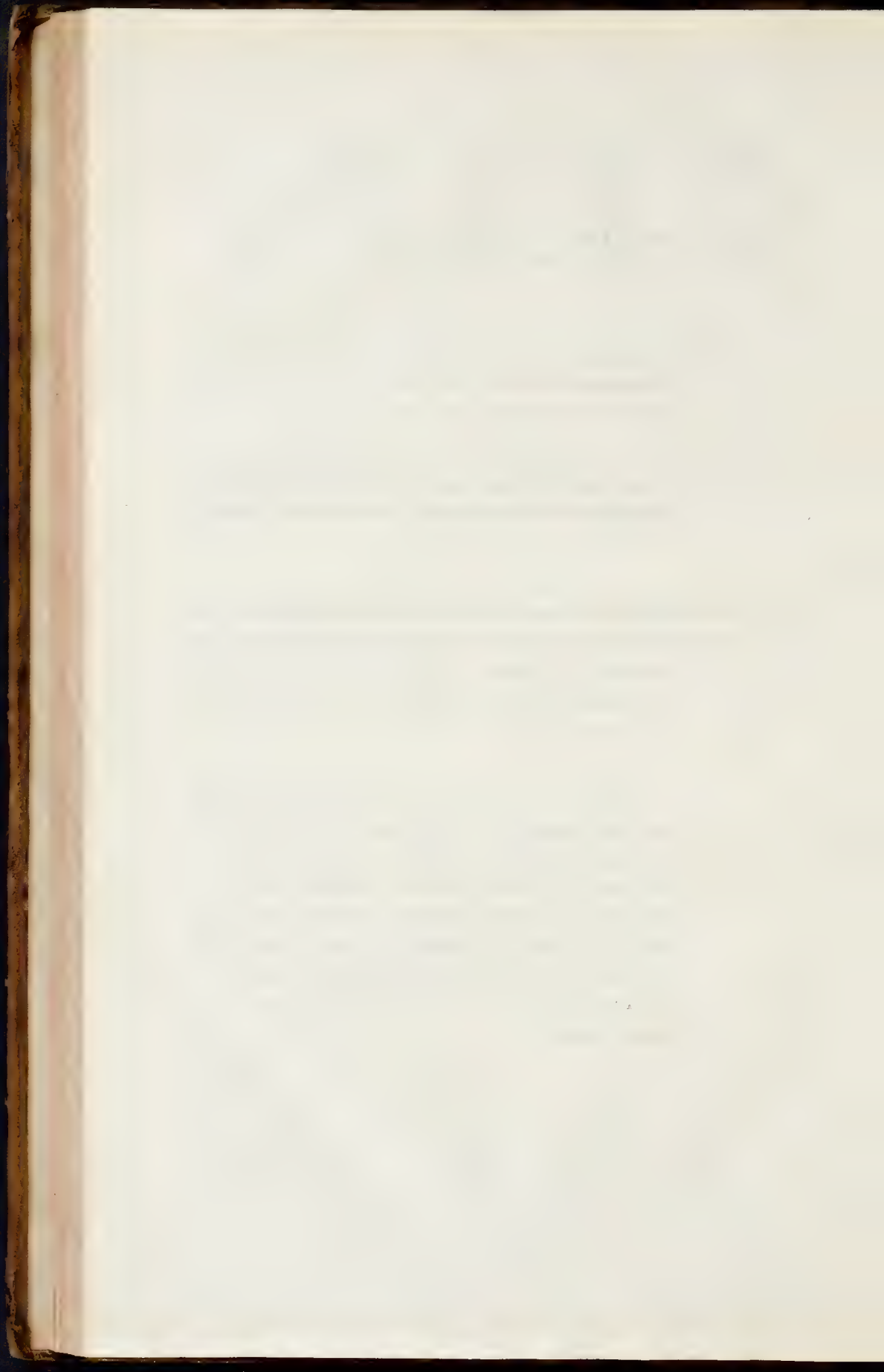
A P P E N D I X.

NUMBER I. A Description of the Tapestries remaining in the Cathedral of Bayeux. By Smart Lethieullier, Esq; F. R. S. and F. S. A.

II. Infeudationes Militum qui debent Servitia Militaria Duci Normaniæ, et in quot Milit. quilibet tenetur ei servire. Ex Libro Rubeo Scaccarii.

III. A Description of the Bassø Relievos representing the Interview of Henry VIII. King of England, with Francis I. of France, between Guines and Ardres in Picardy, on the 7 June, 1520. From Father Montfaucon's Monumens de la Monarchie Françoisse.

IV. A Copy of the Appointments for King Henry VIII. and his Queen, at the Interview with the French King between Guines and Ardres, as inserted in the Original Convention concluded between the Two Monarchs. As also the Appointment for the Kinge and the Quene to Canterbury, and so to Calais and Gwisnes, to the Meting of the Frenche King, A. 1520. Copied from a Manuscript in the Lambeth Library.



A P P E N D I X.

N U M B E R I.

A Description of the TAPESTRY remaining in the Cathedral of BAYEUX,

By SMART LETHIEULLIER, Esq; F. R. S. and F. S. A.

Now first published from his Original Manuscript, in the Library
of the late THOMAS TYNDAL, Esq; F. R. S. and F. S. A.
which is at present in the Possession of his Widow.

I N T R O D U C T I O N.

THE following PLATES were published by the learned father Bernard de Montfaucon, in his work entitled LES MONUMENS DE LA MONARCHIE FRANÇOISE: but, as they relate in a more particular manner to our English history, he favoured me, at my request, with a separate set of them.

Monfieur de Boze, secretary to the academy of Belles Lettres, found, some years ago, among the manuscripts of the famous monsieur Foucaut, an illuminated drawing of one part of them, and communicated it to monsieur Lancelot, who, discovering the purport of the history it pointed at, thought it worthy of a dissertation, which he read before that academy on the 21st day of July, 1724. He therein declares his ignorance from whence this drawing was taken, and whether the original was in painting, carving, basso relievo, or glass windows; but for many reasons conjectures it to be nearly coeval with the event it represents. He farther illustrates it with many curious observations.

The indefatigable industry of father Montfaucon would not permit him to be contented with the fore-mentioned fragment. He wrote to every part of France, from whence he could hope to get better information; and collecting that monsieur Foucaut had been intendant of Normandy, he conjectured this drawing came either from Caen, or Bayeux. In this he was confirmed by an answer he received from the R. P. Mathurin l'Archer, prior of St. Vigor de Bayeux, who informed him that the original was a piece of tapestry, preserved to this day in the cathedral church of that city; that it is about thirty feet in length, and one foot and a half broad; and that they had another piece, continuing the same history, which was two hundred and thirty-two feet long, and of the same breadth; that this tapestry was used, on certain festivals, to adorn the church; and that the most ancient account that they have of it is in an inventory of the ornaments belonging to Notre Dame de Bayeux, taken in the year 1476. wherein it is thus described.

“ Item une tente, tres longue et etroite, de telle a broderie de ymages et
 “ esferpteaulx faifans representation de la conquest d'Angleterre; la quelle est
 “ tendue environ la neif de l'eglise, le jour et par les octaves des reliques.”

By tradition it is called DUKE WILLIAM'S TOILETTE, and said to be the work of Matilda his queen, and the ladies of her court, after he obtained the crown of England.

Father Montfaucon having obtained a drawing of this second part, published them both together, with his observations upon them; and monsieur Lancelot re-assumed his former subject in another dissertation, which he read before the academy on the 9th day of May, 1730.

There are many circumstances mentioned in this tapestry, which, being omitted by all our historians, are a sort of proof of its being done at the very time, and by one thoroughly conversant in great affairs: and, as Matilda is recorded for a virtuous princess, greatly interested in the fame and happiness of her husband, it is not improbable that she should employ some of her hours, according to the fashion of that age, in working with her needle, and at the same time in leaving a monument of one of the most glorious and successful enterprizes that ever were undertaken by a prince of his rank. The history was undoubtedly intended to be continued to duke William's coronation, but left unfinished, perhaps by the death, or other avocation, of the queen.

The shape of the arms, the apparel of the soldiers, with many other circumstances, point out its great antiquity; and, as we have nothing of that
 kind

kind nearly coeval with it, it cannot but afford a pleasure to see so singular a monument brought to light, after having lain in obscurity above six hundred years. Why this tapestry should be found at Bayeux; rather than at Caen, or Rouen, may probably be conjectured from queen Matilda's having presented, or left it to Odo, bishop of that see. He was brother, by the mother's side, to duke William; and had been very instrumental in his obtaining the crown of England; soon after which he was made earl of Kent, and regent of the kingdom when William went into Normandy. He is recorded to have been very munificent to his church; and as this tapestry has belonged to it beyond all record, there is no other period so probable when it should come into their possession.

The scene of history represented in the first piece of this tapestry, is the EMBASSY OF EARL HAROLD, from Edward the Confessor, to William duke of Normandy, with the accidents that happened to him in that undertaking.

All our historians agree, that Harold made this journey to duke William some time before the death of Edward the Confessor; but they differ very greatly in the manner and cause of it. William of Malmesbury, and after him Matthew Paris, and Camden, tell us that Harold, diverting himself in a fishing-boat upon the coast of Suffex, was by a tempest driven upon the coast of Picardy.

Others say, that Harold had a desire to fetch back his brother and nephew, who were hostages in the hands of duke William; and to that end obtained leave of Edward the Confessor to undertake this voyage; and that, being embarked, he was by a tempest driven as aforesaid. Eadmerus, a disciple of St. Anselm, an author almost cotemporary with the fact, tells the story in the same manner, and is exactly copied by J. Brompton, Henry Knyghton, and Ralph Higden, all authors of the fourteenth century.

But the best account given us of this affair seems to be that related by Ingulphus, monk of St. Valery en Caux, abbot of Croyland in Lincolnshire, and secretary to William the Bastard; who has left us a history which finishes about the year 1087. With him agree William of Poitiers, archdeacon of Lisieux, William Gemetenfis, and Odericus Vitalis, all cotemporary historians.

According to these authors, it was king Edward himself who sent Harold into Normandy, to assure duke William of his having destined him for his successor to the crown of England, as he had before informed him by Robert archbishop of Canterbury; and to this account the tapestry before us seems best to agree, as will appear by the following explanation of the figures therein represented.

There

There is a small border, which runs at the top and bottom of the tapestry, with several figures of men, beasts, flowers, and even some fables, which have nothing to do with the history, but are only ornaments. At the end of every particular scene there is a tree, by way of distinction; and over many of the principal figures there are inscriptions, but many of them now worn out.

EXPLANATION of the TAPESTRY.

THE first figure that presents itself is that of a king sitting on a throne; his crown upon his head, and sceptre in his left hand; in action, as appears by the attitude of his right hand, of giving orders to two of his courtiers. The throne is of a plain simple form, such as we meet with on the seals of our earliest kings: the arms of it end in dogs heads. Over it there was an inscription: though now obliterated, yet enough remains to convince us that it was REX EDWARDVS.

This figure, no doubt, represents king Edward the Confessor giving orders to Harold to depart forthwith, upon his embassy to William duke of Normandy.

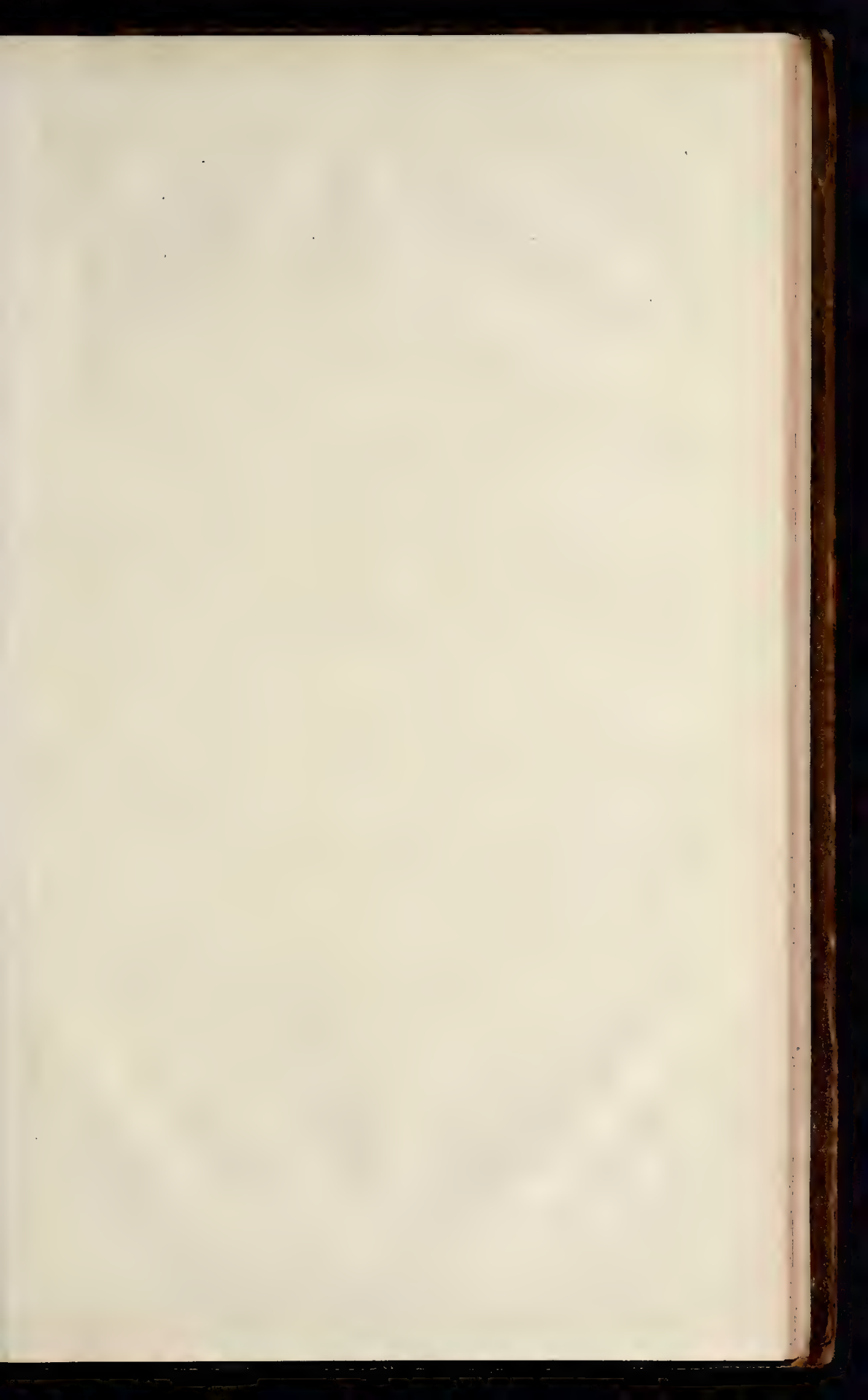
Harold, having received his orders, sets forward upon his journey. He is represented on horseback, his hawk upon his fist, and his dogs running before him. Over his head we see the following inscription:

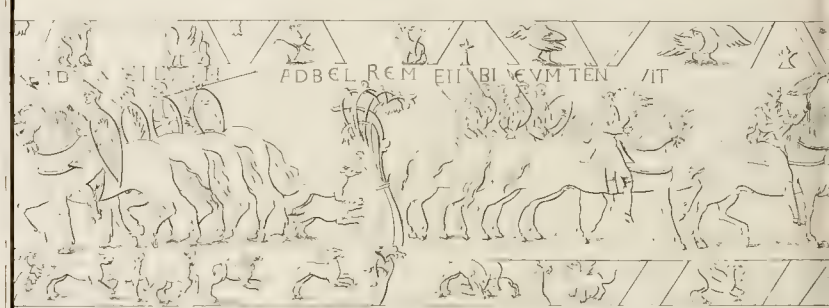
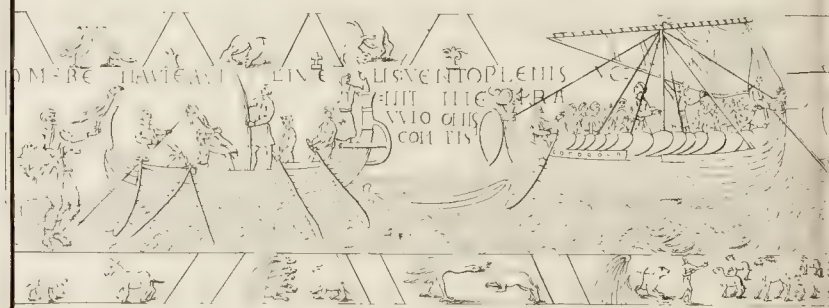
HAROLDVS DVX ANGLORVM ET SVI MILITES
EQVITANT AD BOSHAM.

He is called DVX ANGLORVM, not as a title proper to him, but in consideration of his being the first man in the kingdom, next to the king, who had married his sister: "Cunctorum suæ dominationis comitem, divitiis, et honore, ac potentiâ, maximum," says Gulielmus Gemetenfis. Ingulphus calls him "major domus regiæ;" and those which the inscription calls SVI MILITES, Eadmerus calls "ditiores et honestiores homines fui," some of his first or principal vassals.

It is well known, to persons conversant in antiquity, that the great men of those times had only two ways of being accoutred when they set out upon a journey; either in the habiliments of war, or for the chace. Harold, as going on an errand of peace, we find here represented in the latter.

The







The bird upon the fist was a mark of great nobility. We see it frequently upon seals, and miniatures, in that age, of ladies as well as men: and so sacred was this bird esteemed, that we find it prohibited, in the ancient laws, for any one to give his hawk, or his sword, as part of his ransom. "In compositionem Wirigildi volumus ut ea dentur quæ in lege continentur, "excepto accipitre et spatha."* And severe fines we find laid on those who should steal another's hawk.

Mr. Lancelot cites many other passages, to prove the esteem the nobility placed on those birds; which, being foreign to the immediate business, I shall pass over; but observe that Harold, in regard to his dignity, is the only one of all his suite who has the bird upon his fist.

The inscription shews he is marching towards Bosham. This is a small sea-port on the coast of Suffex, which was his own property, and had (as Walter Mapes tells the story) been obtained by earl Godwin, his father, from the archbishop of Canterbury, by fraud.

A little farther we see the figure of a church; over it, the word ECCLESIA; and before the doors, two men with bending knees, and arms across, in a posture of devotion. This probably denotes Harold offering up his prayers for a prosperous voyage, at the little monastery that Bede tells us there was at Bosham. "Ubi Dicu Scotus monachus monasteriolum habuit per modicum, et quinque aut sex fratres, paupere vita Domino famulantes." What follows is a number of people, in a sort of hall, drinking out of cups and horns; probably Harold's suite, taking refreshment before they embarked. A little farther, Harold, having his hawk upon his fist, is seen advancing towards the vessel; and one of his attendants is calling the others to come away, who soon follow him, some of them carrying his dogs under their arms, and some oars. Harold himself has his garments tucked up, and appears to wade some way in the water, before he can get to his vessel.

These vessels are low-built, have benches for the rowers, and it is not easy to discern between the poop and the prow. There appears a rudder, main-mast, anchor, &c. By the form and equipment it is easy to see these are not common fishing-boats; which is another argument that Harold's voyage was a voyage of pomp and dignity, and not of surprize.

Over this part of the fragment are these words:

HIC HAROLD MARE NAVIGAVIT ET VELIS VENTO PLENIS
VENIT IN TERRAM WIDONIS COMITIS.

b

Here

* Capitula, five Leges Ecclesiasticæ et Civiles Caroli Magni et Ludovici Pii, lib. iv. tit. 21, in Lindenbrogii Codice Legum Antiquarum, p. 895.

Here are represented two vessels, rowing, with full sail, and a small skiff by the side of one of them. All the sailors seem to be in action. This is perhaps the moment in which they were driven upon the coast of earl Guy, contrary to their intention. Astonishment seems expressed in their faces. Harold goes down into the sloop, advances to the shore, orders them to cast anchor, and seems to speak to the people who appear upon the land. Over his head is written HAROLD. He has in his hand a long staff, such as is frequently seen upon the seal of the French kings, and other great men; and seems probably a *BACULUS AUREUS*, designed as a mark of honour, more than a weapon.

It is observable that Harold does not now appear in the habit of a horseman, but with a short cloak tucked up, and resembling the ancient habits of the kings and great men of that age. The WIDO COMES, upon whose territories Harold was driven, was Guy earl of Ponthieu, son to Hugh, and brother to Ingebran, his predecessors in that county. These earls were originally advocati, or protectors of the abbey of St. Riquier; and in that quality held of the abbey, Abbeville and Encre, and some other lands; but Hugh Capet, observing that the frequent depredations made by the Normans came from that side for want of defence, took from the said abbey the towns of Abbeville and Encre, and fortifying the former, gave the government of it to Hugh, great grand-father to the Guy here mentioned.

This is the epoque from whence we are to date the establishment of a comté in this family, and of which, Monstreuil, and not Abbeville, continued the capital, even till after the days of this Guy; the earls styling themselves *COMITES MONSTEROLII ET PONTIVI*.

Many historians, and particularly the English, accuse the people of Ponthieu of making prisoners all whose ill fortune threw them upon their coast, and treating them with great barbarity, in order to extort the larger ransoms: but the people of this country are not solely to be accused of this practice; it was a right, called in that age *LAGAN*, and universally too much in use. Humanity has now in a great part abolished it.

It is easy to find another reason for Guy making Harold his prisoner. He was soon informed that he came from England, and was going on an embassy to William the Bastard, duke of Normandy. Guy looked upon this duke as a dangerous neighbour, and chief enemy to his family. His brother Ingebran had been killed by him in a battle, under the service of Henry king of France. Guy would not lose this opportunity of vexing William; and, had he

he been strong enough to have detained him, it is highly probable he would never have let him go.

The earl of Ponthieu is here represented as going on a military expedition. He gives orders to arrest Harold, who appears as descending from his bark. His people are all on horseback with bucklers, and their lances pointing forward. The bucklers are charged with several devices; but these are not to be esteemed as coats of arms, since the custom of bearing such was not introduced till many years after this event.

The inscription over this part of the tapestry runs thus:

HIC APPREHENDIT WIDO HAROLDVM
ET DVXIT EVM AD BELREM ET IBI EVM TENVIT.

The making Harold prisoner, being one scene of action, it is closed by a tree, as before observed, to distinguish it from the ensuing story.

The order in which Guy marched with his prisoner appears thus. First, there is a groupe of figures, bare-headed and without swords, except two, who seem to have the charge of them. Those are probably the vassals and other servants of earl Harold.

The earl follows on horseback; his mantle tucked back upon his shoulder; an ornament of dignity, and at that time, of triumph; his bird upon his fist, with his head advanced as ready to take wing. Earl Harold follows, without a mantle; but with his bird upon his fist, though without its grillets: his head is turned towards Harold, as being out of a condition to take a free flight: all, marks of humiliation. Harold is followed by earl Guy's cavalry, carrying their lances now upon their shoulders, and not as before, when they were going upon an enterprize.

It is now worth enquiring into the situation of this BELREM, to which earl Guy conducted his prisoner. The author of the *Chronicle of Normandy**, printed in the year 1535. says "he led him to ABBEVILLE:" but that author, having committed many other errors, is not to be credited in the present affair. It has already been observed, that Abbeville was not at that time the capital of Ponthieu, nor the residence of its counts: MONSTREUIL had that pre-eminence; and, as we find Beaurain la Ville, and Beaurain le Chateau, *Castrum de Bello-ramo*, about two leagues from thence, there is scarce any doubt to be made of that place being the Belrem here mentioned.

Harold

* *CHRONIQUE DE NORMANDIE*, ch. cxiv. fol. 55 and 56.

Harold being conducted to Belrem, it is probable that the first consideration was his ransom. The monument before us represents his interview with earl Guy, who is sitting on a seat, in some particulars different from that of king Edward before described. Perhaps the intent was, to shew the difference between the throne of a king, and that of a count or petty prince.

Earl Guy is sitting, having his sword with the point upwards in his left hand, and with his right seeming to express the action of speaking to his prisoner. Harold stands in a posture of humility; has his sword indeed, but with the point downwards. There appear some other figures in the hall where this action is represented; probably the earl's domestics. The inscription over head says, VBI HAROLD ET WIDO PAROBOLANT.

Harold having found means to acquaint William duke of Normandy with his misfortune, the duke immediately sent two ambassadors to earl Guy, demanding the release of his prisoner. The tapestry represents the earl, as receiving these ambassadors, standing; his mantle open on the right shoulder, and tucked up from the left; a battle-axe in his hand, and in his countenance an air of haughtiness. Behind him is one of his officers, with a lance upon his shoulder. The two ambassadors are likewise standing, leaning upon their lances: one of them seems to be speaking. Over their heads this inscription:

VBI NVNTII WILLIELMI DVCIS VENERVNT AD WIDONEM.

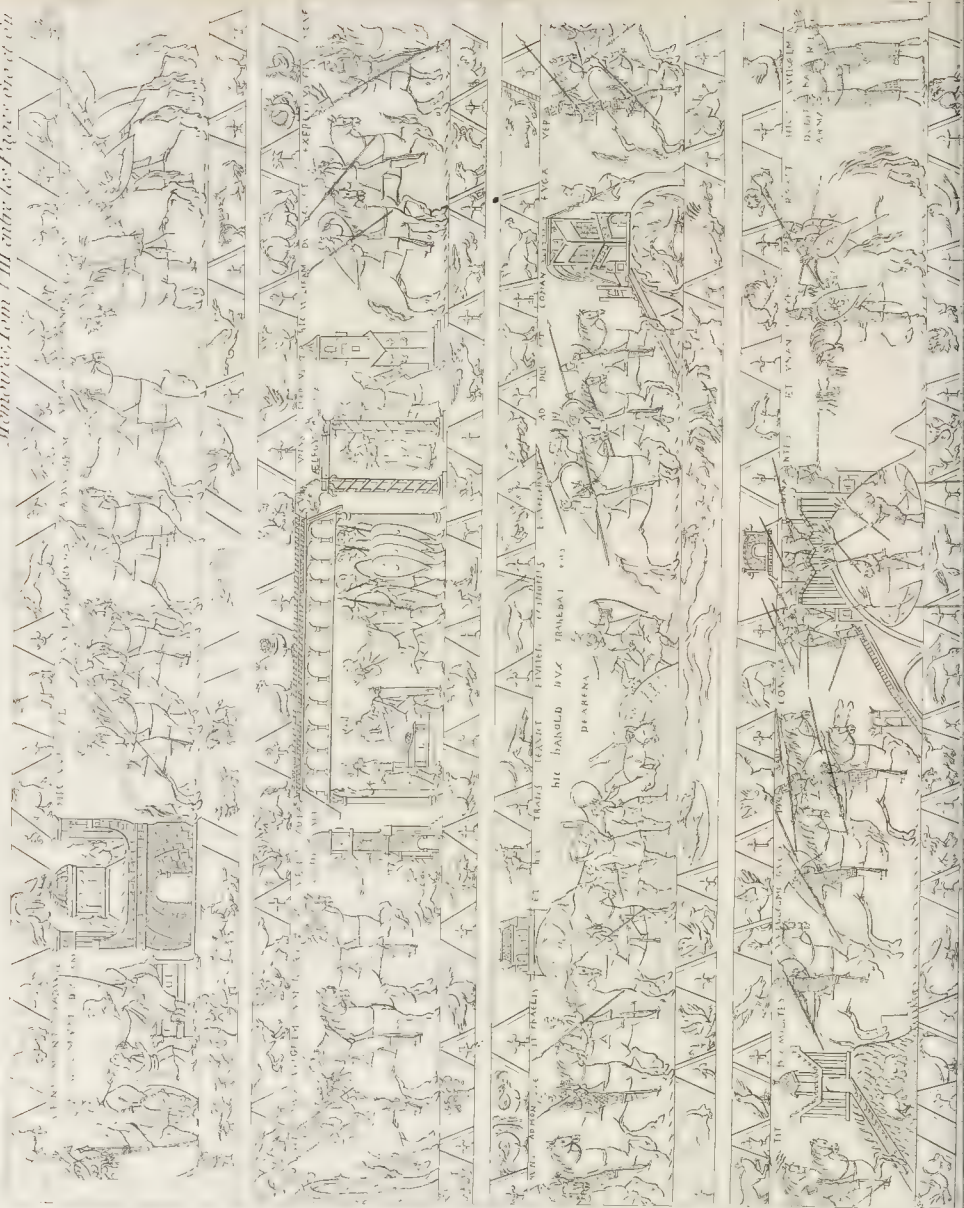
A valet holds their horses by the bridles; over whom is written TVROLD, which may be the name of one of the ambassadors, or rather of some remarkable servant.

After this we may observe a sort of building, or hall; probably that of earl Guy; towards which two persons are coming on horseback, full speed. They have their lances in their right hands, with the points forwards, and the bucklers on their left arms. Over their heads are, NVNTII WILLELMI DVCIS HIC*

These, not improbably, represent two other ambassadors, which duke William sent to the earl upon his refusing the delivery of Harold, with assurances, that, if he did not immediately comply, he would come with an army, and take him by force. This conjecture agrees perfectly with the account of this affair given by Eadmerus. Accordingly the duke set forward with an army towards Eu, the farthest city in Normandy on the frontiers of Ponthieu. Earl Guy, being

* The first drawing, which was communicated to the academy of Belles Lettres by monsieur Lancelot, and on which he read his dissertation, on the 21st day of July, 1724. ended with these two horsemen and the word HIC. The remaining piece, discovered by father Montfaucon, continues on the scene of action.

THIS BELONGS TO DR. WOOD, INC. VICE VENTIL INVENTIVS.



being terrified at this, brought Harold and his attendants to Eu, and delivered them to duke William. Thus this fact is related by William of Poitiers and William of Malmesbury; though some less careful writers say, that Guy only sent his prisoner to duke William.

The first scene in this second piece of the tapestry, confirms the above relation. Here is a person represented with bended knees, delivering a message to the duke, who is sitting on his throne, near his castle-gate. Over head is written VENIT NVNTIVS AD WILGELMUM DVCEM. This is doubtless one of those he had sent to earl Guy, who is returned with the earl's promise of delivering up his prisoner. Father Montfaucon seems to suspect, that, by the smallness of this messenger, it might be intended for the dwarf TUROLD, seen in a former part of this tapestry: but I rather apprehend, he is made shorter, only to shew he is kneeling; and that a person who was holding the horses in one place, is hardly employed in the delivering a message to the duke in another. Over the castle-gate are represented two centinels. The whole more probably ideal, than the representation of any real building.

After the castle, we see earl Guy on horseback, with his hawk on his fist, followed by Harold with his hawk likewise, and both with mantles on their shoulders, met by duke William and his train. The duke has a mantle on his left shoulder, and seems in action of speaking to the earl, who points to his prisoner behind him. Over them is written

* HIC WIDO ADDVXIT HAROLDVM
AD WILGELMVM NORMANORVM DVCEM.

A tree, as usual, closes this scene.

Duke William, having received Harold, conducted him to his palace. The tapestry is silent as to the name of the city it was in; but William of Poitiers informs us it was at Rouen, the capital of his duchy. We see here a sort of tower; probably the gate of the city, or of the palace: and immediately follows, a large building, or hall, where the duke is represented sitting, with a guard behind him; and Harold standing in an attitude of speaking, and probably delivering the embassy he was sent upon. Behind are four persons armed; part of his suite.

In this conference, Harold gave his promise to be always true to the duke's interest. We shall, in another place, find him solemnly swearing to the same purpose.

c

William,

* And the sentence belonging to the word HIC. Vide VENIT NVNTIVS.

William, on his part, at the same time promised Harold, to give him in marriage his daughter Adila, or Adeliza, by some called Agatha.

After this, we see the figure of a woman standing between two columns, probably intended as at the door of a chamber; and a man coming to her, and laying his hand upon her head: over them,

VBI VNVS: CLERICVS ET ÆLFGIVA.

This must probably mean to represent a secretary, or officer, coming to duke William's duchess, and relating to her the promise the duke had just made in relation to the marriage of her daughter. It must be confessed, that the name ALGIVA does not exactly agree with that given by historians to the duchess; but we must remember, that that name is very variously written by the historians of that and the succeeding age; and the word ALGIVA seems likewise to have been rather titular than personal, and to denote a lady, princess, or great person.

A fort of tower closes this scene.

Conan, earl of Bretagne, being at this juncture in war with duke William, and having drawn the earl of Anjou into an alliance with him, they appointed the day when they were, with their united forces, to enter Normandy; but the duke was much upon his guard, and too lively to wait for them in his own dominions: he raised a considerable body of troops, and knowing Harold to be a brave soldier, and fond of shewing his valour, invited him and his companions to go with him upon this expedition; which Harold readily agreed to. They set forward on their march towards St. Michael, as the inscription informs us, viz.

HIC WILLEM DVX ET EXERCITVS EIVS VENERVNT
AD MONTEM MICHAELIS
ET HIC TRANSIERVNT FLVMEN COSNONIS
HIC HAROLDVS DVX TRAHEBAT EOS DE ARENA.

Mount St. Michael is represented by a castle upon a small hillock. The duke and his army appear on horseback, covered with a sort of armour made of iron plates joined like scales, which the ancients called *SQUAMATA VESTIS*. There was another fort, made of links, united together in chain-work, which was called *HAMATA VESTIS*. Being arrived at St. Michael, they were obliged to pass the river Cosnon, which by the frequent tides is filled with sand, from which it is difficult to get free. Passengers frequently perish there, when
the

the tide returns before they are able to extricate themselves. The horsemen are there represented, passing the river, and holding up their legs, and their armour, above the water; others are sinking in the sand; and Harold, who was very tall and strong, is busy in dragging them out.

This difficulty surmounted, the army continue their march towards Dol, represented here by a tower. The seigneurie of this city belonged to one Rual, who was at that time at war with Conan, and besieged by him; but upon William's approach, Conan raised the siege, and fled to Rennes, represented by a little castle. Rual sent to duke William thanks for his deliverance; but at the same time to let him know, that, if his army continued making such depredations every where, it was the same to him whether his country was ruined by Bretagne, or Normans. William immediately issued orders prohibiting any farther damage.

From the town of Dol, there is a man letting down by a cord; perhaps the messenger to duke William. Conan is represented with his troops on a gallop, flying from William. The inscription over this action is,

ET VENERUNT. AD. DOL. ET. CONAN. FUGA. VERTIT. REDN.

The following scene is one of the most remarkable in this whole piece of antiquity, as it represents to us a piece of history passed over in silence by all historians, either English or Norman: and yet, upon the faith of this representation, there seems no room to doubt the truth of it. The inscription runs thus:

HIC MILITES WILLELMI DVCS PVGNANT CONTRA DINANTES
ET CVNAN CLAVES PORREXIT.

The figures represent to us, the city of Dinant, besieged by duke William's forces, who have actually set fire to the pallisadoes. The army within are defending their ramparts; and in one place we see a man, perhaps Conan himself, in armour, reaching out the keys upon the end of a lance; and another on horseback, armed, (perhaps duke William himself) who receives them at the end of his lance, to which there is a small banner affixed. Though this is the first instance met with, of the keys of a city being surrendered in this manner, yet I am apt to believe it was a usual custom about that age; for Boethius and Buchannan tell us, that Malcolm king of Scotland, having reduced the castle of Alnwick, in Northumberland, to extremity, the besieged were forced to surrender, and only desired that the king in person would receive the keys of the gates, which were brought by a soldier, on the top
of

of a lance, and who, standing within the wall, thrust the point of the lance into the king's eye as he was going to receive them*.

The inscription and tapestry proceeding no farther in this affair, and historians being universally silent, we are left in ignorance as to the conclusion or consequence of this war.

Father Montfaucon however proceeds to offer his conjecture as to this event. "Conan," says he, "who at the arrival of duke William before Dol, was retired to Rennes, seeing that he intended to besiege Dinant, a place of great importance to him, immediately repaired thither, desirous of making peace with so formidable an enemy. After the townsmen had made some defence, he comes to a treaty with duke William, who, having likewise an affair of much greater importance to pursue, the more easily listened to reasonable conditions, which seem to have been these: That Conan should lay down his arms, render to duke William the homage due for Brittany, and present him with the keys of Dinant." William of Poitiers tells us only, that duke William put Conan and his allies to flight, but does not inform us how the war ended: but this monument, shewing us that the keys of the city were delivered to duke William, gives a convincing proof that there was some treaty between them. It seems farther probable, that the surrendering the keys was only an act of submission which duke William insisted upon for his honour; but that by the treaty the city was still left to Conan, since, in the tapestry, we do not see one single Bretton represented as coming out, nor one Norman as entering the city; which would hardly have been omitted, if the surrender of the city had been intended to be represented. Thus the learned father conjectures, that this scene may be explained.

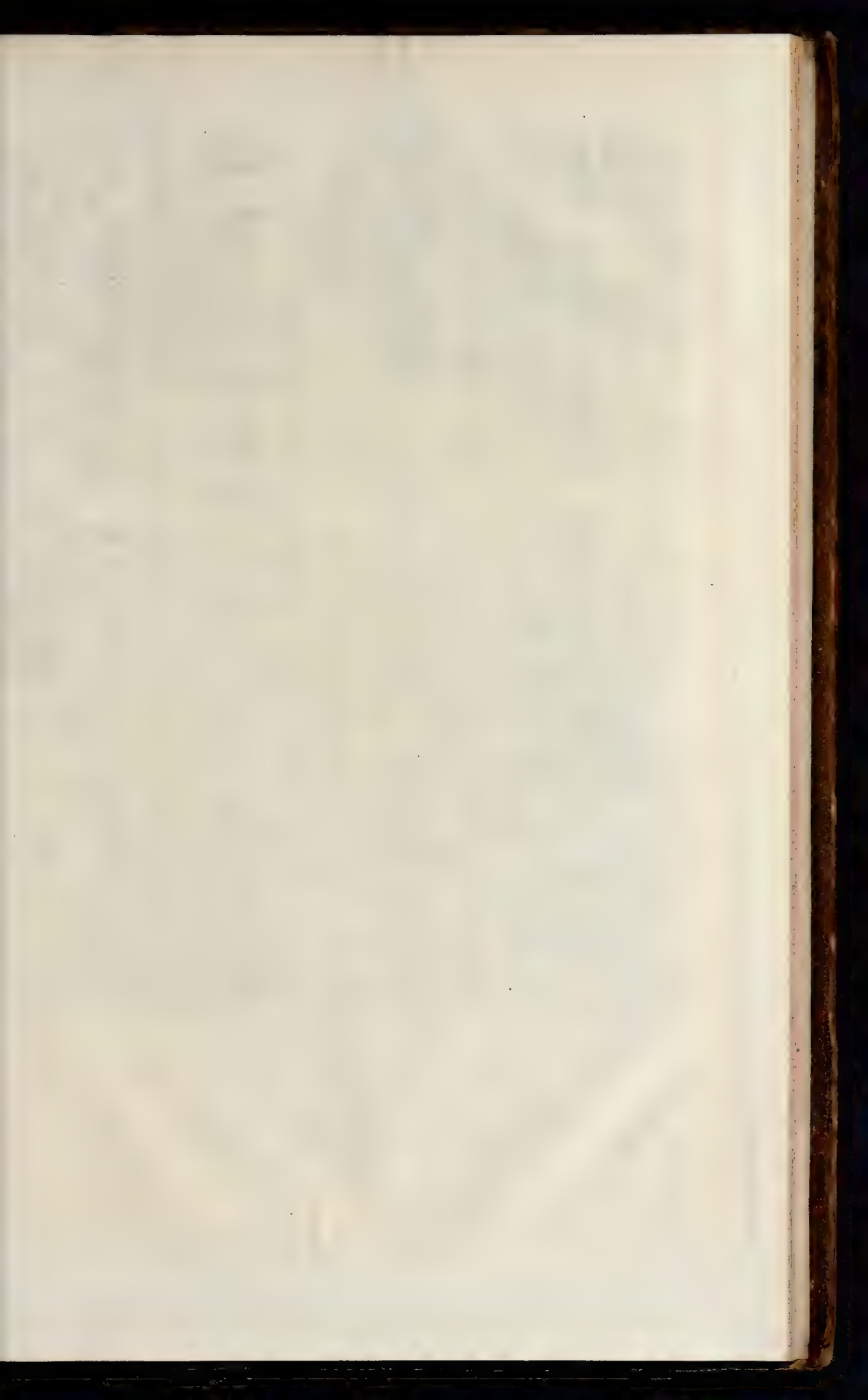
The war with Bretagne being thus put an end to, William, who had seen proofs of Harold's valour and courage, tried to gain him intirely on his side. As a mark of his favour, he immediately knighted him, as the inscription tells us:

HIC DEDIT WILLELMVS ARMA HAROLDO.

And under it William is represented, putting a helmet on Harold's head, who stands before him, armed cap-a-pé in the squamata vestis, and holding a banner in his left hand. The helmet seems to be of iron, leaving the whole face open, except a sort of covering to the nose, which appears in several others, and is called NASAL.

After

* WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY, p. 103.



Memorare, Tom III entre les Fables de l'Ét.



After this ceremony, William and Harold came together to Bayeux.

HIC WILLELMVS VENIT BAGIAS
VBI HAROLDVS SACRAMENTVM FECIT WILLELMO DVCI.

The historians have very widely differed as to the place where the ceremony of Harold's swearing to be true to William was performed; but this inscription and the figures under it put it beyond all doubt, and exactly agree with a passage in the *ROMAN DE ROU*, an old French poem, which runs thus:

A BAIEUX CEU SOULOIENT DIRE
FIST ASSEMBLER UN GRANT CONCILE
TOUS LES CORZ SAINZ FIST DEMANDER
ET EN UN LIEU TOUS ASSEMBLER.

Odo, brother by the mother's side to William, was then bishop of Bayeux, who probably took care to have this oath taken with all the solemnity possible; so great a thing as a future kingdom seeming to depend on it. Accordingly we see Harold, placed between two great chests or boxes of reliques, laying his right hand upon one, and his left upon the other, and pronouncing at the same time his oath, by which, in the name of Edward, he recognizes William for his successor in the kingdom of England, and promises for himself to be true to him.

Some writers say, that duke William hid the reliques in a tub, or under a table, so that Harold did not see them till after the oath he had taken over them; and that he was much startled at the sight, after it was too late to draw back; though he knew he swore upon the gospels. However, this circumstance does not seem to be hinted at in the tapestry.

William is represented as present at this ceremony, seated upon a throne, in a ducal robe, holding a sword erect in his right hand, and stretching the left towards Harold, who is dressed in a tunique that comes above his knees, over which he has a mantle fastened before, and reaching lower than the tunique.

It was of the utmost importance to duke William to gain Harold to his party, who was the first man in England after the king. Before his departure, he loaded him with presents, and set at liberty a brother of his, (says William of Poitiers): others say, a nephew, whom the duke held in hostage. But all this served to no end: Harold, notwithstanding the oaths he had taken, and favours received, could not withstand the temptation of a kingdom, as we shall see

in the sequel of this history. The departure of Harold is expressed both in the work and inscription, which runs thus :

HIC HAROLDVS DVX REVERSVS EST AD. ANGLICAM TERRAM
ET VENIT. AD. EDWARDVM. REGEM.

We see him represented going on board a vessel, and again landing at a small town, the name of which is not marked. He mounts on horseback to go to the king, and being come to the palace, alights, and presents himself before him, to give an account of the voyage he had undertaken by his order.

King Edward is represented sitting on a throne, with a crown on his head ; and a guard, with a battle-axe, standing behind him. His countenance shews him meagre, and in a bad state of health.

After this, we meet with a transposition of facts, in the tapestry, by some accident not easily accounted for, viz. the interment of king Edward, before the representation of his sickness or death. But it is better to explain them in their due order.

King Edward, finding himself at the point of death, ordered the great men of his court to be called to him, and declared his last will to them.

ADWARDVS REX IN LECTO ALLOQVITVR FIDELES.

ADWARDVS, for EDWARDVS, hardly deserves a remark ; the variation, in that age, in the manner of writing of names, being so very frequent.

Some English writers, and amongst them Roger Hoveden, tell us, that Edward, before his death, declared Harold for his successor ; but others assure us, that he confirmed his former disposition in favour of duke William. It was not difficult, to be sure, for Harold, who was in such a high degree at court, to spread a report, that Edward had declared in his favour : he and his party spread it every where ; and upon this bequest he procured himself to be crowned king of England.

King Edward being dead, we see his corpse laid out, and some persons who seem to weep over it. A priest gives him the benediction, and the inscription tells us,

ET HIC DEFVNCTVS EST.

On

On Epiphany day, which was the day after his death, in the year 1066. his corpse was carried to Westminster, and there buried, in order that his successor might be crowned, the same day; it being not customary to perform the rites of coronation and unction to a new prince, either before his predecessor was interred, or on any day but a Sunday, or some great festival.

Eight bearers support the bier, which seems very rich, and ornamented. By the side of the bier are two boys, with a bell in each hand, like our criers at this day. A crowd of people follow the bier to the door of the church. Over the said church there appears a hand reached out from heaven, and which seems to give a benediction. The inscription runs thus:

HIC. PORTATVR. CORPVS. EADWARDI. REGIS.
AD ECCLESIAM S. PETRI. APOSTOLI.

After the death of Edward, Harold did not fail to stir up those of his party. There were three princes then upon the rank to dispute the crown of England, and who had each their partizans; Edgar-Athelin, a young prince of the race of king Edward; Harold; and William, duke of Normandy. Harold's party was the most potent. The same day that Edward was interred, they presented him the crown. He is here represented standing, with his axe in his left hand; and the inscription says,

HIC DEDERVNT HAROLDO CORONAM REGIS.

Upon this he was declared and recognized king; and he is immediately represented seated on his throne, with his sceptre in his right hand, and the orb and cross in his left. Two officers stand on his right, one holding a sword with the point upwards: on his left is Stigand, archbishop of Canterbury, who crowned him, though interdicted by the pope. The inscription over them is,

HIC RESIDET HAROLDVS REX ANGLORVM:

And over the head of the archbishop,

STIGANT ARCHIEPISCOPVS.

He is represented in his pontificalia, such as he wore at the coronation of Harold.

Some

Some English writers say, he was crowned by Aldred, archbishop of York; but we ought to agree with this work, and inscription, which is likewise confirmed by William of Poitiers, the most exact historian of the life and actions of duke William.

On the other side appear many English, who recognize Harold as their sovereign; and among them are some, who are gazing at a star, or comet, which is darting out its rays. This comet, according to the opinion of that age, was a forerunner of the great revolution which soon after happened in England. Most of the historians mention it, and hand down to us these two verses, then made upon the occasion:

ANNO MILLENO SEXAGENO QUOQUE SENO
 ANGLORUM METÆ FLAMMAS SENSERE COMETÆ.

The inscription near the comet runs thus:

ISTI MIRANTVR STELLAM.

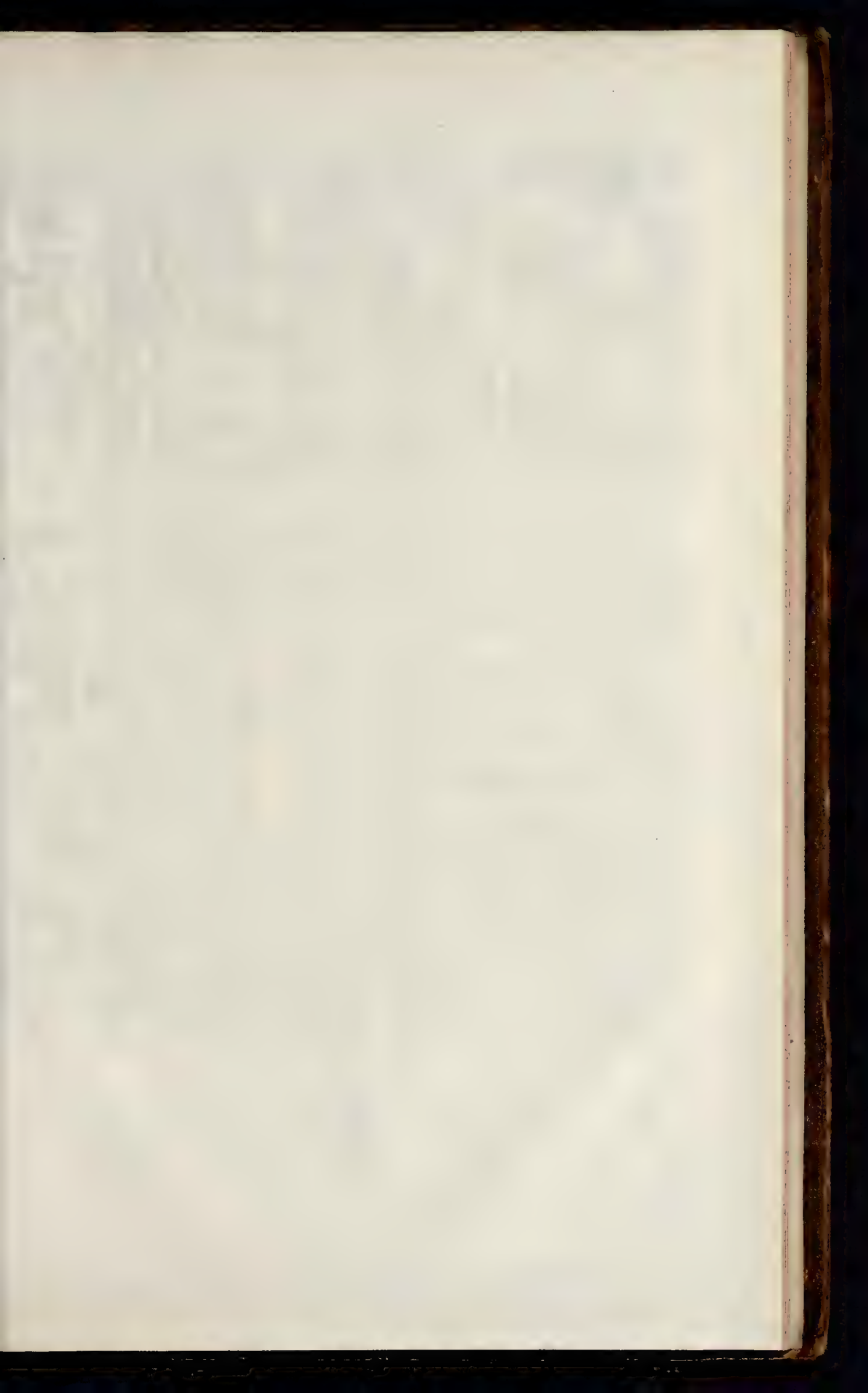
Harold appears again seated on a throne. A messenger comes to speak to him, and, by the attitude both of the person and of the king, seems to deliver him some important news. Monsieur Lancelot supposes it may be, to inform him of the invasion which the Norwegians at that time made on the north of England. The inscription is only HAROLD.

The news of Harold's coronation was soon carried to William duke of Normandy. A bark set sail on purpose, and soon informed him of all that had passed since the death of Edward, and the care that Harold had taken to be soon declared and crowned king. The inscription is in these terms:

HIC NAVIS ANGLICA VENIT IN TERRAM WILLELMI DVCIS.

It does not say on what account; but there seems no reason to doubt of its errand.

William discovered, that all the efforts he had used to gain the ambitious Harold, were become abortive; that, having found an opportunity to procure himself to be declared king, he had made no scruple of violating his oaths and promises. The duke of Normandy was not of a temper to let him enjoy his usurpation quietly: he sent ambassadors to pope Alexander II. to demonstrate to him the right which he had to the crown of England, and to communicate



municate to him the design he had of carrying the war into that country. The pope declared for him, and sent him a banner, which he carried with him in his expedition.

Toftic, elder brother to Harold, notwithstanding his affinity by blood, was his mortal enemy, and, according to Odericus Vitalis, did all he was able to persuade duke William to pass over into England with an army, and make war upon Harold. The enterprize seemed difficult, and the duke often assembled his council to deliberate upon it: some of the most experienced assured him, that Normandy could neither furnish troops nor money necessary for such an expedition. This did not daunt duke William: he invited his allies to come and assist him in the conquest of a kingdom, which by right belonged to him; and soon found a vast number, both from Flanders, and divers provinces of France, who offered to march with him against Harold, and who flocked to him in such numbers, that, joined with his Norman troops, he had one of the most considerable armies that had been seen. Authors are not explicit as to their number: Odericus Vitalis says there were fifty thousand fighting men, besides pioneers: William of Poitiers says the duke had fifty thousand lifted in his pay, without explaining farther. A very numerous fleet was necessary for the transporting such an army, with the prodigious quantity of horse and provision. Duke William applied to that with the utmost diligence. The tapestry represents him seated on a throne in his palace, and commanding that all hands be set to work: those who are near him, seem to be in great motion. The inscription, here somewhat worn, yet is legible, viz.

HIC. WILLELMVS. DVX. IVSSIT. NAVES. ÆDIFICARE.

They are represented as immediately executing his orders: some cut down trees; others reduce them into planks: with these materials others appears building the vessels. All this seems to be done with the utmost dispatch. The vessels being built, others appear drawing them with cords to the sea-side.

HIC. TRAHVNT. NAVES. AD. MARE.

They had not then the art of launching them, as we now do. William of Poitiers and Gulielmus Gemetenſis say, this fleet was composed of three thousand vessels; and the author of *ROMAN DE ROU*, cited by Mr. Lancelot, assures us, that he had learned from his father, who was in this expedition, that six hundred and ninety-six ships, vessels, and skiffs, were employed in solely carrying the arms and provisions of war; which seems to confirm what authors relate of the prodigious number of this fleet.

The tapestry next shews us, people employed in carrying on board provisions, both for war, and sustenance: several appear loaded with armour, such as was then used, covered with iron scales; others carry swords and axes; others, wine. One remarkable sort of low cart or carriage, in the upper part, is charged with the lances and casques then in use. The inscription,

ISTI. PORTANT. ARMAS. AD. NAVES.
ET. HIC. TRAHUNT. CARRVM. CVM. VINO. ET. ARMIS.

It seems extraordinary, that a duke of Normandy should be able to defray the expence of building and equipping one of the most considerable fleets that history makes mention of. There appears, at the poop of many of these vessels, the same sort of bucklers with those on the ships which carried Harold into Ponthieu. Contrary winds prevented the fleet's passing the mouth of the river Dive, and Port St. Valeri; and more than a month was spent in waiting for a favourable gale.

The tapestry next represents to us, several persons on horseback: one of them, no doubt, is the duke, who seems to be distinguished by carrying a banner in his hand. The fleet appears ranged upon the coast, loaded with men and horses. The ship which the duke embarked on, is probably that which carries a banner; upon which is a cross on the mast. Monsieur Lancelot conjectures, this may be designed for the consecrated banner sent him by pope Alexander II.

The vessel appears likewise to be the largest in the fleet; and it is probably the duke, who is represented sitting near the prow, and giving his orders. This ship is likewise distinguished from the others by the figure of a man, which appears at the prow, holding a banner and sounding a trumpet.

The inscription informs where they are sailing to:

HIC. WILLELMVS. DVX. IN. MAGNO. NAVIGIO. MARE. TRANSIVIT.
ET. VENIT. AD. PEVENSE.

NAVIGIO here probably signifies the whole fleet. All authors concur with this inscription in the duke's landing at Pevensey in Suffex.

William, in getting out of his ship, slipped and fell upon the ground. This was by his companions cried up as a good omen, it being a sort of taking possession

possession of the land he was going to conquer. The whole army landed here; but the tapestry marks only the disembarkation of the horse. Inscription,

HIC. EXEVNT. CABALLI. * DE. NAVIBVS.

The greatness of this undertaking did not in the least dishearten duke William; but several of his Norman companions, considering the valour and courage of Harold, the great number of his troops, and the plenty of money he was master of, were very apprehensive for the success of it, and made no secret of their sentiments. The duke perceived their emotion, and encouraged them more by his example than by all the arguments he could use; and upon his arrival went himself to reconnoitre the neighbouring country, attended by twenty-four persons only.

As soon as they were landed, the duke thought that a good dinner, with plenty of wine, might contribute to efface the terror that many of his people were under. Historians speak of this entertainment; but some mention it as before his embarking. The tapestry shews us both the preparations for it, and the banquet itself. The duke sent several of his people to Hastings, to bring away sheep and oxen for this feast.

ET. HIC. MILITES. FESTINAVERVNT. HESTINGA.
VT. CIBVM. RAPERENTVR.

There are some marching on horseback; others riding full speed, loaded with plunder; others killing sheep and oxen, and others bringing them upon their shoulders. Three little tabernacles, which are represented, seem to express that they were provided with portable houses, in case bad weather should prevent their feasting in the open air; but the tapestry shews every thing as done abroad, that it might be exposed to view. Between the butchers and the cooks there appears a man on horseback, armed in a coat of mail: he has on his left arm a buckler, long and pointed; and in his right, a baton or staff. Before him is a man on foot, who holds a horse by the bridle, and has an axe upon his shoulder: this person, no doubt, was well known in the army, since only his name is put over him, viz:

HIC. EST. WADARDVS.

If one may guess at his office, it seems to be the taking care of order and regularity in every thing belonging to the provisions. This was originally the office of the chief cook. The several cooks are dressing the meat, and
the

* Pro CAVALLI.

the waiters putting things in order, after the customs of that age; but, as those were so widely different from these modern times, it is not easy to explain what they are particularly doing.

HIC. COQVITVR CARO. ET. HIC. MINISTRAVERVNT. MINISTRI.

After these, there are represented two tables: the first is round, and has plates and provisions on it; but all so ill designed, that it is impossible to distinguish any thing in particular. The people round this table are standing; which makes it probable, that they are officers appointed to taste the meat and wine: one of them drinks out of a horn, a sort of cup much in use in the early ages, as appears before by Harold's attendants.

The following table is the duke's: it is in the form of a half-moon. This form for a table is of very ancient date: the Romans called it the SIGMA, from its resemblance to the Greek letter so called, which was, in the time of the Roman emperors, like the letter C. Martial tells us, this sort of table admitted but of seven persons: "Septem sigma capit." And Lampridius, in his *LIFE OF HELIOGABALUS*, mentions it very frequently, and says it was for seven only: he tells us, the emperor once invited eight, on purpose to raise a laugh against the person for whom there would be no place. The same form of a table continued in after-ages: the authors of the *LIFE OF ST. MARTIN* say, that the emperor Maximus invited him to a repast, where the table had the form of a Sigma: and again, in the lower ages, Sidonius Apollinaris speaks of the same thing in the *LIFE OF THE EMPEROR MAJORIANUS**: and it is likewise represented in a manuscript of the fifth or sixth century. The seat itself was only a common bench or form: the Sigma was the principal piece of furniture, and most ornamented. The use of the TRICLINIUM had undoubtedly ceased in the time of William the Conqueror: persons did not, in that age, lie down at their meals; but in what time that custom was left off, and the more ancient one of sitting round the table was introduced, we are totally ignorant. In the time of Homer, we find, they sat round the table, as we do now.

It is at this table that duke William, with his principal captains, are represented as taking their repast. Though the feast was probably very magnificent, it is here represented in short. A bishop appears in action of blessing the meat. The inscription says,

HIC. FECERVNT. PRANDIVM.
ET. HIC. EPISCOPVS CIBVM ET. POTVM. BENEDICIT.

The

* Vide *MON. ANTIQ.* tom. iii. p. 112.

The bishop, doubtless, is Odo, bishop of Bayeux, brother by the mother's side to duke William, and who accompanied him in this expedition.

Hitherto duke William met with no obstacle to his enterprize. Harold, who had been crowned king, was not ignorant the duke would infallibly come with an army to support his right to the throne; and therefore fortified Pevensey and Hastings, the places most likely for his landing: but, being informed that another enemy was already landed in England, with a design to dethrone him, he found himself obliged to abandon the two aforesaid places, and march the other way. Tostie, his elder brother, who endeavoured to raise him as many enemies as possible, had prevailed upon Harold king of Norway to set out a fleet, and make a descent upon England: in conjunction with Tostie, he landed near York, took and pillaged that city. Harold collected all the forces he was able; gave them battle, which for a long time was dubious, and wherein many on both sides were killed; till at length Harold king of Norway, and Tostie, being both slain, their whole army was defeated, and cut in pieces. In this action, one Norwegian solely defended a bridge against the whole English forces, slew forty of them with an axe, but was at length overpowered and slain. After this victory, Harold came to London, where he learned that duke William was already landed in England, and marched as far as Hastings. One historian tells us, that duke William, upon hearing that Harold had caused himself to be declared king, sent an ambassador to reproach him with the violation of his oath, which he had so solemnly taken; and at the same time to make propositions of an accommodation very advantageous to him. Several of his relations and friends, and among others his mother, and brother the earl Word, or Gurd, as we find him hereafter written in one of the inscriptions, advised him not to break his plighted faith and oath; representing to him, that his perjury might cause his ruin: and upon his appearing obstinate, earl Word offered to go himself and command the army against the duke; which he could do with honour and conscience, being under no engagement to him. Harold, proud of the victory he had lately gained, gave no heed to this discourse; and being enraged against his mother, who earnestly pressed him not to perjure himself, gave her a kick with his foot, assembled the largest army he could, and marched against his competitor. Harold sent spies into duke William's camp, to learn the number of his forces, and the place where they were intrenched. These spies, being taken, were carried before the duke; who caused them to be led through his whole army, to make what observations they pleased, gave them victuals to eat, and sent them back to their master. Harold enquiring of them what they had observed in the enemies quarters, they commended highly the humanity of the duke, and added, that his army seemed to be composed of priests, for they did not observe any person in it, who had either a beard or mustachios. It

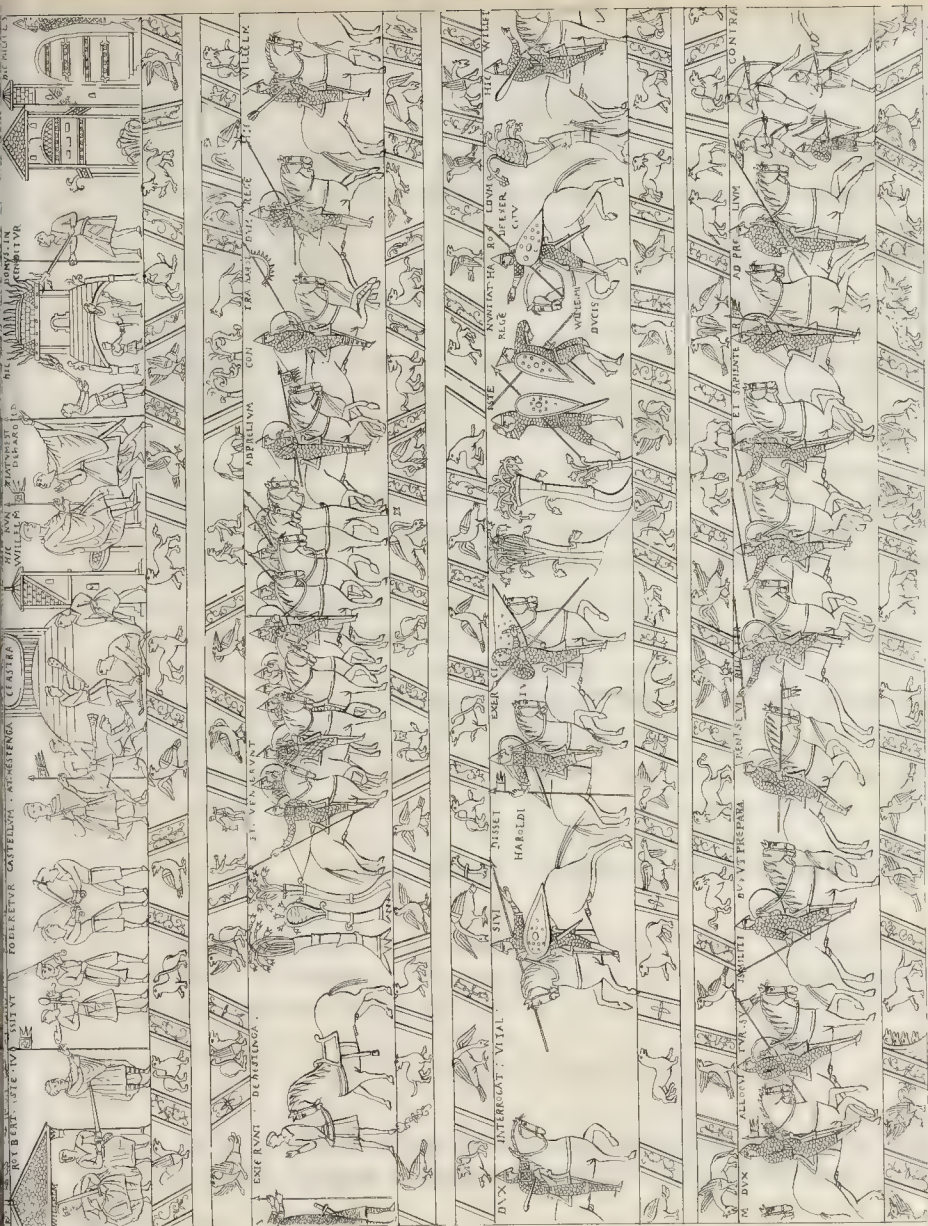
may be inferred from thence, that those were not in use in France, in the time of Philip the First, and that in England all but priests wore them. We see indeed, Harold is here frequently represented with one mustachio; and though sometimes he is without, that may arise from the negligence of the designer. Duke William, after the fore-mentioned great entertainment, summoned a council, to deliberate on what was to be done in the present conjuncture. Harold was marching directly against him; and it required some prudent expedients to be used in giving battle to an army who came flushed with a late victory. This council was held under a pavilion, supported with columns; perhaps the invention of the designer of this tapestry. There are only three who have their names written over them, viz. ODO. EPS. WILLELM. ROTBERT. William is in the middle, with his sword in his hand; Odo on his right, and Robert count de Mortain on his left; both, his brothers by the mother's side. We know nothing of what passed in this debate; but it seems probable, that it was determined to intrench the army at Hastings, since one of the three is immediately represented as going to give orders for that purpose. We learn many particulars from this ancient monument, of which our historians are intirely silent. Earl Robert was charged with the overseeing these intrenchments: this we are informed of by the inscription which follows the name of Robert.

ISTE. IVSSIT. VT. FODERETVR. CASTELLVM. AT. HESTENG.

The English AT is here put instead of AD.

The true sense of these words seems to be, that he ordered they should fortify the camp for the army with a ditch quite round it; which seems to be meant by the word FODERETVR; that it should be strong, and well-pallisadoed; all which is expressed in the word of the tapestry. VT FODERETVR CASTELLVM is an expression so extraordinary, that it is necessary to have recourse to the workmanship for the explanation of it.

It is probable, that it is earl Robert himself who is represented as giving these orders. The instruments the workmen use, are very different from those now employed in such sort of work. Robert is, a little farther, represented holding his banner: he watches over the labourers. The camp is represented upon an eminence, and already pallisadoed, with the inscription CEASTRA, instead of CASTRA. It is probable the undertaking was never finished: the news of Harold's approaching with his army, broke it off. Harold's design was (as the historians relate it) to surprise duke William's camp in the night: seven hundred vessels, which he had in readiness, were at the same time to fall



Pl. XVIII.

NE PAR ELLES NE S'EN FUISSENT.

But

fall upon the duke's fleet; but the duke, not judging it proper to wait his arrival, marched out his army to meet him, as we shall see hereafter.

William of Poitiers tells us, that Harold sent a monk to duke William, to tell him, that it was ill done to come and disturb him in his kingdom, which he lawfully possessed; that it was true, king Edward had declared the said duke for his successor, and that he himself had been the messenger of the news, and sworn fidelity to him in the name of the said king: but, as that prince, before his death, did declare earl Harold for his successor, his last determination ought to be carried into execution; and that he was consequently discharged of the said oath, which he had taken in pursuance of the first declaration. Duke William sent him answer by a monk of Fecamp, that he knew very well, king Edward had always persisted in his first resolution of leaving him his successor, which he had done by the consent of the great men of the realm; that he would refer his cause to proper judges, or, if he pleased, decide it with him by single combat. These embassies had no effect: Harold continued marching towards him. A person is here represented bringing the news to duke William, that he was very near, and came to give him battle: he is seated upon a throne, and the messenger has a pike in his hand.

HIC. NVNTIATVM. EST. WILLELM. DE. HAROLDO.

He holds a banner in his hand, upon which is a cross. The tapestry gives us reason to believe that he burnt Hastings: we see men setting fire to a house. The inscription says,

HIC. DOMVS. INCENDITVR.

But it is hard to believe he burnt only one house. A woman appears rushing out of a house in flames, and holding a child by the hand.

The book entitled *ROMAN DE ROU*, cited by monsieur Lancelot, says that duke William drew his vessels on shore, and unrigged them, to convince his army that they must either conquer, or die: some say farther, that he burnt them. The aforesaid book relates it thus:

DONC FIT A TOUS DIRE ET CRIER
ET AS MARINEAUX COMMANDER
QUE LES NEFS FUSSENT DEPECHIEZ
A TERRE TRAITES ET FERCLUES
QUE LI COVARS LI REVERTISSENT
NE PAR ELLES NE S'EN FUISSENT.

But

But the authors of best credit make no mention of it; nor is there the least trace, in the tapestry, to favour the belief of so extraordinary a step. On the other hand, what necessity could he lie under of burning so vast a number of vessels, when an order to them to retire toward the coast of Normandy must have had the same effect upon his soldiers?

William, as is before said, would not suffer Harold to come and attack him in his camp: after having assisted at the mass, and communicated, he took with him some of those reliques upon which Harold had sworn fidelity to him, and marched forward to meet him.

He is represented immediately on foot, armed cap-a-pé in a coat of mail; his helmet on his head, and a lance in his hand, at the end of which is a small banner; perhaps that which pope Alexander II. had sent. A man near him holds a horse by the bridle; probably ready for the duke to mount. In the next part of the tapestry he is represented on horseback, at the head of his army, armed as before, and holding a club in his hand. This weapon was in use in that and the succeeding ages: St. Louis had a band of guards, all armed with clubs; and was himself very dextrous in the use of it, as appeared at the battle of Maffoure. The cavalier who follows, and is perhaps count Robert, carries likewise a club, something thicker towards the lower end: it resembles, in its form, the sceptre called the *HAND OF JUSTICE*.

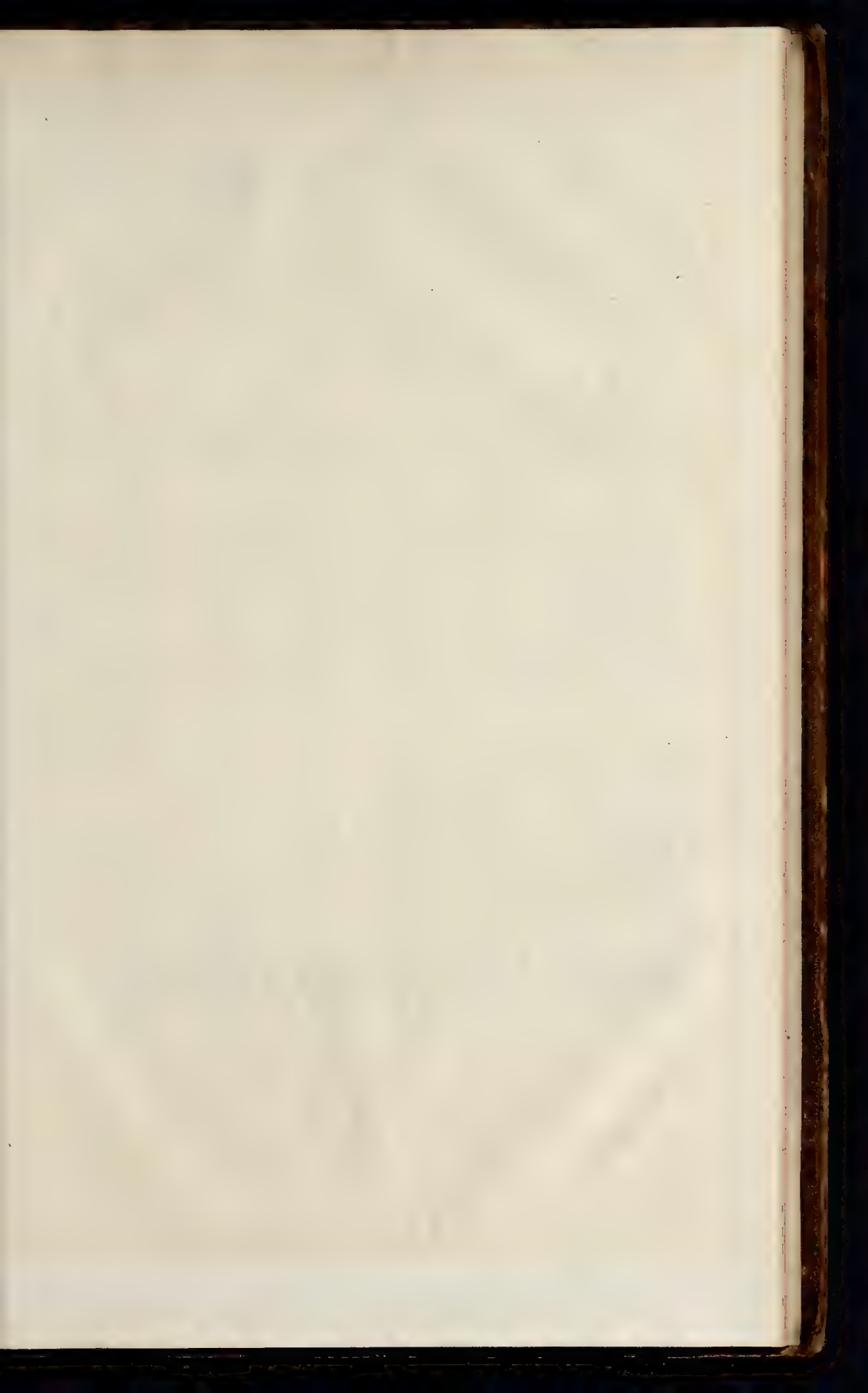
The next horseman carries a lance, as likewise does the next who follows. This lance has, under the point, a half-circle set round with spikes, which served, no doubt, for striking on the enemy, as the point did for pushing; though it is difficult to guess the manner of using such a sort of weapon. The inscription runs thus:

HIC. MILITES. EXIERVNT. DE. HESTENGA.
ET. VENERVNT. AD. PRAELIVM. CONTRA. HAROLDVM. REGEM.

William, who appears at the head of his army, seems to ask a horseman, who comes up to him on a gallop, and whom perhaps he had sent to reconnoitre the country, if he had seen Harold's army. The horseman shews him with his hand, that they are drawing near. He is named *VITAL*, in the inscription; which gives room to judge, he was a person of distinction, and well known, though no one historian has mentioned him. The inscription runs thus:

HIC. WILLELM. DVX. INTERROGAT. VITAL.
SI. VIDISSET. EXERCITVM. HAROLDI.

After





After him, follow two horsemen; one of which, instead of a helmet, has an iron head-piece, a thing much in use in that age. Harold had likewise sent to reconnoitre duke William's army: a foot-soldier relates to him what he had discovered; he tells him, the enemy is near, and that he must prepare to give battle. A pointed casque, with a nose-piece to it, adds to the grotesque air of the face, which is bad enough represented by the workmanship of the tapestry. He is intirely covered with the squamata vestis. The inscription says,

ISTE. NVNTIAT. HAROLDVM. DE. EXERCITV. WILLELMI. DVCIS.

After this, the armies are supposed to meet: the designer of the tapestry was not artist sufficient to represent them ranged in order of battle. He passes immediately to the harangue made by duke William to his soldiers, which we learn from the inscription, viz.

HIC. WILLELM. DVX. ALLOQVITVR. SVIS. MILITIBVS.
VT. PREPARARENT. SE. VIRILITER. ET. SAPIENTER.
AD. PRAELIVM. CONTRA. ANGLORVM. EXERCITVM.

And it is to this inscription alone that we are indebted for the explanation of this scene of the action, which the tapestry does not in the least express.

Henry of Huntingdon has preserved, in his history, a long harangue which duke William made at this juncture; where he speaks much to the glory of the Normans, and in contempt of the English, who however came from having gained a considerable victory over the Norwegians. William of Poitiers is very precise likewise in relating this speech of duke William's, though perhaps, like many others of the sort, it was made up after the event of the battle.

The next scene is the commencement of the battle: the horsemen have their spears raised for action; the archers have their bows stretched: a flight of arrows, darts, and javelins, is represented; several fall down dead. The border below, which has hitherto been filled with birds and beasts, or grotesque figures, now makes a part of the history, and is filled with dead bodies.

Harold had gathered all the strength he could in England, and had likewise a body of auxiliary troops from Denmark: however, as he well knew that he had a more difficult enemy to deal with than the king of Norway, whom he had lately conquered, he placed himself upon a steep and stoney elevation, which was difficult for the enemy's horse to attack. This is what the painter

has attempted, though very rudely, to represent. At the place where Harold received the news of duke William's army, there is a little eminence covered with stones, which appear all along under the feet of the combatants: this was to express a place difficult for the horse to fight upon: there he placed his foot, and contracted his line of battle.

William of Malmesbury says, that the English, armed with double-edged axes, closed close together, and formed with their bucklers a tortois, after the manner of the ancient Romans; by which means their foot were impenetrable; and they threw upon the Normans a shower of arrows and stones, which they discharged out of certain wooden engines.

Duke William opposed to this corps, his body of foot likewise. The dispute was long and desperate: they attacked at first with their bows and arrows, and closed in afterwards sword in hand. The combat was very bloody; and the English performed wonders, and as desperadoes to such a degree, that the French and Normans at length gave way, and began to fly. The duke came up, and encouraged his men, and renewed the battle: he shewed an example to the rest, by throwing himself into the hottest of the action, and killing several with his own hand. Three horses were killed under him; and it is certain that his own bravery contributed greatly to his gaining the day. The English defended themselves with great valour: they kept their ranks close, and were neither broken, nor gave way. The duke had recourse to a stratagem: finding the difficulty of overcoming them in the advantageous post they had taken, he ordered his Normans to make a pretended flight; which had its effect; for the English, pursuing them with great eagerness, were, upon the others rallying, and facing about, defeated, and put to flight. At this time were slain Lewin and Gurd, brothers to Harold, as appears by the inscription:

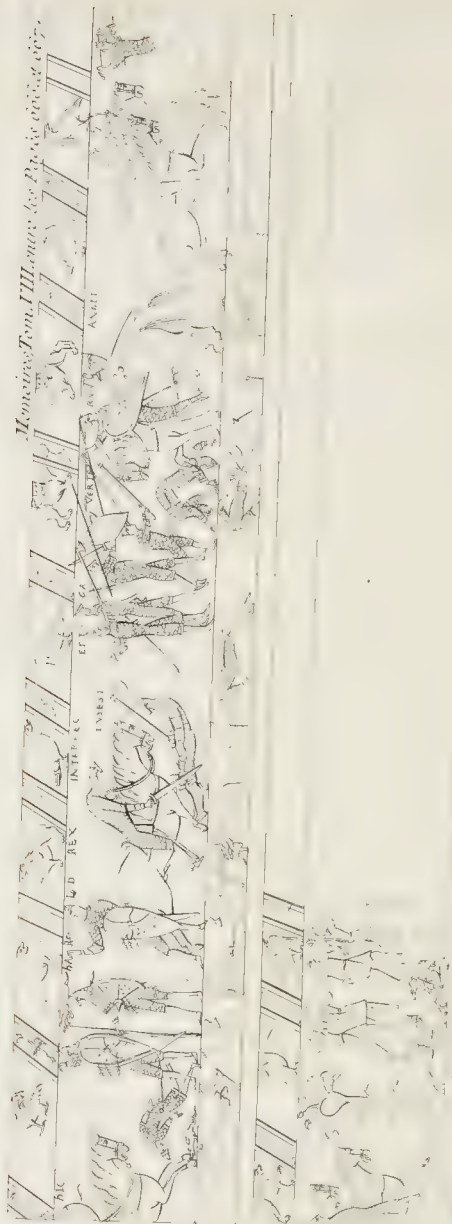
HIC. CECIDERUNT. LEWINE. ET. GVRD.
FRATRES. HAROLDI. REGIS.

Odericus Vitalis says they were killed after the death of their brother Harold; but it is more reasonable to rely on this monument, made, undoubtedly, so near the time of the event. The French and Normans, pursuing the English, fell imprudently into a deep ditch, which its being almost dark, and covered with high grass, prevented their seeing.

The English, observing their confusion, rallied upon them; and some authors tell us, the slaughter upon this occasion amounted to fifteen thousand fighting
men.



Memoirs, Tom. III. enu. de Paris, 1764, 8vo.



XX.

men. The tapestry represents this action, though very rudely: one may perceive men falling one over another, and others at the same time fighting; and the inscription says,

HIC. CECIDERUNT. SIMVL. ANGLI. ET. FRANCI. IN. PRELIO.

This accident disordered the Norman troops. There is an appearance that many took to flight: what seems to shew this, is that one sees the bishop Odo on horseback, completely armed, with his baton elevated; who encourages the French to renew the combat, and seems to stop a horseman who is flying. The inscription over him is,

HIC. ODO. EPS. BACVLVM. TENENS. CONFOR

The rest is effaced, but probably has been CONFORTAT FRANCOS, or something to that purpose. The duke appears likewise present, animating his soldiers, though he was already wounded, and had had three horses killed under him. The inscription is,

HIC. EST. WILLELMVS. DVX.

Eustace earl of Bologne was upon the point of retiring, fearing that things would go ill on the French side. Duke William called him by his name, and exhorted him to keep firm: but he approached the duke, and whispered in his ear, that it was better to retire, if he had not a mind to perish in the attempt; at which very instant he was pierced through with a spear, and fell dead to the ground. The duke was so little astonished at this, that he drove furiously upon the enemy; which so animated the French, that they renewed the battle with more vigour than ever, and put the English intirely to the rout.

HIC. FRANCI. PVGNANT.
ET. CECIDERUNT. QVI. ERANT. CVM. HAROLDO.

Harold was now slain: he is represented fallen from his horse, and stretched upon the ground.

HIC. HAROLD. REX. INTERFECTVS. EST.

"He died," says one historian, "after a reign of nine months and nine days, and having done all in this battle that became the bravest soldier."

Matthew

Matthew Paris, and another English author, say he was slain by an arrow, and that a foldier of duke William's cut him in the thigh. This is confirmed by the tapestry, where one sees a man on horseback, cutting the thigh of Harold; which so much displeased duke William, that he degraded the foldier who did it.

The remaining part of the tapestry is so defaced, that hardly any thing is to be distinguished: the inscriptions are intirely obliterated. In some bits, one may perceive the French pursuing and slaying the English.

This battle was one of the longest and best-disputed of any recorded in history. The tapestry, as it now remains, comes only to this period; but there is no doubt but it went at least as far as duke William's coronation; and it is even to be admired, that so much of it should have endured now upwards of seven hundred years.

Father Montfaucon goes on with a short abridgement of the reign of William the Conqueror, which, not being here represented, seems needless to be added for the use of an English reader.



N U M B E R II.

IN LIBRO RUBEO SCACCARII, post Certificationes factæ de Feodis Militum, tempore Regis Henrici Secundi, per Prelatos et Barones, Prætextu Mandati Regis, hæc sequuntur.

N O R M A N N I A.

INFEUDACIONES Militum qui debent Servitia Militaria Duci Normanniæ, et in quot Milit. quilibet tenetur ei servire.

EPUS Abrincensis, 5 milites de Abruncis, et 5 m. de honore Sancti Philleberti.
Epus Constant. 5 m. et ad servitium suum, 18.

Epus Baioc. 20 m. et ad servitium suum, 120.

Epus Sagienf. 6 m.

Epus Lexoviensis, 20 m. et ad servitium suum, 30 et tertiam partem. Et præter hoc habet 10 m. in Banleuga, de lex, qui remanet ad custodiam civitatis, donec Retrobannus summoneatur, et tunc ibunt cum propriis expensis epi. Idem habet 2 m. de dono regis Henrici filii Matildæ, scilicet, in Maifnillio Odonis, et in Curbespine.

Archiepiscopus Rothomag.

Epus Ebroic.

Abbas Fiscanni, 10 m. et ad servitium suum, 13 et 3 p.

Abbas de Berniaco, 2 m.

Abbas de Gemetic, 3 m. et ad servitium in Esmaleville quam Hugo Bigot ei deforciat.

Abbas de Monte Rothom. 3 m. et 4 p.

Abbas de Monte Sancti Mich. 6 m. in Abrincatu et in Constanc. et unum m. in Baiocafino quam faciunt vavafores, nisi fuerint in exercitu.

Abbas de Cadomo, 1 m. de feodo Talbois.

Abbas de Sancto Ebrulfo, 2 m. et preter hos feodum Rogeri Golaferi, quod Wilhelmus Paganensis habet de rege in vadio unde deforciat servitium abbatis.

Abbas de Wandrag, 4 m.

Abbas de Sancto Audoëno Roth, 6 m. et ad servitium fuum, 14.

Abbas de Sancto Dionisio de Franc. 1 m. de f. Barnavall.

Abbatissa de monasterio Villay, 3 m. et ad servitium fuum, 5 m.

Comes Johes, 20 m. et ad servitium fuum, 112 m.

Comes Mell, 15 m. et ad servitium fuum, 63 m. et dim.

Comes Cestria, 10 m. de Sancto Severo et de Bregefard, et ad servitium fuum 51 m. et dim. Idem de feodo Morton.

Comes Leycestr, 10 m. de honore de Grentemenill, et ad servitium fuum 40 m. Idem, 80 m. quos habet ad servitium fuum de honore de Britolio, et faciet tantum quod honor fit duci et com. in fales.

Willmus de Curfeio, 5 m. de honore in Curfeio, et ad servitium fuum 33 m.

Idem, 3 m. de honore de Ascoiol, et ad servitium fuum 17 m. et quartam.

Hugo Paganellus, 5 m. et ad servitium fuum, 6. m.

Robertus de Monteforti, 5 m. de honore de Caucauill, et ad servitium fuum 33 m. Idem, 2 m. in dim. de feodo de Ober, et ad servitium fuum, XI. m. vavaforia unius.

Richardus de Alphay, 5 m. et ad servitium fuum, 16 m.

Engelger. de Boun, 2 m. et 6 p. et ad servitium fuum, 7 m. in Constantin.

Humphredus de Boun, 2 m. et ad servitium fuum, 2 m. in Constantin.

Willmus de Aureavalle, 2 m. et dim. et ad servitium fuum, 6 m. in Constantin.

Osbertus de Caillio, 12 m. de honore de Caillio.

Hugo de Gurnayo, 12 m. et omnium reliquorum ad Marchiam.

Turgillus de Traseio, 2 m. et ad servitium fuum, 8 m.

Willmus de Romara, 14 m. in Romeis apud Novum Mercatum, et si dux mandaverit eum alibi, ibit cum tribus militibus, vel m. 4.

Hugo de Montepinçon, 3 m. et ad servitium fuum, 12 m. de honore Montepinçon.

Jordanus Taiffon, 10 m. de Treveris, et ad servitium fuum, 30 m. et dim.

Idem, 5 m. de honore Sancti Salvatoris, et ad servitium fuum, 5 m. in Constantin.

Willmus de Moyen, 5 m. et ad servitium fuum, XI.

Robertus Bertram, 5 m. ad servitium fuum, 34. et dim. in Constantin.

Richardus de Aquila, 5 m. et dim. de feodo de Crepon in Cadomo.

Camararius de Tankervill, 10 m. et ad servitium fuum, 94 et 3 partes.

Nigellus de Moubray, 5 m. de honore de Moubray, et de castro Gonteri, et ad servitium fuum, XI. m. quartam et octavam.

Aumaricus de Labrollo, 3 m. et ad servitium fuum, XI. et dim.

Fulco de Veteri Ponte, 2 m. et ad servitium fuum, 10 m. et quartam partem.

Julianus

Julianus de Vejacio, 4 m.
 Mathæus de Geraudevill, 4 m. et ad servitium suum, 12 m. et dim.
 Gaufridus Martell, 2 m. et ad servitium suum, 8 m. et tertiam partem.
 Thomas de Tornebri, 3 m. et ad servitium suum, 12 m. et 4 part.
 Walkelinus de Ferrariis, 5 m. et ad servitium suum, 42 m. et tres quartas,
 et quatuor m. cum planis armis.
 Rogerus de Nonant. 2 m. et ad servitium suum, 3 m. et dim.
 Richardus de Vernone, 10 m. de honore de Nehalhou, et ad servitium suum, 30 m.
 in Constantin. Idem, de com. Morton, 5 m. Idem, 16 m. de honore Ver-
 none ad custodiam castri de Vernone.
 Jordanus de Humeto, 3 m. de feodo de Clune, et ad servitium suum, 13 m.
 Richardus de Humeto, 3 m. et dim. de honore de Humeto, et ad servitium suum,
 18 m. Idem, servitium corporis sui de honore de Bellomonte.
 Henricus de Novo Burgo, 10 m. et ad servitium suum, 15 m. et 16 partes.
 Richardus de Belpago, 2 m. et ad servitium suum, 6 m. et tres partes.
 Eudo filius Ernifii, servitium corporis sui; et ad servitium suum, 2 m. et dim.
 Simon Danet, 2 m. et ad servitium suum, 4 m.
 Willus Patrick de honore de Loanda, 1 m. et ad servitium suum, 3 m.
 Gilbertus de Teuleriis, 3 m. et ad servitium suum, 4 m.
 Rogerus de Sancto Andrea, 1 m.
 Fulco de Alnou, 4 m. et ad servitium suum, 24 m. et dim.
 Willus de Braiofa, 3 m. de Braiofa. Idem, servitium unius mil. de Couert.
 Willus de Sancto Celerino, 5 m. de honore de Mustroyall; et de Waspreia,
 et de Eskafon, et ad servitium suum, 20 m.
 Hugo de Mortuo Mari, 5 m. et ad servitium suum, 13 et dim.
 Galfridus de Monteforti, 3 m. et dim. et ad servitium suum, 13 m. et dim.
 Willmus de Veteri Ponte, 2 m. et ad servitium suum, XI m. et 4 p.
 Rogerus de Pavillio, 2 m. et ad custodiam de Leons, 4 m. per 3 partem anni.
 Joannes de Soligneio, 1 m. et ad servitium suum, 3 m.
 Guido de Nonant. 1 m. et ad servitium suum, XI m. et 1 quartam.
 Radus de Haia, 2 m. et dim. de honore de Plaiseis et 1 m. de honore de
 Mortell de feodo de Crienfiis; et ad servitium suum, 6 m. et dim. in
 Constantin.

In Balliva Galf. de Blevill de Caleto.

Richardus Talbot, 1 m.
 Willus Caillot, 1 m. de feodo Gonsfrevilla.
 Rogerus Martell, 1 m. in Angervilla cum pertinent.
 Alexander de Piccot, 4 partem in Piccot feod. Willmi de Mauritania, 1 m. et dim.
 Gilbertus de Fontibus, dim. m.

Richardus

Richardus de Breſcio, 1 m.

Willus Bordet, 1 m.

Robertus Caletot, dim. m.

Godardus de Vallibus, 1 m.

Hugo Tallebot, 1 m.

Radus Recucon, 1 m.

Walterus de Alphay, de feodo Will. de Fiſcanno, 2 m. feodo de Lomervil quod
Nichelaus habuit, dim. m. feod. de Barnavall quod Sanctus Dionifius habet, 1 m.

Hugo de Evremon, 1 m.

Matheus de Lindebenet, 4 p.

Manaſerus Biſet, 1 m.

De honore comitis Giffardi, 98 m. et dim. et quartam partem, et 2 part. ad
ſervitium com.

Gaufridus de Malhecii, domum ſuam de Blenvilla, et 60 acras terræ, et de
hoc ſervit regi ut miles.

In Balliva de CONSTANCIIS.

Willus de Ourill juxta Conſtanc. 3 partem m.

In Balliva de GAUREIO.

Rogerus de Monte Acuto, 4 partes ad cuſtodiam caſtri de Gaureio quando
rex eſt in exercitu.

Radus de Theuvull, 1 m. ad cuſtodiam ejuſdem caſtri. Similiter idem de feodo
Turgifi de Traceio, 4 part. ad cuſtodiam ejuſdem caſtri.

Helias de Amondevill, 1 m. ad ſervitium de Gareio.

Radus de Ver. 1 m.

Ricus de Rollos, 1 m. de feodo de Rollos.

Willus de Diva, 3 quart. de feodo Aſbloet.

Willus de Buiffeio, 1 m.

Gaufridus Truffebot, 1 m. de ſerjanteria foreſteriz.

In Balliva de HOSA.

Phillippus de Cartray, 1 m.

Petrus de Valloniis, 1 m.

Willus de Siffrewaſt, 3 part. m.

Willus filius Eſtur. dim. mil.

Richardus de Martinwaſt, cum equis et armis, cum communia de Ceſariſburg.

De

De Hónore MORT. in eadem Balliva.

Richardus filius Rou, 1 m.

Jordanus de Barneville, 1 m. uno die cum custamento suo, et deinceps cum custamento com.

Rogerus de Magnavill, 2 m. et dim. et ad servitium suum, 3 m.

Joannes de Botemout, 3 part. m. in Lexov. feodo Roberti de Uxeio, 1 m. in Fales. et ad suum servitium, 3 m. et dim.

Henricus de Pomaria, 3 partem m. de feodo de Vado, et tenet castrum de Pomaria cum purpultura de rege.

Willus de Uxeio, 1 m. in Constant.

De Vicecomite in CERENCHIS.

Oliverus de Traciero, 1 m. et ad servitium suum, 4 m. et isti quatuor debent esse in servitio com. Morent. uno die, cum custamento suo, et deinceps cum custamento com.

Hugo de Bellocampo, 1 m. regi in com. Mort.

Willus de Sota, 1 m. ad servitium suum, 2 m. de com. Mort.

Jordanus de campo Arnulfi, 1 m. et ad servitium suum, 2 m.

Willus Avenel, 5 m. regi, et serv. 1 m. de com. Morton.

Robertus de Truncheveter, 1 m. per mensem ad custamentum suum.

In Ballia de NONANCURT.

Walterus de Bosco Geroldi, 1 m.

In Ballia WILLMI DE MALEPALET.

Willus Croc. 3 m. regi.

Osbertus Paucuer, 1 m.

Gohellus de Baudemont, 1 m.

Hugo de Manchenfi, dim. m.

Michael de Bosco, dim. m.

Rogerus de Pavellio, 4 m. apud Leons.

Gilbertus de Pascoil, 1 m. apud Leons; et si non poterit ire, mittet tres vasafores.

Nichus de Stotevill, 1 m. de feodo de Logis.

Willus de Stotevill, 1 m. de feodo de Dodearvill.

De Honore de Sanctæ Mariæ Ecclîæ.

Richardus de Tragevill, dim. m.
 Gaufridus Mauveifin, dim. m.
 Willus de Mara, dim. m.
 Gauterus de Bolevill, 2 m.
 Sampfon Maremita, dim. m.
 Ilbertus de Willevill, dim. m.
 Richardus filius Heltoniæ, dim. m.

De Vicecomite de CONTEVILL.

Gilbertus de Alneto, dim. m.
 Jofcellinus Crispinus, 3 m. et fibi remanent 32 milites, et de feodo de Novo
 Mercato, 2 m. et 1 m. de 15 diebus ad custodiam Novi Mercati.
 Hafculphus de Sancto Hillario, 2 m. et dim. scil. de com. Morton, 1 m. et dim.
 de Abrincasino, 1 m.

De Ballia de OXIMIS.

Robertus de Superviani, 1 m. regi, et fibi 2 m.
 Gilbertus de Brucort, 2 m. regi de Pinu cum pertinent. Idem, 1 m. de feodo
 Mort. in Cerenciis.
 Robertus de Sancto Joanne, 1 m. de terra Wasta.

De Ballia de Castro de VIRA.

Joannes de Praeriis, dim. m.
 Matheus de Praeriis, 4 partem.
 Thomas de Colunches, 2 m. regi, et fibi 1 m. de Colunches. Idem, de Val-
 davei, 1 m. regi, et 1 m. fibi.

De BAIOCASINO.

Sello de Lingeuri, dim. m.
 Guido de Sancto Galerico, 1 m. pro allodiis tailleb.
 Robtus de Bonefboz, 1 m. regi de 3 m. quos habet in Algur.
 Robertus de Alviler, 1 m. de 2. m. et 4 part. m. quos habet.
 Richardus Britto, 2 m. regi de f. de Spineto quod rex habet in vadio de com.
 Mellenti.

De Ballia de BASSERIS.

Acardius de Ambreiiis, 1 m. de 12 m. cum scutis.
 Willus de Traceio, 1 m. et fibi 5 m.
 Willus de Ferrara, 1 m. et fibi 5 m.
 Henricus de Bosleio, 1 m. et fibi 7 m.
 Gervafius Paganellus, 1 m. et fibi 4 m.
 Richardus de Lufceio, 1 m. et fibi 17 m.
 Matheus de Feritate, 2 m. et fibi 15 m.
 Henricus de Danfrunt, 1 m.
 Oliverus de Frollei, Willus Gere, Hubertus de Valle Borell et Mornewell, 1 m.
 et unusquisque debet Wardam per mensem in passeis et extra passeis.
 Robertus de Campell, 1 m. per 40 dies de garda, et postea ad custamentum regis.
 Willus Baudet, 1 m.
 Henricus de Breccio, 1 m.
 Hammel de Villana, 1 m.
 Hugo Bretell, 1 m.
 Odo de Mongeroll, 1 m.
 Richardus de Lafceio, 1 m.

De Ballia de CERENCIIS.

Feodum Hugonis de Sancto Dionisio.
 Hugo Carbonell, 1 m. primo die cum custamento suo, deinde cum custamento
 com. Moret.
 Hugo de Belocampo, 1 m. in Brayo.

De Ballia FROSLEBOT.

Willus de Putot, dim. m.

In Ballia de TENERCHEBRAIO.

Rogerus de Amondevill, 1 m. et fibi 1 m.
 Jordanus de Campo Ernulfi, 1 m.
 Radus de Chaineis, 1 m.
 Joannes de Solegneio, 1 m. de honore de Guillebvill, et fibi 4 m.
 De honore de Sax. 1 m.
 De Bosco Baldoni, 3 m.
 Walterus de Jureio, 1 m. de Pincernatu, et fibi 3 m. et dim. Idem habet
 de Jureio, 8 m. et dim. et regi quod rex voluerit.
 Feod. Gilberti de Abrino, 2 m.

In Ballia RANULPHI DE ROLLANCURT.

Marcus de Mufcedent, 1 m.

Rogerus de Lefperever, dim. m.

Willus de Duello, dim. m.

Willus de Mol, 4 part.

Robertus Doiffel, 4 part.

Willus de Haiis, 4 part.

Robertus de Harecourt, 1 m. quod Ricardus de Bosco Ranulphi et Ricard. de Birvell tenent.

In Ballia FALESIAE.

Richardus de Gilleio, dim. m. de Till et de Valhbod, honor de Haria de Putco.

De com. Mort. 1 m. regi.

In Ballia de OXM.

Robertus de Sancto Leonardo, 1 m. regi.

De baronio de Sancto Sidonio, 3 m. regi.

Osbertus de Callio, 2 m.

Isti sunt ad Custamentum Domini.

Gaufridus de Sancto Martino, 1 m. }

Michael de Bosco, 1 m. }

Willus de Mancouple, 1 m. }

Richardus de Perretort, 1 m. }

Gaufridus de Augo, 1 m. }

Isti ad cust. domini.

Manasserus Aquilon, 1 m. ad wardam Fales, quam diu homines villæ erunt in exercitu.

Gillebertus de Bevercort, fenex, 4 partem in Colevill et Angervill.

Henricus de Tilleyo tenet castrum de Tille, et 10 acras terræ in villa de rege.

Gilbertus de Romeis, 1 m. regi de terra sua ultra Sequanam in Bonevill, et muto Allneto.

De honore de Conches et de Toeneio, 44 m. et 6 m. quod Matheus de Clara tenet, preter hoc quod comes de Albamara, et comes Hugo Bigot, et Hugo de Mortuomari, tenent de feodo illo; ad servitium vero regis nesciunt quot.

De honore de Monteforti, 21 m. et dim. et duas partes.

De honore com. Mort. per Richardum Sylvanum, 29 m. et dim.

Jordanus de Maifville, 1 m. et sibi 5 m.

Willus

Willus de Abrinc. 1 m. de honore Morton.

Godefridus de Gamages, dim. 1 regi.

Joannes de Gifortio, 3 m. ad wardam.

Robertus de Poiffi, 1 m. regi de terra Monflame et de Harechevill, et 1 m. de feodo Britollii.

Feodum de Allicio prope Pontem Arche, 1 m. regi, et domino feodi, 3 m. Conon Petrafonte tenet.

Willus de Albigneo in Barbavill.

Robertus de Vitriaco, medietatem de Reia in Baiocafino, et Trungeum et Caig-
noles et Duxeium in Boscagio.

Hi sunt, qui nec venerunt, nec miserunt, nec aliquid dixerunt.

Archiepus Rothomag.

Epus Ebroic.

Comes Glocestriæ.

Comes de Arundell.

Comes de Albamare.

Comes Augi.

Willus de Curtencio.

Richerus de Aquila, nisi pro feodo de Crepun.

Robertus Marmiun.

Comes de Verenda.

Hugo le Bigot.

Walterus de Meduana.

Osbertus de Pratellis.

Robertus de Estotevill.

Robertus Rufus.

Dom. Bardulf.

Willmus de Humeto per feodo et Sayeo.

Comes Willmus.

Gerardus de Canvill.

Hugo de Sancto Claro, in Algia.

Comes Ebroicenfis.

Bernardus de Sancto Valerico, pro feodo de Valle de Punt.

Rogerus Bathon, pro 4 parte in Campegneio.

Nomina Militum tenent. de Ecclia de BAROC.

Robertus filius Ham, 10 m. tenebat de honore Ebricen. feodum Grimundi de Plaffeiz erat feod. 8 m. cum terra de Bugeio et de Damon, quam Grimundus dederat Willmo de Albineio cum sorore sua in maritagium.

Hugo de Monteforti, 8 m.
 Rogerus de Coucella, 5 m.
 Feod. Aeloudi Camerar, 8 m.
 Rogerus Sward, 8 m.
 Ran. Vicecomes, 3 m. et dim.
 Masflastre, 7 m.
 Rogerus, vicecomes de Sancto Salvatore, 7 m.
 Ricus comes Cefr. 5 m.
 Engeramus de Spineto, 5 m.
 Hugo de Crevequer, 5 m.
 Maimot, 5 m.
 Picot, 3 m.
 Henricus de Nortunn, 3 m.
 Henricus de Warwick, in Sancto Vedafto, 2 m.
 Rogerus de Beamuont in Hispania, 2 m.
 Willus Camararius, 2 m. preter frebois.
 Eudo Dapifer, 2 m.
 Feod. de Laccio, 2 m.
 Feod. de Monte Mart. 2 m.
 Feod. Roberti filii Osberti, 2 m.
 Feod. Philippi de Braiofa, 2 m.
 Feod. de Carthennio, 2 m.
 Feod. de Campeigno, 1 m.
 Walterus Giffard in petit villa, 1 m.
 Marmion, 1 m.
 Corbinus de Agnellis, 1 m.
 Rayn. de Villers, 1 m.
 Othon de Carevill, 1 m.
 Engeramus de Veare, dim. m.
 Robertus de Loveriis, 1 m.
 Feod. Gernun, 2 m. Conde de Turlon.
 Escortemele, 1 m.
 Espervilla, dim. m.
 Sampfon de Baioc. pro Geranth, 1 m.
 Feod. Bigotti in Logis et Savenai, dim. m.
 Feod. Peulene, dim. m.

Summa feodor. militum de cafamento eccliae Baiocar. 119 et dim. præter
 vavaforias et dominica.

Epus Baioc. debet invenire 10 optimos m. ad fervitium regis Francorum
 per 40 dies, et ad eos procurandos debet capere in unoquoque feodo m.

20 fol. Rhotomag. monete: cum autem invenit duci Normanniæ 40 milites per 40 dies, debet capere in unoquoque feod. m. 40 fol. predictæ monete, et nihil amplius: ad servitium vero epi debent omnes esse parati armis et equis; et unusquisque miles debet feod. suum relevare de morte patris sui per 15 li. Rhotomeg. monetæ, vel per equum et loricum.

Nomina eor. qui juraverunt se verum dicere de Feodis Militum tenencium de Ecclia BAIOC. et Servitiis eor. post Mortem Rici filii Samson.

Rogerus Suard.

Radus de Roff.

Helta Constable.

Hugo de Crevecort.

Gangelinus de Corfella.

Engeramus de Port.

Willus filius Roberti de Fontibus.

Willus de Sancto Quintino.

Rogerus Hareng.

Gaufridus de Daubra.

Godefridus Calthram.

Osmundus Bedel.

Summa militum omnium precedent. qui debent servicia duci, 783. milites et dim. 20. pars et quadregesima.



N U M B E R I I I .

A Description of the BASSO RELIEVOS at Rouen,

Which represent the INTERVIEW between HENRY VIII. King of England, and FRANCIS I. the French King, between Guifnes and Ardres, on the 7th Day of June, in the Year 1520.

Taken from a Work, entitled *Monumens de la Monarchie Française*, par Pere Montfaucon, Tom. IV.

KING Henry VIII. of England, having, by a treaty of peace concluded between him, and Francis the French king, on the 2d day of October, in the year 1518. put an end to a troublesome and expensive war, another treaty was, on the 4th day of October following, concluded by the same monarchs, for an interview between them, at Sandinfield in Picardy, on the 31st day of July, in the following year: but this did not take effect till a year after, i. e. in 1520.

The contrivance and management of this interview was left intirely to the skill and care of cardinal Wolsey, who, though a churchman, was fond of shew and pageantry to excess, and then reckoned to have a peculiar talent at matters of that sort: and he, on the 12th day of May, in the year 1519. published an order for the direction of this grand affair, which any one may see by consulting lord Herbert's *LIFE OF HENRY VIII.* page 95.

Francis, to perpetuate the memory of this magnificently-grand meeting, (the place where it was had, between Guifnes and Ardres, being called, from the pomp, and extravagantly-sumptuous dresses, *LE CAMP DE DRAP d'OR*, as great quantities of gold stuff were used on the occasion) had the cavalcade carved in five marble tables, which are still preserved, though now some-

what defaced, in the court of a house late belonging to monsieur Forteville, procureur general at Rouen, where they are placed, as originally, under as many windows; and where they were, for several years, taken to be a representation of the council of Trent, till the abbé Noel, in the year 1726. discovered, from the circumstance of a salamander, marked on the back of one of the figures, (which was the badge given by Francis I. to his body-guards) that they represented the history of this famous interview; and wrote an account of them to the learned antiquary, father Montfaucon, who hath given us the following description of them.

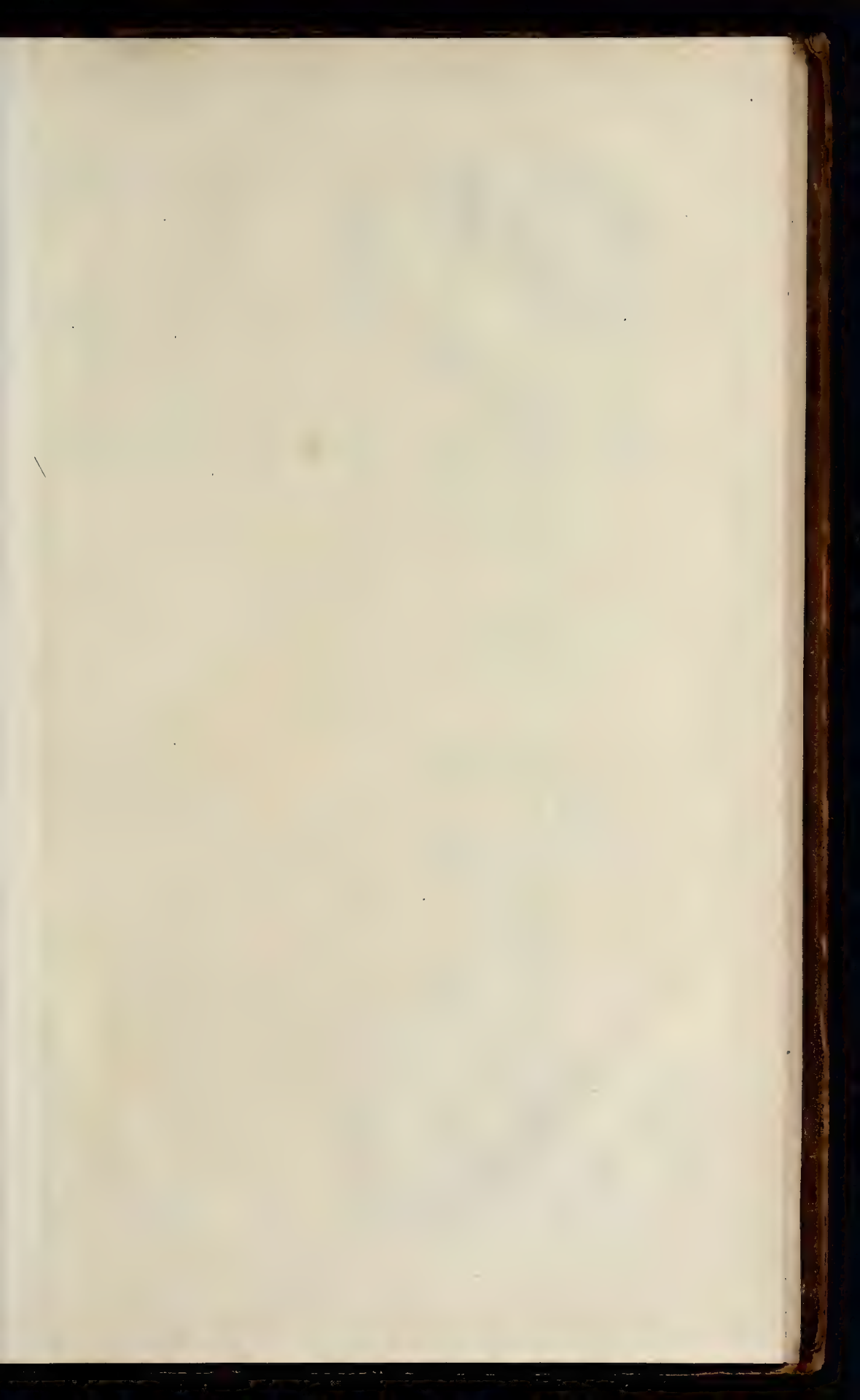
In the First Compartment, on the left hand, are seen several persons looking out of a kind of gallery, at Henry and his troop, issuing out of the gate of the castle of Guisnes, on the side of which are two pieces of small ordnance, (mounted on their carriages) in order to proceed to the place of rendezvous, which, in consideration of Henry's passing the sea, was fixed to be in some place within the English pale, betwixt Guisnes and Ardres; and the commissaries pitched upon the Vale of Andren.

In the Second Compartment, is seen cardinal Wolfey, placed between the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, each of them wearing the collar of the order of the Garter, (which the French artist enriched with the motto of the Garter itself, not knowing the difference) preceded by his cross-bearer and two maces, and followed by a great number of peers, prelates, and other persons, as well on foot as on horseback; each richly adorned with plumes, those of the footmen being contrived to form rays of plumage all round the hinder part of their heads, which, whatever effect it might have in the wearing, produces no very great one in the print.

The Third Compartment represents the two kings, surrounded with many of their nobility, and a great number of guards, saluting each other on horseback: Henry being attended by the dukes of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Buckingham; the marquis of Dorset*; the earls of Northumberland, Shrewsbury, Salisbury, and Kent; and many other noblemen: and Francis, by the king of Navarre; the dukes of Alençon, Lorain, and Vendome; the earls and lords of Guise, Laval, Orval, Tremuille, and St. Pol; the marshals Chabannes, Chatillon, and Escun; the grand-master Desprais; and the princes of Rochefur-Yon and Taillemont; with a great number of other lords and knights, all magnificently habited and decorated.

The

* The marquis of Dorset bore the English sword of state naked; the constable of France carrying the French one the same way.



Interview of Henry VIII. with Francis I. between viijnes and . Indres on the 7th of June 1520.





Model of Charles X.

In the East of Pontrebec's Cabinet.

Model of Cardinal George d'Amboise.

Montfaucon's Monumens de la France des Francois.

Coins of Charles I.

In D^r Ducaup's Cabinet.

Back, 1620.

In the East of Pontrebec's Cabinet.

Contributes this Plate.

George Hay, L. L. D.

The Fourth Compartment shews the remaining part of the retinue of Francis, headed by the cardinal of Boissy, before whom go four maces, and a cross-bearer bearing a double cross, as cardinal and legate of France; towards which, a dove is represented flying out of a cloud: he is followed by the cardinals of Bourbon, Albret, and Lorain, and many bishops and prelates, with the ambassadors from Rome and Spain.

In the Last Compartment, are seen the remainder of the French king's train, coming out of the gate of Ardres, which is designed and executed much like that of the castle of Guisnes before viewed, having people on the top, and in a gallery, looking on; and two small pieces of artillery. The firing of a cannon by the English was to be the signal for the two sovereigns to begin their march towards each other.

This famous interview, between these two young kings, was held on Thursday (being Corpus-Christi day) the 7th of June, in the year 1520. the seven days since Henry's arrival at Calais (where he landed on Thursday the 31st of May) having been taken up in negotiations and compliments. The superb dresses, the costly entertainments and presents, and the valour and activity of both the princes, and their several courtiers, who were admitted to be partakers, were beyond any thing then known in Europe, during the whole entertainment, which lasted twenty days, with only a small intermission of three; two of which, Wednesday the 13th, and Monday the 18th, they were prevented from joining by the high wind and bad weather; and Sunday the 17th being spent in a reciprocal visit, Henry dining with the queen of France at Ardres, and Francis with queen Catharine at Guisnes.

The house erected without Guisnes (with the castle whereof it had a communication by a long gallery) is mentioned by all the historians, English and French, as a magnificent building, being a square of three hundred and twenty-eight feet every way, with a sagittary in each front, and the motto, CUI ADHÆREO PRÆEST; "He, to whom I belong, excels." The list, or place of arms, was three hundred feet in length, and one hundred and six in breadth, and well ditched and fortified; and when the kings and their aids, being the duke of Suffolk, the marquis of Dorset, sir William Kingston, sir Richard Jerminham, sir Giles Capel, Mr. Nicholas Carew, and Mr. Anthony Knevet, on the English; and the duke of Vendome, the earl of St. Pol, the earl of Montmorency, M. Brions, M. St. Meme, M. Broucal, and M. Tavannes, on the French side, (according to lord Herbert's account; but Du Bellay names Vendome, St. Pol, Rochepot, Brion, Tonavis, Boucol, and Montafilant) were entered into the lists; the French archers and Swiss guarded the English barriere; and the English lances, that of the French.

On

On Saturday, the 23d day of June, a high mass was celebrated by the cardinal archbishop of York, in his legatine quality; and on Sunday the 24th, after having again dined reciprocally with the two queens, the kings took their leave of each other, giving and receiving many rich presents; and departed, Henry for Calais, and Francis for Paris; and had both, soon after, occasion to regret the lavish expences thrown away to procure a peace of such short duration, war being resolved on before the end of the ensuing year: in which sudden change, Wolsey, being promised assistance from the Emperor to obtain the papacy, seems to have been the chief agent, as he had been in the immense charge the nation was put to for purchasing the short-lived treaty.



N U M B E R IV.

A Love for magnificence and shew was one of the ruling passions of king Henry VIII. in the indulgence whereof he was greatly encouraged by his favourite, cardinal Wolsey, whose innate pride gave him a like inclination for pomp and splendor. The English nobility soon saw that a similar practice in their own persons was the readiest way to ingratiate themselves with the king and his minister; and therefore invention was racked for devising the most effectual methods of appearing with grandeur and ostentation.

Francis, the French king, was not one jot behind-hand with Henry in this turn of mind; and his courtiers imitated his example to the utmost of their abilities. Hence, it is no wonder that we find the proposed interview proved so extremely agreeable to each monarch, who could not but consider it as the most favourable opportunity for him to exert his darling turn for pageantry.

The contrivance and management of this interview was left to cardinal Wolsey, by whose means a convention, published by Rymer, in the 13th volume of his *FOEDERA*, was, in the month of March, in the year 1519. actually concluded and ratified by the two kings; and in which convention, not only the method of proceeding during such interview was stipulated and regulated, but the quality and names of the respective attendants on each monarch were agreed on, and inserted.

The number of persons, whose curiosity led them to be present at this remarkable solemnity, was great. Among these was Edward Hall, recorder of London, who with great accuracy, probably by order of Henry VIII. drew up a very circumstantial account of the transactions of every day during the time the interview lasted, and printed it in his *Chronicle* under the year 1520. A journal of this interview was also at the same time written on the part of the French, which, being afterwards found in the library of M. Mauzauges, president of the parliament of Provence, was by him communicated to father Montfaucon, who published it in his *MONUMENS DE LA MONARCHIE FRANÇOISE*.

The distance of time between the date of the convention and the day of the interview, as well as a multitude of unforeseen accidents, might unavoidably

occasion some deviations from, and variations in, the original plan: and that this was actually the case, is evident from the appointment for the king's and queen's train to the meeting of the French king, in the year 1520. which is inserted in a manuscript of that time, now remaining in the Lambeth library, and marked No. 285. and in which the number of retainers, servants, and horses, allotted to each attendant on the king and queen of England, are inserted, though omitted in the list annexed to the convention. For this reason I apprehend that the reader will not be displeased with me for printing, in this place, a copy of the appointments for king Henry and his queen, as extracted from the original convention; together with a copy of the appointment, as it stands in the Lambeth manuscript.

EXTRACT from the CONVENTION.

A. D. 1520.
An. 11. H. VIII.

Nomina Appunctuatorum ad intendendum REGI in mutuo Congressû.

COMMISSAIRES appointez de veoir et visiter le Nombre de telz Parsonnaiges qui viendront accompagner le Roi François à l'Entrevue.

Le conte d'Essex.	Messire Edovart Ponynghes.
Le seigneur de Bergenny.	Messire Robert Wyngfield.

Les Noms de telz Parsonnaiges qui donneront Ordre aux Gentilz Hommes, tant en marchant que eulx arretez a l'Entrevue de deux Roys.

Messire Edovart Belknop.	Messire Johan Peche.
Messire Nicolas Vaux.	Messire Morice Barquely.

Les Noms des ceulx qui donneront Ordre aux Pietons tant en allant que en sejourant à la Rencontre et Entrevue.

Messire Weston Browne.	Messire Raff Egerton.
Messire Edovart Feryers.	Messire Thomas Lucy.
Messire Robart Conestable.	Messire Johan Marney.

Les Noms des NOBLES qui chevancheront avecque le Roy d'Angletere a l'Ambrassement des dits deux Roys.

Le Legat.	Le duc de Suffolk.
L'archevesque de Canterbury.	Le marquis Dorset.
Le duc de Buckhyngham.	

Les

Les Noms des EVESQUES.

L'evesque de Duresne.	L'evesque de Rochestre.
L'archevesque de Armacan.	L'evesque d'Excestre.
L'evesque de Ely.	L'evesque de Harford.
L'evesque de Chestre.	

CONTES.

Le conte de Staford.	Le conte de Devonshire.
Le conte de Northumberland.	Le conte de Kent.
Le conte de Westmorland.	Le conte de Wilshire.
Le conte de Shorusbery.	Le conte de Derby.
Le conte de Worcestre.	Le conte de Kyldare.

BARONS.

Le feigneur de Matrevers.	Le feigneur Dacres.
Le feigneur de Montagu.	Le feigneur de Feriers.
Le feigneur de Harberd.	Le feigneur de Cobham.
Le feigneur de Saint Jehan, grant prier d'Angleterre.	Le feigneur de Daubney.
Le feigneur de Roos.	Le feigneur de Lomley.
Le feigneur de Fitzwater.	Messire Henry Marney.
Le feigneur de Hastynges.	Messire Guillaume Sandes.
Le feigneur Delavere.	Messire Thomas Boullayn.
	Le feigneur de Hauvard.

Item, il est ordonne et appoincte, que en marchant en avant devant le roy d'Angleterre, les nobles hommes yront en avant en la maniere qui s'enfuyt, c'est assavoir.

Les serviteurs du dit roy, nobles et gentilz hommes les quelz yront prouchains devant le roy.

Et devant les ditz serviteurs du roy yront les nobles et gentilz hommes appartenans a monseigneur le legat.

Et devant iceulx yront les nobles gentilz hommes des autres feigneurs en ordre selon l'estat et degre de leurs feigneurs.

Et la garde du dit feigneur roy yront et suyveront le roy en leur places accoustumees.

Et les serviteurs de aultres nobles les suyveront en ordre comme il appartient.

Appunc-

Appunctuati ad intendendum REGINÆ.

AN ERLE.

The erle of Derby.

BISHOPS.

The bishop of Rochester.
The bishop of Hereford.
The bishop of Landaf.

BARONS.

The lord Mountjoy.
The queen's chamberlain.
The lord Cobham.
The lord Morley.

A DUCHESS.

The duchefs of Buckingham.

COUNTESSSES.

The countefs of Stafford.
The countefs of Oxford, widowe.
The younger countefs of Oxford.
The countefs of Westmerland.
The countefs of Shrewsbury.
The countefs of Devonshire.
The countefs of Derby.

BARONESESSES.

The lady Fitzwater.
The lady Hafting.
The lady Boloyne.
The lady Mountague.
The lady Willoughby.
The lady Daubney.
The lady Mountjoy.
The lady Cobham.
The lady Gray, lord John's wife.
The lady Elizabeth Gray.
The lady Ann Gray.
The lady Broke.

The lady Morley.

The lady Gildeforde, the elder.

The lady Scrope.

KNIGHTS WIVES.

The lady Fitz William.
The lady Gildeford, yonger.
The lady Fetiplace.
The lady Vaux.
The lady Selenger.
The lady Parre, widowe.
The lady Parre, wife.
The lady Rice.
The lady Compton.
The lady Darel.
The lady Fynche.
The lady Hopton.
The lady Wyngfield, fir Anthony's wife.
The lady Tilney.
The lady Wingfield, fir Richard's wife.
The lady Clerc.
The lady Owen, the younger.
The lady Nevel, fir John's wife.
The lady Boleyn, fir Edward's wife.

GENTILWEMEN.

Maftres Carewe.
Maftres Ghency.
Maftres Carey.
My lord Fitzwarens's douzter.
Anthony Poyntz's douzter.
Maftres Appliard.
Ann Wentworth, John Wentworthis
wife.
Maftres Hugan.
Maftres Cornwales.
Maftres Parys.
Maftres Jernyngham.
Maftres Cooke.

Maftres

Maftres Catharine Mountoria.

Maftres Lawrence.

Maftres Victoria.

Maftres Darell, fir Edward's Darell's
douzter.

CHAMBERERS.

Maftres Kempe.

Maftres Margaret.

Maftres Margery.

KNIGHTS.

Sir Robert Poyntz.

Sir George Fofter.

Sir Thomas Fetiplace.

Sir John Lifle.

Sir Adrian Fortefcue.

Sir Water Stoner.

Sir Edward Greville.

Sir Symond Harcourt.

Sir John Hamden of the Hil.

Sir George Selenger.

Sir John Kirkcham.

Sir Miles Bufhy.

Sir Marmaduke Conftable.

Sir Edward Darel.

Sir Rauf Chamberlain.

Sir John Shelton.

Sir Robert Clere.

Sir Philip Calthorp.

John Henyngham.

Sir William Walgrave.

Sir Thomas Tirel.

Sir Roger Wentworth.

Sir Thomas Trenchard.

Sir Thomas Lynde.

Sir John Villers.

Sir John Afsheton.

Sir Mathew Broun.

John Mordant.

Sir Henry Sacheverel.

Sir Henry Willoughby.

Sir Rauf Verney, the younger.

Sir William Rede.

Sir Robert Jones.

Mafter Paris, of Cambridgeshire.

CHAPLEYNs.

Mafter Peter.

Mafter Mallet.

Mafter Criftofer.

Mafter Dent.

Mafter Payne.

Sir John Swane.

The QUEEN's CHAMBER.

Richard Dycons, fecretary.

Doctor -----, phyfician.

John Verney, cupberer.

Alexander Frognall, carver.

John Poyntz, }
Francis Philip, }fewers.

GENTILMEN USHERS.

William Bulftrode.

Roger Ratcliff.

George Fraunces.

Robert Hafilrig.

SEWERS for the CHAMBER..

William Tyrel.

----- Gourney.

----- Davers.

Symond Mountford.

GENTILMEN WAYTERS.

Thomas Cardigan.

Gerves Suttel.

George Sutton.

Olyver Holand.

John Lawrence.

Robert Merbury, fergeaunt at armes.

Griffith Richard, clerke of the fignet.

Mafter John, potycary.

YEOMEN USHERS.

John Madyfon.
John Glynn.
Anthony Lowe.
John Harifon.
William Mylles.

YEOMEN of the CHAMBER.

Robert Hilton.
David Morgan.
Edward David.
Thomas Rice.
John Crede.
Robert Kyrke.
William Thomas.
Thomas Walter.
Clement Fitzgeffery.
Edward Huddefwell.
George Monge.
John Yerely.
John Higdon.
----- Foster.
Richard Sutton.
William Coke.
John Bright.
John Fish.
Henry Wheler.
John King.
Jasper Maners.

GROMES of the CHAMBER.

John Eyton.
John Twadat.
Randal Prestland.
William Wellh.
John Baker.
John Johnfon.
Lionel Byggons.
----- Byg.
Henry Cheney, grome of the lefh.

PAGES of the CHAMBER.

John Wheler.
Thomas Myners.
Henry Bancfter.
Hugh Carre.

Th' OFFICE of the ROBES.

Ellis Hilton.
Richard Juftice.
Richard Woode.

Th' OFFICE of the BED.

George Brighows.
Richard Alen.
Richard Awtan.

MESSINGER of the CHAMBER.

Richard Dynes.



The Appointment for the KINGE and the QUENE to Canterbury,
and so to Callais and Gwisnes, to the Meting of the Frenche
King, A. 1520.

Copied from a Manuscript of that Time, remaining in the Lambeth
Library, and marked No. 285.

LEGATE of the Pope.	} [Cardinal Wolsey]	The Lord Legate	Chaplains 12	} Men 300 Horfes 150
Gentlemen 50				
Servants 238				
Horfes 150				

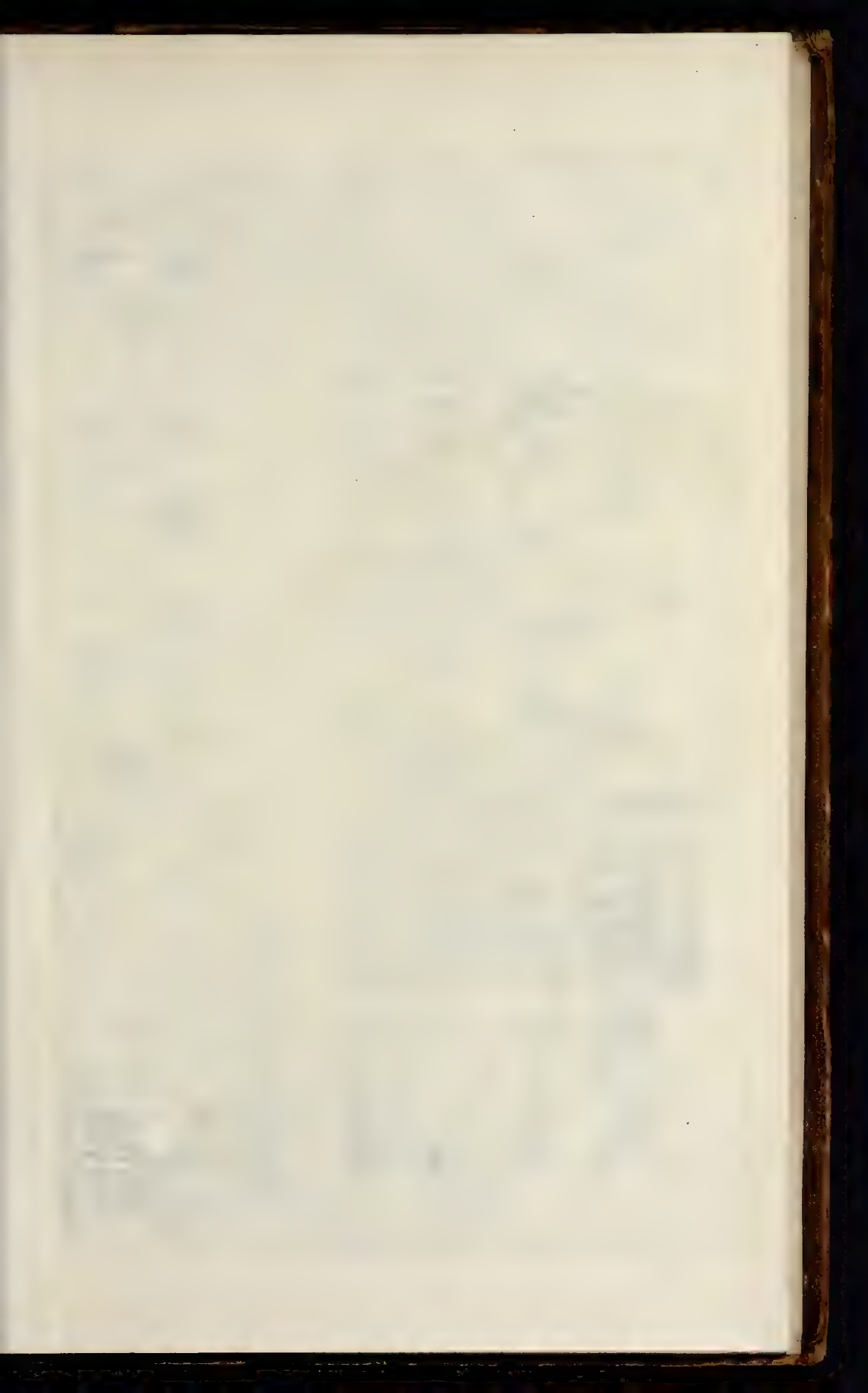
ARCHBISH. of CANTOR.	} [Will. Warham]	The Archbishop of Cantor.	Chaplains 5	} Men 70 Horfes 30
			Gentlemen 10	
			Servants 55	
			Horfes 30	

DUKES 2.	[Edward Stafford]	The Dukes of Buckingham and Suffolk, eyther of them.	Chaplains 5	} Men 70 Horfes 30
			Gentlemen 10	
	[Charles Brandon]		Servants 55	
			Horfes 30	

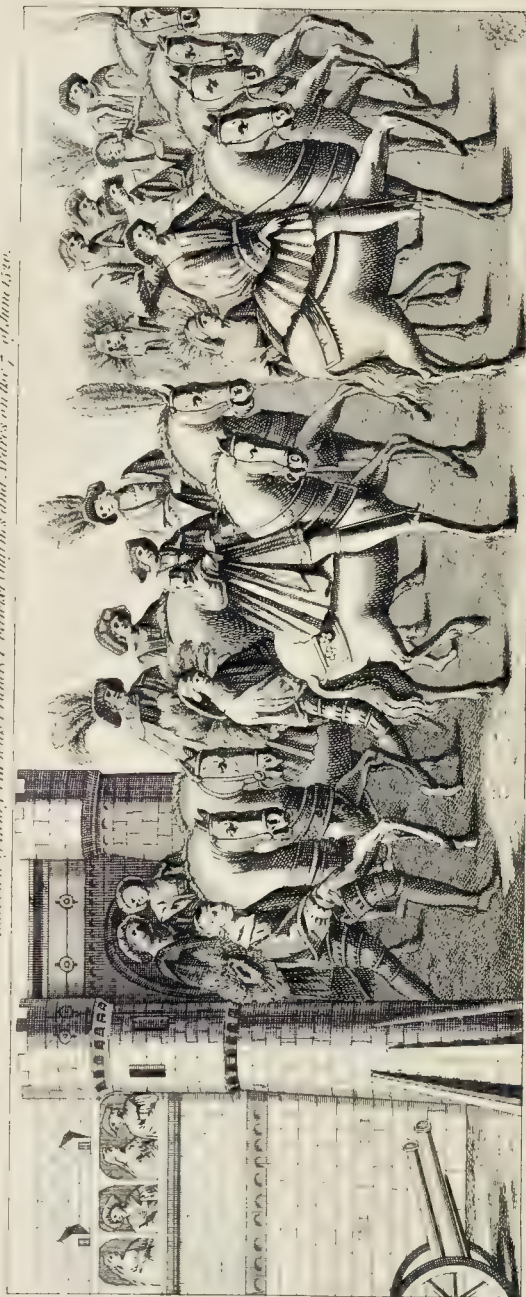
ERLES 10.	[Geo. Talbot]	Com Shreusb.	} Chaplains 3 Gentlemen 6 Men 42 } To eche Horfes 20 } of them. Servants 33 Horfes 20
	[Will. Courtenay]	Com. Devon.	
	[Ralph Nevill]	Com. Westmorl.	
	[Hen. Stafford]	Com. Stafford	
	[Ric. Grey]	Com. Kent	
	[Hen. Percy]	Com. Northubl.	
	[Hen. Stafford, 2d Son of Duke of Bucks.]	Com. Wilton.	
	[Cha. Somerfet]	Com. Wigorn.	
	[Joh. de Vere]	Com. Oxon.	
	[Henry Bouchier]	Com. Essex	

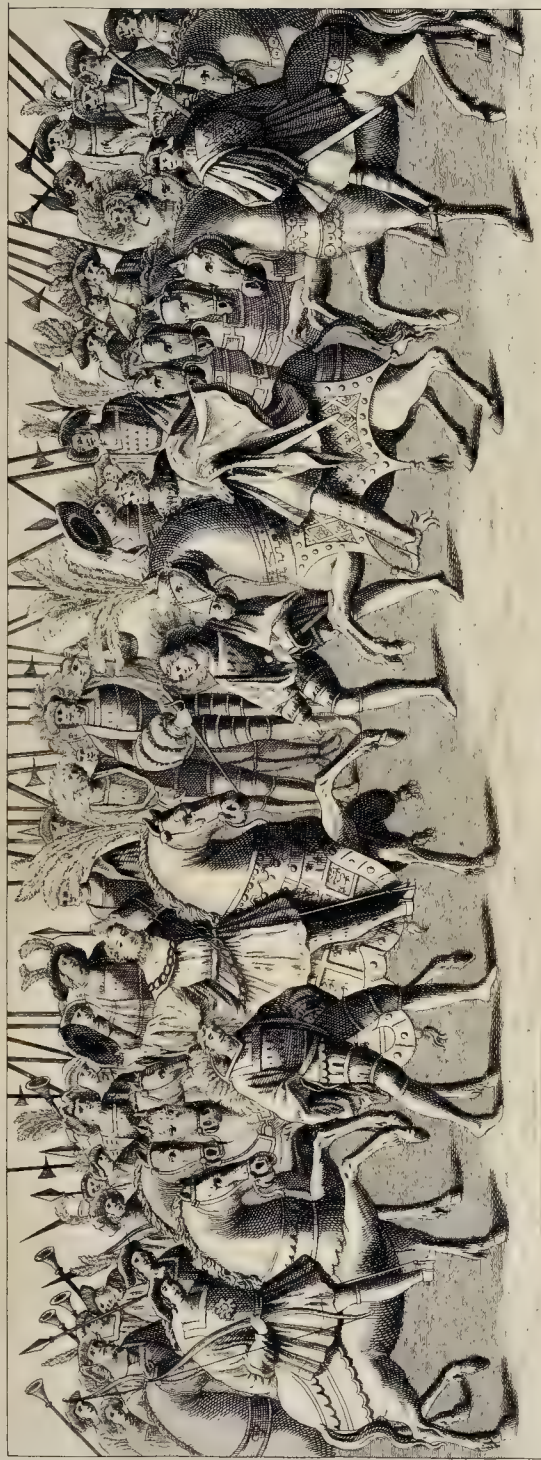
[Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey]	Erle Marshall	{ 30 Men more than any other Erle, because of his Office, but Horfes as the rest.

MARQUIS 1.	[Tho. Grey]	The Marquis of Dorset	Chaplains 4 Gentlemen 8 Servants 44 Horfes 26	Men 56 Horfes 26	To eche of them.
BISH. of Duresm.	[Tho. Ruthall]	The Bish. of Duresm			
BISHOPS 4,	[Nic. West]	Epus Elye	Chaplains 4 Gentlemen 6 Servants 23 Horfes 20	Men 33 Horfes 20	To eche of them.
besides	[John Kite]	Archiep. Armacen			
Cantor, and	[Geoffrey Blythe]	Ep. Chester			
Duresme.	[Joh. Voyfie]	Ep. Exon			
BARONS 21.		Com. Kildare Lo. St. John Lo. Roos Lo. Maltravas Lo. Fitzwater Lo. Aburgavenye Lo. Mountecute Lo. Haftings Lo. Ferrars Lo. Barneys Lo. Darcy Lo. Laware Lo. Brooke Lo. Lombey Lo. Harbert Lo. Jo. Grey Lo. Ric. Grey Lo. Leon. Grey Lo. Daubney Lo. Edm. Haward Lo. Curfon	Chaplains 2 Gentlemen 2 Servants 18 Horfes 12	Men 22 Horfes 12	To eche of them.
KNIGHTS of the GARTER 3.		Sir Edw. Poyninge Sir Henry Marney Sir Willm. Sands	Chaplains 2 Gentlemen 2 Servants 18 Horfes 12	Men 22 Horfes 12	To eche of them.
COUNSELLORS SPIRITUAL 4, viz.		The Secretary The Master of the Rolls The Dean of the Chaple The Almoner	Chaplains 1 Servants 11 Horfes 8	Men 12 Horfes 8	To eche of them.



Interview of Henry VIII with Francis I behind cushions and velvet on the 7th of June 1532.





L. Bury sculp.



George Hay, D. L. D.

Contributes this Plate.

KNIGHTS BACHELERS 83.

Sir Nic. Vaux

Sir Tho. Bulleyn

Sir Jo. Cutts

Sir Jo. Wyndham

Sir Andr. Wynfor

Sir Mor. Barkley

Sir Tho. Nevell

Sir Jo. Hufey

Sir Jo. Heron

Sir Ric. Weston

Sir Jo. Dauncye

Sir Hen. Gyldford

Sir Willm. Kingfton

Sir Nic. Wadham

Sir G. Chamblain

Sir W. Parre

Sir Edw. Nevill

Sir Pierce Egecombe

Sir Will. Morgan

Sir John Cornwall

Sir Jo. Hungerford

Sir Edw. Wadham

Sir Will. Askue

Sir Ch^r of Willobie

Sir Will. Hanfard

Sir Tho. West

Sir Edw. Hungerford

Sir Hen. Long

Sir Jo. Heydon

Sir Rob. Brandon

Sir Ant. Wingfeld

Sir Robert Drewrye

Sir Rob. Wingfeld

Sir Jo. Peache

Sir Da. Owen

Sir Wistam Brown

Sir Edw. Belknap

Sir Will. Fitzwillm.

Sir Will. Compton

Sir Ric. Gernegan

Sir Will. Effex

Sir Ar. Plantagenet

Chaplains 11

Servants 11

Men 12 } To eche
Horfes 8 } of them.

Horfes 8

KNIGHTS BACHELERS 83.

Sir Will. Barington	[Chaplains 1]	
Sir Edw. Gyldford		
Sir Edm. Walfingham		
Sir Jo. Talbot, young.		
Sir Jo. Rayland		
Sir Ra. Egerton		
Sir Ant. Poyntz		
Sir Tho. Newport		
Sir Will. Hufey		
Sir Tho. Burgh, yong.		
Sir Rob. Constable		
Sir : Finche		
Sir Jo. Seymor		
Sir Jo. Awdley		
Sir William Pafton		
Sir Ric. Wentworth		
Sir Art. Hoxton		
Sir Philip Tylney		
Sir Jo. Veer		
Sir Jo. Marney		
Sir Ric. Sacheverell	[Servants 11]	Men 12 } To eche Horfes 8 } of them.
Sir Ric. Carewe		
Sir Jo. Gaynsford		
Sir Jo. Nevill		
Sir Jo. Gifford		
Sir Tho. Luche		
Sir Edward Grey		
Sir Will. Smyth		
Sir Roul. Vielleuill		
Sir Edw. Bullein		
Sir Jo. Raynsford		
Sir Gi. Strangwith		
Sir Will. Skevington		
Sir Edw. Brax		
Sir George Hervye		
Sir Gi. Capell		
Sir Edw. Ferrars		
Sir Gilb. Talbot		
Sir Jo. Burdett		
Sir Will. Perpoint		
Sir Griff. Deon		[Horfes 8]

N. B. Sir William Perpoint was a Knight-Banneret.

ESQUYERS 14.

Thomas More	Chaplain	1	
Tho. They			
Will. Gafcoyn			
John Mordant			
Edw. Pomroye			
Henry Owen			
Godfrey Foulgeam	Servants	11	Men 12 } To eche Horfes 8 } of them.
Tho. Cheyn			
Will. Courtenay			
Will. Coffen			
Jo. Cheyn			
Ric. Cornuaile			
Nic. Carewe			
Francys Bryan	Horfes	8	

The KNIGHT MARSHALL.

Sir Henry Wyot, over and	Men	6
above other Knights,		
for his Office of the		
Knight Marshall	Horfes	6

SCEURERS with Light Horfes.

Sir Griff. Rice	Men	100	} For Sceurers.
Sir Will. Bulmer			
Sir Ric ^d . Tempeft	Horfes	100	

AMBASSADORS.

The Emperor's Ambaf-	Men	20
fador	Horfes	18
The Ambaffador of Ve-	Men	18
nice	Horfes	18

CHAP-

[John Longland] The Dean of Sarum
LEINS 10. } [Thomas Dalby] The Archdeacon of Rich-

mond			
Doct. Taylour	Servants	6	} To eche of them.
Doct. Knight			
Doct. Fell			
Mr. Stokesley			
Mr. Higons	Horfes	4	
Doct. Ranfon			
Doct. Powell			
Doct. Cromer			

SECRETARY.

SECRETARY.	Jo. Mentas, Secretary for the Frenche	{ Servants 5 Horfes 6	
POSTMASTER.	Bryan Tewke, Mr of the Pofts	{ Servants 3 Poftes 4 Horfes 8	
CLERKS of the SIGNET and PRYVIE SEAL. }	Clerke of the Signet 2 Clerke of the Pryvie Seal 2	{ Servants 3 Horfes 4	To eche of them.
SERGEANTS at ARMES 12.	Sergeants at Armes 12	{ Servant 1 Horfes 2	To eche of them.
KINGES at ARMES 3.	Garter Clarentieux Norrey	{ Servants 3 Horfes 3	To eche of them.
HERAULTZ at ARMES 7.	Windfor Richmont Yorke Lancaftre Carleil Montorgcul Somerfet	{ Servants 1 Horfes 2	To eche of them.
PURSEVANTZ.	Rougecroffe Blewmantell Portculys Ruge Dragon Calleis Rifebank Guyfnes Hames	{ Horfe 1	
MYNSTRELLS.	Mynftrells		
TROMPETTZ.	Trompettz		
THE GARDE.	The Garde, 200 whereof one 100 Horfes.		
THE CHAMBRE.	The King's Chambre 70 Perfons	{ Servants 150 Horfes 100	
THE HOUSHOLD.	The King's Houfhold Officers 266	{ Servants 216 Horfes 70	The

[illegible]

Sum Total of Allowances	} Servants 3574
for the King's Trayn	

Besides

The Legate		
The Archb. of Cantor.		
Dukes - - - -	2	
Erles - - - -	10	
The Marquis		
Bishops - - - -	5	
Barons - - - -	21	
Knights of the Garter	3	
Counsellors Spirit. -	4	
Knights Bachelers -	83	
Esquiers - - - -	14	
The K. Marshall		
Scurers - - - -	3	
Ambassadors - - -	2	
Chaplains - - - -	10	
The Secretary		Persons 964 } whiche--- Horses 964 }
The Postmaster		
Clarks of the Signet	2	
Clarks of the Pryvie Scale	2	
Sergeants at Armes -	12	
Kings at Armes - - -	3	
Heraults at Armes -	7	
Purcevants - - - -	8	
Mynstrells and Trom-		
petts - - - -	30	
The Garde - - - -	200	
The Kings Chambre	70	
The K. Houfhold Of-		
ficers - - - -	266	
The K. Stable and Ar-		
morye - - - -	20	

---being added to the Number of Servants above written, and the Horses, the whole Som of the Kinges's Trayn to Gwyfnes, for his own Person, is

Men	4538
Horses	3415

p

The

The QUENES Trayne.

Lo. CHA- BLAIN. }	[Tho. Stanley]	The Erle of Darbie	Chapleins	6	Men 39 Horfes 20
		Lo. Chamberlain	Servants	33	
			Horfes	20	

BISHOPS 3.	[Joh. Fisher]	Epus. Roffensis	Chapleins	4	Men 43 } To eche Horfes 20 } of them.
	[Charles Boothe]	Epus. Herf.	Gentlemen	6	
	[Geo. de Athequa]	Ep. Landaph	Servants	33	
			Horfes	20	

BARONS 4.	The Lo. Montjoye	Chapleins	2	Men 32 } To eche Horfes 12 } of them.
	Lo. Wylloughbye	Gentlemen	2	
	Lo. Cobham	Servants	28	
	Lo. Morley	Horfes	12	

KNIGHTS 23.	Sir Rob. Pointz	Chaplain	1	
	Sir Tho. Tyrrell			
	Sir Jo. Lyfley			
	Sir Adrian Fortescue			
	Sir Edw. Gryvell			
	Sir Jo. Hampden			
	Sir Jo. Kukeham			
	Sir Mar. Conftable			
	Sir Rauffe Verney			
	Sir Paus			
	Sir Ra. Chamblain			
	Sir Rob. Clere	Servants	11	Men 12 } To eche Horfes 8 } of them.
	Sir Jo. Henyngham			
	Sir Rog. Wentworth			
	Sir Jo. Villers			
	Sir Jo. Afheton			
	Sir Hen. Sacheverell			
	Sir Jo. Shellton			
	Sir Phill. Walthorpe			
	Sir Will. Walgrave			
	Sir Tho. Lynde			
	Sir Math. Brown			
	Sir Jo. Mordant	Horfes	8	

CHAPLAINS 6.	Master Peter	{	Servants	3	} To eche of them.
	Master Mallet				
	Master Christofer				
	Master Dent				
	Master Payne		Horfes	2	
	Sir John Swayne				

DUCH. of BUCK- INGHAM.	The Duchefs of Buckingham	{	Gentlewomen	4	
			Servants	6	
			Horfes	12	

COMIT. 5.	Countefs of Stafford	{	Gentlewomen	3	} To eche of them.
	Countefs of Westmorland				
	Countefs of Shreufb.		Servants	4	
	Countefs of Devon				
	Countefs of Darby		Horfes	8	

COUNT. DOUAIGER of OXFORD.	Countefs Douaiger of Oxford	{	Women	3	
			Servants	16	
			Horfes	20	

BARONESES 16.	Lady Fitzwalter	{	Women	2	} To eche of them.
	La. Bollein				
	La. Willoughby				
	La. Abergaveny				
	La. Cobham				
	La. Eliz. Grey				
	La. Scrope				
	La. Haftings				
	La. Anne Grey		Servants	3	
	La. Mountacute				
	La. Daubney				
	La. Montjoye				
	La. Grey, Lord Jo' Wife				
	La. Brooke				
	La. Morley				
	La. Gylford the Elder.		Horfes	6	

KNIGHTS WYFFES } 18.	La Vaux La. Gyldford, younger La. Fetiplace La. Sentleger La. Parre, Widowe La. Parre, Wife La. Rice La. Compton La. Darrell La. Finche La. Hopton La. Wingfeld, Sir Ant. Wife La. Tylney La. Wingfeld, Sir Ric. Wife La. Clere La. Owen La. Nevill, Sir Jo. Wife La. Bullein, Sir Edw. Wife.	Havinge { Husbands {	{ Woman 1 { Servants 2 { Horfes 4	} To eche } of them.
		Without { Husbands {	{ Woman 1 { Serv. 8 { Horfes 8	} To eche } of them.

GENTLEWOMEN 25.	Mrs. Carewe Mrs. Cheynie Mrs. Carye Lo. Fitzwat. Daughter Mrs. Courteney Mrs. Coffin Mrs. Norris Mrs. Parker Mrs. Fitzwarren Mrs. Gernyngham, Wid. Mrs. Wotton Mrs. Bruce Mrs. Brown Mrs. Dannet Mrs. Finche Mrs. Poyntz, Sir Ant. Daughter Mrs. Cornwallis Mrs. Cooke Mrs. Parris Mrs. Cath. Monteria Mrs. Lawrence	{ Woman { Servants { Horfes	{ 1 { 2 { 3	} } To eche } of them.

GENTLEWOMEN 25.

Mrs. Victoria	{ Woman	1	} To eche of them.
Mrs. Apleyard	{ Servants	2	
Mrs. Anne Wentworth			
Mrs. Briget Hongan	{ Horfes	3	

CHAMBERERS 3.

Mrs. Kempe	{ Servant	1	} To eche of them.
Mrs. Mougret			
Mrs. Margery	{ Horfes	2	

The GARDE 50.

Yeomen of the Garde 50. Horfes 50.

The Q. CHAMBER 50.

The Q. Chamber, Per-	{ Servants	20
fons 50.	{ Horfes	30

The STABLE 60.

The Stable Perfons 60.	Perfons of	} 70
the Q. and ther own Horfes		

The Quene	} Perfons	197
The Noblemen - - 5		
The Knights - - 23		
The Bishopes - - - 3		
The Chapleins - - 6		
The Gardes - - - 50		
The Q. Chamber 50		
The Stable - - - 60		

Duch. of Buck.	} Women	69
Count. - - - - 5		
Count. Douaiger		
Baroneffes - - - 16		
Knights Wifes - - 18		
Gentlewomen - - 25		
Chamberers - - - 3		

Women Servants - 97	} of Allowance.
Men Servants - - 795	
Horfes - - - - 803	

Sum Total of Men and Women of }
the Q. Trayne - - - - - } 1158

Sum Total of Horfes besides and }
with the Allowance - - - - - } 910

King's Trayne, Perfons - - 4538 }
Quene's Trayne, Perfons - - 1158 } 5696

Horfes for the King's Trayne 3415 }
Horfes for the Quene's Trayne 910 } 4325

END OF THE APPENDIX.



I N D E X.

A.
Albemarle, described, p. 8.
 ———— manufactory of ferges, p. 8.
 ———— abbey of St. Martin D'Acy, and
 lands in England belonging
 thereto, p. 9.
 ———— earls of, account of the, p. 9, 10.
 Andely, exchanged for Dieppe, p. 6.
 ———— account of, p. 41.
 Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, his seal, pl. VIII.

B.
 Bayeux, city, described, p. 77.
 ———— cathedral, account and view of the, p. 78.
 ———— bishop's palace, p. 81.
 ———— tapestries, prints of, pl. XIV. to pl. XX.
 Beaulieu, maladerie, p. 76.
 Bec, abbey and church of, described, p. 86.
 ———— lands in England formerly belonging thereto,
 p. 87.
 Bedford, John, duke of, his epitaph, pl. II.
 Berengera, queen, her statue, pl. II.
 Bourgachard, remarkable west door of the church,
 p. 45. and pl. X.
 Braëmont, p. 5.
 ———— ancient camp, p. 5.

C.
 Caen, described, p. 47, et seq.
 ———— its castle, p. 49.
 ———— abbey of St. Stephen, its church; William
 the Conqueror's monument and epitaphs;
 his kitchen there, guard-chamber, barons-
 hall, &c. &c. particularly described, from
 p. 50. to 62.
 ———— abbey of the Trinity described, p. 62.
 ———— monument of queen Matilda, p. 63.
 ———— university, account of the, p. 67.
 ———— academy, account of the, p. 71.
 Caen, parishes of,
 ———— Sainte Paix de Tous Saints, p. 73.
 ———— St. Stephen, p. 74.
 ———— St. Sauveur du Marché, print of, p. 74.
 ———— St. Nicholas des Champs, p. 75.
 ———— St. Thomas l'Abbatu, account of, p. 75.
 ———— view thereof, pl. VII.
 ———— abbey of St. Stephen, view of, pl. IV.
 ———— abbey of the Trinity, views of, pl. V. pl. VI.
 ———— St. Thomas's church, view of, pl. VII.
 ———— the castle, view of, pl. III.
 Chestnut timber, account of, p. 96.
 Cocherel, skeletons found there, p. 86. and pl. X.
 Coins of Charles X. king of France, p. 42.
 ———— of duke William struck at Rouen, p. 33.
 Cornelle, its church, p. 46.
 Cyder, account of, p. 95.

D.
 Dieppe, exchange thereof for Andely, p. 6.
 ———— described, p. 7, 8.

E.
 Edward the Confessor, his seal, pl. I.
 Edward III. his seal and counter-seal, Letter, p. v.
 Epitaphs of Amboise, George de, cardinals, p. 19.
 ———— Bedford, John duke of, p. 15.
 ———— Brezé, M. Louis de, p. 20.
 ———— Charles V. king of France, p. 16.
 ———— Geoffry, archbishop of York, p. 38.
 ———— Giffard, Walter, earl of Bucks, p. 8.
 ———— Hellouin, p. 89.
 ———— Henry the Younger, king, p. 15.
 ———— Longa-Spatha, duke of Norman-
 dy, p. 21.
 ———— Mabel de Montgomery, p. 82.
 ———— Machon, John le, p. 12.
 ———— queen Matilda, the Conqueror's wife,
 p. 63.
 ———— Matilda, or Maud, the empress,
 p. 88, 89.
 ———— Nicolas, an Englishman, p. 72.
 ———— Petrarius, William, p. 57.
 ———— Richard I. king of England, p. 14, 16.
 ———— Rollo, duke of Normandy, p. 21.
 ———— Sybill, duchess of Normandy, p. 22.
 ———— Talbot, Thomas, son of Talbot earl of
 Shrewsbury, p. 28.
 ———— Vernon, William de, p. 92.
 ———— Vernon, sir William, p. 93.
 ———— Waldensis, alias Netter, Thomas, p. 34.
 ———— William the Conqueror, p. 52, 54,
 55, 56.

Eu, town of, described, p. 2.
 ———— ancient counts of, their genealogy, p. 3.
 ———— abbey and church of St. Lawrence, and monu-
 ments there, p. 4.
 ———— Jesuits church, p. 4.
 ———— castle, p. 4.
 Evreux, city and cathedral, described, p. 83.
 ———— abbey of St. Taurinus, p. 85.

G.
 Gaillon, account of the famous chartreuse near it,
 and of its church, library, &c. p. 42.
 ———— palace of the archbishops of Rouen, descri-
 bed, p. 43.
 ———— parish-church, p. 45.
 Giffard, Walter, earl of Buckingham, founder of
 the priory of Longueville, his epitaph, p. 8.
 Gisors, church of, p. 41.

H.
 Harold, king, his picture, pl. I.
 Henry the Younger, king of England, his statue, pl. II.

I.
 Interview of Henry VIII. and Francis I. pl. XI.
 and XII.

L.
 Lisieux, city, account of its cathedral, p. 47.
 Longueville, Cluniac priory, and epitaph of Wal-
 ter Giffard, founder, p. 8.
 Longueville,

I N D E X.

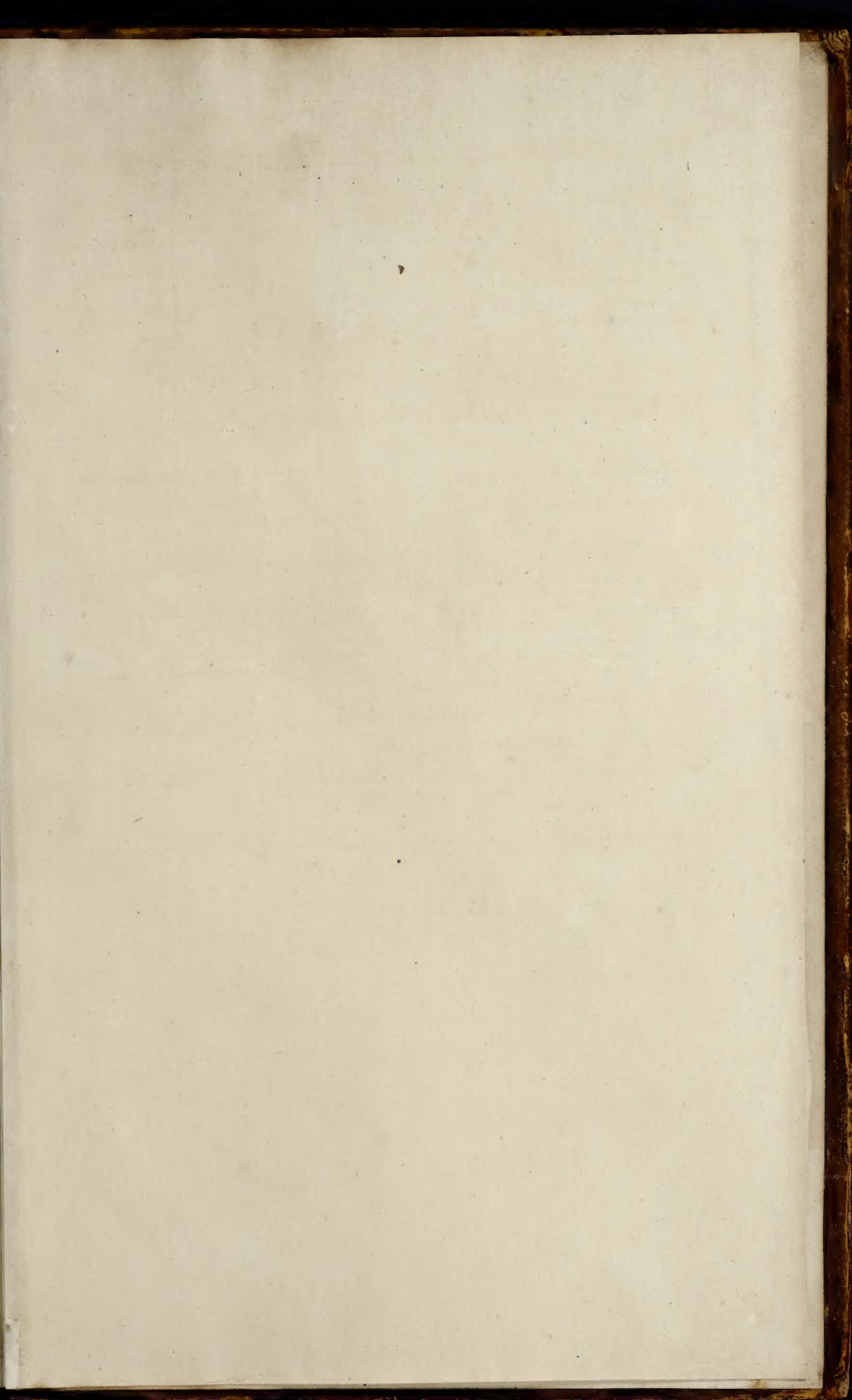
- Longueville, lands in England granted to this priory, p. 8.
- M.
- Matilda, the empress, her seal, pl. VIII.
- Matilda, queen of England, her genealogy, p. 64.
- her picture and monument, pl. V.
- and VI.
- Medal of Charles X. king of France, p. 42.
- of cardinal George d'Amboise, p. 45.
- Muids, account thereof, p. 41.
- N.
- Navarre, castle of, p. 86.
- Norman buildings, views of, pl. X.
- Normandy, described, p. 94, et seq.
- cyder, account of, p. 95.
- O.
- Odo, bishop of Bayeux, his seal, pl. VII.
- P.
- Passy, a market-town, p. 93.
- Pont-Audemer, account thereof, p. 46.
- Pont de l'Arche bridge, p. 41.
- Poor, account of the, p. 81.
- R.
- Richard I. king of England, exchanges Andely for Dieppe, p. 6. His seal, p. 6. His statue, pl. II.
- Robert, the Conqueror's son, his picture, pl. V.
- Rouen, city, described, p. 10, et seq.
- cathedral described, p. 12---23.
- chapter lands in England belonging there-
to, p. 23.
- chapter-house and library, p. 23.
- privilege of St. Romain, p. 24.
- abbey and church of St. Ouen described,
p. 25, et seq.
- palace of king Henry V. p. 31. view there-
of, pl. III.
- Chateau de Fountain Gaalor, p. 31.
- Le Palais, p. 32
- Basso relievos representing the interview of
Henry VIII. and Francis I. p. 32. and
pl. XI. and XII.
- Rouen, the mint and monies of duke William,
p. 33. and pl. III.
- church of St. Godard, p. 33.
- Carmelite friars, p. 33.
- Notre Dame du Val, p. 34.
- bridge, account of the, p. 35.
- priory of Notre Dame de Bonnes Nou-
velles, p. 36.
- priory of Notre Dame de Grand Mont, p. 37.
- priory du Mont aux Malades, p. 38.
- St. Katherine's Mount, p. 38.
- abbey of St. Trinity du Mont, p. 39.
- priory of St. Julian, p. 39.
- printing at Rouen in 1473. p. 40.
- manufactory of stockings, p. 40.
- manufactory of painted glaifs, p. 14.
- S.
- Saxon buildings, views of, pl. X.
- T.
- Tapestry, ancient account of, p. 79. and Appendix,
No. I.
- Tregore, Michael, first rector of the univerfity of
Caen, p. 73.
- Treport, p. 5.
- abbey of St. Michael, p. 5.
- Troarn, alias Trouard, abbey, p. 82.
- V.
- Vauvrey, St. Stephen de, its church, p. 41.
- Vernon, town and castle, p. 90, 91.
- collegiate church, p. 92.
- Vernon, William de, his monument, pl. IX.
- fir William, his monument, pl. IX.
- W.
- William the Conqueror, his seal, pl. I.
- his picture, pl. II. pl. V.
- his coins, pl. III.
- his kitchen, pl. III.
- his monument, pl. VII.
- his palace, pl. VIII.
- William the Conqueror's son, his picture, pl. V.

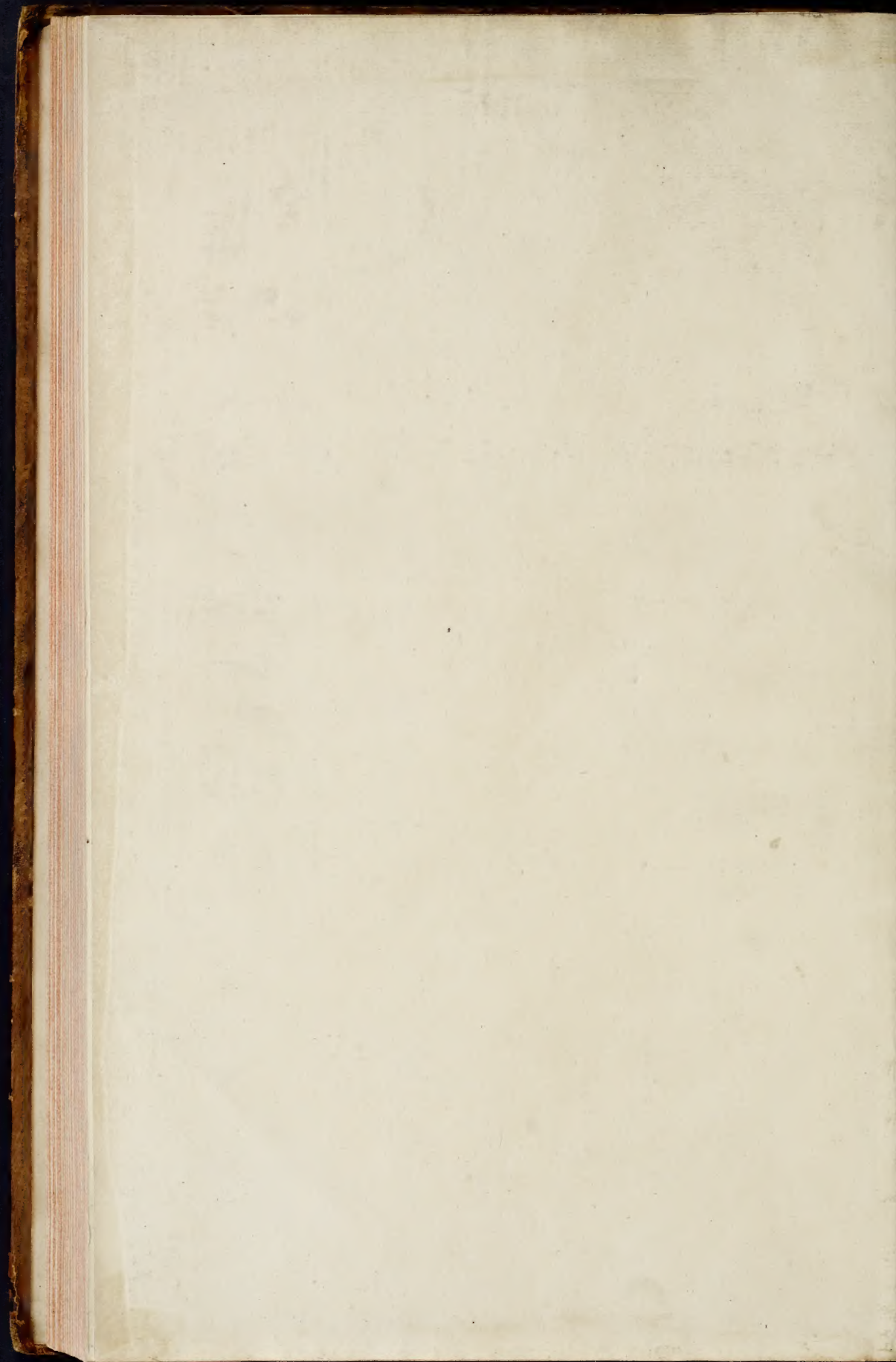
E R R A T A.

Page 34.	—	line 4. for CROWDED read CROUDED.	
45.	Note,	line 6. — FAUVIL — FAUVEL.	
Ibid.	—	8. — VIEUT — VOIT.	
Ibid.	—	9. — QUE — QUI SE RAPPORTE.	
Ibid.	—	11. — ROUEN — ROUERE.	

DIRECTIONS for placing the PLATES.

PLATE I.	- - -	At the end of the Letter to the Bishop of Carlisle.	Page	PLATE XI.	- - -	Page
II.	- - -	- - -	16	XII.	- - -	41 } Appendix,
III.	- - -	- - -	49	XIII.	- - -	42 }
IV.	- - -	- - -	51	XIV.	- - -	101 }
V.	- - -	- - -	63	XV.	- - -	4 }
VI.	- - -	- - -	63	XVI.	- - -	9 }
VII.	- - -	- - -	75	XVII.	- - -	13 }
VIII.	- - -	- - -	59	XVIII.	- - -	17 } Appendix,
IX.	- - -	- - -	92	XIX.	- - -	25 }
X.	- - -	- - -	86	XX.	- - -	2 }





Special
Oversize
7B
10046

THE GETTY CENTER
LIBRARY

